

Gc
977.301
Sch8b
v.2
1528480

GENEALOGY COLLECTION





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2010 with funding from
Allen County Public Library Genealogy Center

HISTORICAL
ENCYCLOPEDIA
OF
ILLINOIS

EDITED BY

NEWTON BAILEMAN, LL.D.

PAUL SELBY, A.M.



AND HISTORY OF
SCHUYLER COUNTY

Volume 2

EDITED BY

HOWARD F. DYSON

ILLUSTRATED

CHICAGO:
MUSSELL PUBLISHING COMPANY.
PUBLISHERS.

1908

Mayor, in opposition to Carter H. Harrison, in 1885, and is believed by many to have been honestly elected, though defeated on the face of the returns. A recount was ordered by the court, but so much delay was incurred and so many obstacles placed in the way of carrying the order into effect, that Judge Smith abandoned the contest in disgust, although making material gains as far as it had gone. During his professional career he was connected, as counsel, with some of the most important trials before the Chicago courts; was also one of the Directors of the Chicago Public Library, on its organization in 1871. Died suddenly, in Chicago, Oct. 6, 1893.

SMITH, Theophilus Washington. Judge and politician, was born in New York City, Sept. 28, 1784, served for a time in the United States navy, was a law student in the office of Aaron Burr, was admitted to the bar in his native State in 1805, and, in 1816, came west, finally locating at Edwardsville, where he soon became a prominent figure in early State history. In 1820 he was an unsuccessful candidate before the Legislature for the office of Attorney-General, being defeated by Samuel L. Lockwood, but was elected to the State Senate in 1822, serving four years. In 1823 he was one of the leaders of the "Conventionist" party, whose aim was to adopt a new Constitution which would legalize slavery in Illinois, during this period being the editor of the leading organ of the pro-slavery party. In 1825 he was elected one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, but resigned, Dec. 23, 1842. He was impeached in 1832 on charges alleging oppressive conduct, corruption, and other high misdemeanors in office, but secured a negative acquittal, a two-thirds vote being necessary to conviction. The vote in the Senate stood twelve for conviction (on a part of the charges) to ten for acquittal, four being excused from voting. During the Black Hawk War he served as Quartermaster-General on the Governor's staff. As a jurist, he was charged by his political opponents with being unable to divest himself of his partisan bias, and even with privately advising counsel, in political causes, of defects in the record, which they (the counsel) had not discovered. He was also a member of the first Board of Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, appointed in 1823. Died, in Chicago, May 6, 1846.

SMITH, William Henry, journalist, Associated Press Manager, was born in Columbia County, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1833; at three years of age was taken by his parents to Ohio, where he enjoyed the best educational advantages that

State at the time afforded. After completing his school course he began teaching, and, for a time, served as tutor in a Western college, but soon turned his attention to journalism, at first as assistant editor of a weekly publication at Cincinnati, still later becoming its editor, and, in 1855, city editor of "The Cincinnati Gazette," with which he was connected in a more responsible position at the beginning of the war, incidentally doing work upon "The Literary Review." His connection with a leading paper enabled him to exert a strong influence in support of the Government. This he used most faithfully in assisting to raise troops in the first years of the war, and, in 1863, in bringing forward and securing the election of John Brough as a Union candidate for Governor in opposition to Clement L. Vallandigham, the Democratic candidate. In 1864 he was nominated and elected Secretary of State, being re-elected two years later. After retiring from office he returned to journalism at Cincinnati, as editor of "The Evening Chronicle," from which he retired in 1870 to become Agent of the Western Associated Press, with headquarters, at first at Cleveland, but later at Chicago. His success in this line was demonstrated by the final union of the New York and Western Associated Press organizations under his management, continuing until 1893, when he retired. Mr. Smith was a strong personal friend of President Hayes, by whom he was appointed Collector of the Port of Chicago in 1877. While engaged in official duties he found time to do considerable literary work, having published, several years ago, "The St. Clair Papers," in two volumes, and a life of Charles Hammond, besides contributions to periodicals. After retiring from the management of the Associated Press, he was engaged upon a "History of American Poetics" and a "Life of Rutherford B. Hayes," which are said to have been well advanced at the time of his death, which took place at his home, at Lake Forest, Ill., July 27, 1896.

SMITH, William M., merchant, stock-breeder and politician, was born near Frankfort, Ky., May 23, 1827; in 1846 accompanied his father's family to Lexington, McLean County, Ill., where they settled. A few years later he bought forty acres of government land, finally increasing his holdings to 300 acres, and becoming a breeder of fine stock. Still later he added to his agricultural pursuits the business of a merchant. Having early identified himself with the Republican party, he remained a firm adherent of its principles during the Civil War, and, while declining

a commission tendered him by Governor Yates, devoted his time and means liberally to the recruiting and organization of regiments for service in the field, and procuring supplies for the sick and wounded. In 1866 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1868 and '70, serving, during his last term, as Speaker. In 1877 he was appointed by Governor Cullom a member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, of which body he served as President until 1883. He was a man of remarkably genial temperament, liberal impulses, and wide popularity. Died, March 25, 1886.

SMITH, William Sooy, soldier and civil engineer, was born at Tarlton, Pickaway County, Ohio, July 22, 1830; graduated at Ohio University in 1849, and, at the United States Military Academy, in 1853, having among his classmates, at the latter, Generals McPherson, Schofield and Sheridan. Coming to Chicago the following year, he first found employment as an engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad, but later became assistant of Lieutenant-Colonel Graham in engineer service on the lakes; a year later took charge of a select school in Buffalo; in 1857 made the first surveys for the International Bridge at Niagara Falls, then went into the service of extensive locomotive and bridge-works at Trenton, N. J., in their interest making a visit to Cuba, and also superintending the construction of a bridge across the Savannah River. The war intervening, he returned North and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant-General at Camp Denison, Ohio, but, in June, 1862, was commissioned Colonel of the Thirteenth Ohio Volunteers, participating in the West Virginia campaigns, and later, at Shiloh and Perryville. In April, 1862, he was promoted Brigadier-General of volunteers, commanding divisions in the Army of the Ohio until the fall of 1862, when he joined Grant and took part in the Vicksburg campaign, as commander of the First Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps. Subsequently he was made Chief of the Cavalry Department; serving on the staffs of Grant and Sherman, until compelled to resign, in 1864, on account of impaired health. During the war General Smith rendered valuable service to the Union cause in great emergencies, by his knowledge of engineering. On retiring to private life he resumed his profession at Chicago, and since has been employed by the Government on some of its most stupendous works on the lakes, and has also planned several of the most important railroad bridges across the Missouri and other

streams. He has been much consulted in reference to municipal engineering, and his name is connected with a number of the gigantic edifices in Chicago.

SMITHBORO, a village and rail ad junction in Bond County, 3 miles east of Greenville. Population, 393; (1900), 314.

SNAPP, Henry, Congressman, born in Livingston County, N. Y., June 30, 1822, came to Illinois with his father when 11 years old, and, having read law at Joliet, was admitted to the bar in 1847. He practiced in Will County for twenty years before entering public life. In 1868 he was elected to the State Senate and occupied a seat in that body until his election, in 1871, to the Forty-second Congress, by the Republicans of the (then) Sixth Illinois District, as successor to B. C. Cook, who had resigned. Died, at Joliet, Nov. 23, 1895.

SNOW, Herman W., ex-Congressman, was born in La Porte County, Ind., July 3, 1836, but was reared in Kentucky, working upon a farm for five years, while yet in his minority becoming a resident of Illinois. For several years he was a school teacher, meanwhile studying law and being admitted to the bar. Early in the war he enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, rising to the rank of Captain. His term of service having expired, he re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois, and was mustered out with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. After the close of the war he resumed teaching at the Chicago High School, and later served in the General Assembly (1873-74) as Representative from Woodford County. In 1890 he was elected, as a Democrat, to represent the Ninth Illinois District in Congress, but was defeated by his Republican opponent in 1892.

SNOWHOK, William B., first Collector of Customs at Chicago, was born in Ireland in 1804; at the age of eight years was brought to New York, where he learned the printer's trade, and worked for some time in the same office with Horace Greeley. At 16 he went back to Ireland, remaining two years, but, returning to the United States, began the study of law; was also employed on the Passaic Canal; in 1826, came to Chicago, and was soon after associated with William B. Ogden in a contract on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, which lasted until 1841. As early as 1810 he became prominent as a leader in the Democratic party, and, in 1846, received from President Polk an appointment as first Collector of Customs for Chicago (having previously served as Special Surveyor of the Port, while

attached to the District of Detroit); in 1853, was re-appointed to the Collectorship by President Pierce, serving two years. During the "Mormon War" (1844) he organized and equipped, at his own expense, the Montgomery Guards, and was commissioned Colonel, but the disturbances were brought to an end before the order to march. From 1856 he devoted his attention chiefly to his practice, but, in 1862, was one of the Democrats of Chicago who took part in a movement to sustain the Government by stimulating enlistments; was also a member of the Convention which nominated Mr. Greeley for President in 1872. Died, in Chicago, May 5, 1882.

SNYDER, Adam Wilson, pioneer lawyer, and early Congressman, was born at Connellsville, Pa., Oct. 6, 1799. In early life he followed the occupation of wool-curling for a livelihood, attending school in the winter. In 1815, he emigrated to Columbus, Ohio, and afterwards settled in Ridge Prairie, St. Clair County, Ill. Being offered a situation in a wool-curling and fulling mill at Cahokia, he removed thither in 1817. He formed the friendship of Judge Jesse B. Thomas, and, through the latter's encouragement and aid, studied law and gained a solid professional, political, social and financial position. In 1830 he was elected State Senator from St. Clair County, and re-elected for two successive terms. He served through the Black Hawk War as private, Adjutant and Captain. In 1833 he removed to Belleville, and, in 1834, was defeated for Congress by Governor Reynolds, whom he, in turn, defeated in 1836. Two years later Reynolds again defeated him for the same position, and, in 1840, he was elected State Senator. In 1841 he was the Democratic nominee for Governor. The election was held in August, 1842, but, in May preceding, he died at his home in Belleville. His place on the ticket was filled by Thomas Ford, who was elected.—**William H. (Snyder)**, son of the preceding, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., July 12, 1825; educated at McKendree College, studied law with Lieutenant-Governor Koerner, and was admitted to practice in 1845; also served for a time as Postmaster of the city of Belleville, and, during the Mexican War, as First-Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Fifth Illinois Volunteers. From 1850 to '54 he represented his county in the Legislature; in 1855 was appointed, by Governor Mattoon, State's Attorney, which position he filled for two years. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of Secretary of State in 1856, and, in 1857, was elected a Judge of the Twenty-fourth Circuit, was re-elected for the Third Cir-

cuit in '73, '79 and '85. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. Died, at Belleville, Dec. 24, 1892.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, a State charitable institution, founded by act of the Legislature in 1883, and located at Quincy, Adams County. The object of its establishment was to provide a comfortable home for such disabled or dependent veterans of the United States land or naval forces as had honorably served during the Civil War. It was opened for the reception of veterans on March 3, 1887, the first cost of site and buildings having been about \$350,000. The total number of inmates admitted up to June 30, 1894, was 2,813; the number in attendance during the two previous years 988, and the whole number present on Nov. 10, 1894, 1,088. The value of property at that time was \$393,636.08. Considerable appropriations have been made for additions to the buildings at subsequent sessions of the Legislature. The General Government pays to the State \$100 per year for each veteran supported at the Home.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, ILLINOIS, an institution, created by act of 1865, for the maintenance and education of children of deceased soldiers of the Civil War. An eighty-acre tract, one mile north of Normal, was selected as the site, and the first principal building was completed and opened for the admission of beneficiaries on June 1, 1869. Its first cost was \$135,000, the site having been donated. Repairs and the construction of new buildings, from time to time, have considerably increased this sum. In 1875 the benefits of the institution were extended, by legislative enactment, to the children of soldiers who had died after the close of the war. The aggregate number of inmates, in 1894, was 572, of whom 323 were males and 249 females.

SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' HOME. Provision was made for the establishment of this institution by the Thirty-ninth General Assembly, in an act, approved, June 13, 1895, appropriating \$20,000 for the purchase of a site, the erection of buildings and furnishing the same. It is designed for the reception and care of the mothers, wives, widows and daughters of such honorably discharged soldiers or sailors, in the United States service, as may have died, or may be physically or mentally unable to provide for the families naturally dependent on them, provided that such persons have been residents of the State for at least one year previous to admission, and are without means or ability for self-support.

The affairs of the Home are managed by a board of five trustees, of whom two are men and three women, the former to be members of the Grand Army of the Republic and of different political parties, and the latter members of the Women's Relief Corps of this State. The institution was located at Wilmington, occupying a site of seventeen acres, where it was formally opened in a house of eighteen rooms, March 11, 1896, with twenty-six applications for admittance. The plan contemplates an early enlargement by the erection of additional cottages.

SORENTO, a village of Bond County, at the intersection of the Jacksonville & St. Louis and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railways, 14 miles southeast of Litchfield; has a bank and a newspaper. Its interests are agricultural and mining. Pop. (1890), 538; (1900), 1,000.

SOULARD, James Gaston, pioneer, born of French ancestry in St. Louis, Mo., July 15, 1798; resided there until 1821, when, having married the daughter of a soldier of the Revolution, he received an appointment at Fort Snelling, near the present city of St. Paul, then under command of Col. Snelling, who was his wife's brother-in-law. The Fort was reached after a tedious journey by flat-boat and overland, late in the fall of 1821, his wife accompanying him. Three years later they returned to St. Louis, where, being an engineer, he was engaged for several years in surveying. In 1827 he removed with his family to Galena, for the next six years had charge of a store of the Gratiot Brothers, early business men of that locality. Towards the close of this period he received the appointment of County Recorder, also holding the position of County Surveyor and Postmaster of Galena at the same time. His later years were devoted to farming and horticulture, his death taking place, Sept. 17, 1878. Mr. Soulard was probably the first man to engage in freighting between Galena and Chicago. "The Galena Advertiser" of Sept. 14, 1829, makes mention of a wagon-load of lead sent by him to Chicago, his team taking back a load of salt, the paper remarking: "This is the first wagon that has ever passed from the Mississippi River to Chicago." Great results were predicted from the exchange of commodities between the lake and the lead mine district. — **Mrs. Eliza M. Hunt** (Soular), wife of the preceding, was born at Detroit, Dec. 18, 1804, her father being Col. Thomas A. Hunt, who had taken part in the Battle of Bunker Hill and remained in the army until his death, at St. Louis, in 1807. His descendants maintained their connection with the

army ever since, a son being a prominent artillery officer at the Battle of Gettysburg. Mrs. Soular was married at St. Louis, in 1820, and survive her husband some sixteen years, dying at Galena August 11, 1894. She had resided in Galena nearly seventy years, and at the date of her death, in the 90th year of her age, she was that city's oldest resident.

SOUTH CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad*.)

SOUTH DANVILLE, a suburb of the city of Danville, Vermilion County. Population (1890), 799; (1900), 898.

SOUTHEAST & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (See *Louisville & Nashville Railroad*.)

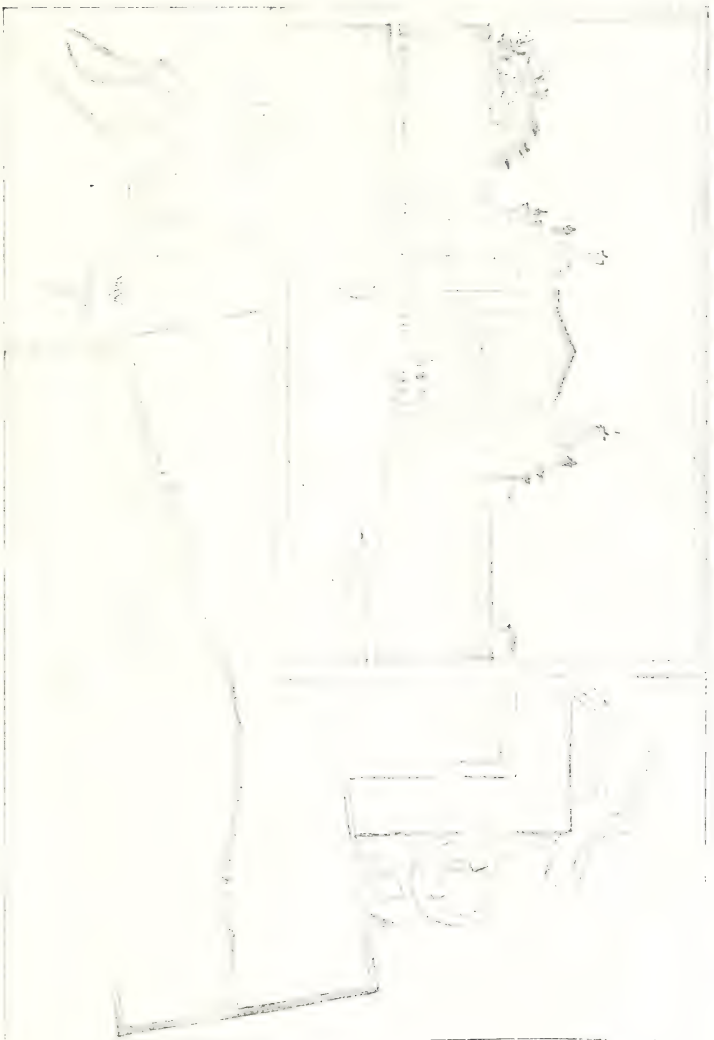
SOUTH ELGIN, a village of Kane County, near the city of Elgin. Population (1900), 515.

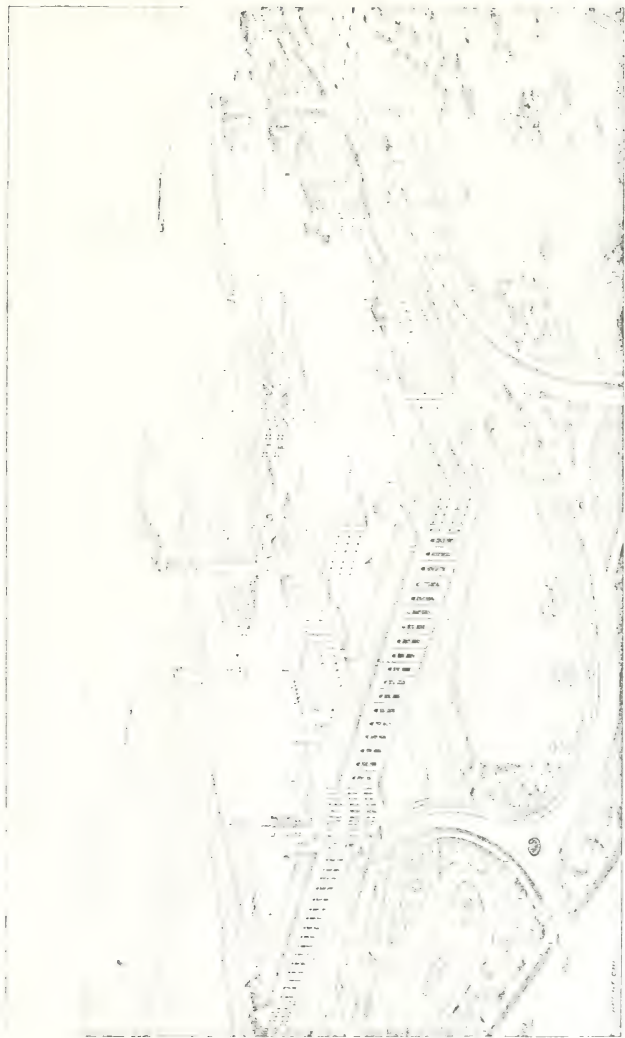
SOUTHERN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, located at Albion, Edwards County, incorporated in 1891; had a faculty of ten teachers with 219 pupils (1897-98)—about equally male and female. Besides classical, scientific, normal, music and fine arts departments, instruction is given in preparatory studies and business education. Its property is valued at \$16,500.

SOUTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, located at Anna, Union County, founded by act of the Legislature in 1869. The original site comprised 290 acres and cost a little more than \$22,000, of which one-fourth was donated by citizens of the county. The construction of buildings was begun in 1869, but it was not until March, 1875, that the north wing (the first completed) was ready for occupancy. Other portions were completed a year later. The Trustees purchased 160 additional acres in 1883. The first cost (up to September, 1876) was nearly \$635,000. In 1881 one wing of the main building was destroyed by fire, and was subsequently rebuilt; the patients being, meanwhile, cared for in temporary wooden barracks. The total value of lands and buildings belonging to the State, June 30, 1894, was estimated at \$738,580, and, of property of all sorts, at \$833,700. The wooden barracks were later converted into a permanent ward, additions made to the main buildings, a detached building for the accommodation of 300 patients erected, numerous outbuildings put up and general improvements made. A second fire on the night of Jan. 3, 1895, destroyed a large part of the main building, inflicting a loss upon the State of \$175,000. Provision was made for rebuilding by the Legislature of that year. The institution has capacity for about 750 patients.

Entrance to Penitentiary.

View of Penitentiary and Asylum for Insane Criminals.
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS PENITENTIARY AND ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS, GIBSTER.





BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF ILLINOIS STATE REFORMATORY, PONTIAC.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL UNIVERSITY, established in 1869, and located, after competitive bidding, at Carbondale, which offered lands and bonds at first estimated to be of the value of \$229,000, but which later depreciated, through shrinkage, to \$75,000. Construction was commenced in May, 1870, and the first or main building was completed and appropriately dedicated in July, 1874. Its cost was \$265,000, but it was destroyed by fire, Nov. 26, 1883. In February, 1887, a new structure was completed at a cost of \$150,000. Two normal courses of instruction are given—classical and scientific—each extending over a period of four years. The conditions of admission require that the pupil shall be 16 years of age, and shall possess the qualifications enabling him to pass examination for a second-grade teacher's certificate. Those unable to do so may enter a preparatory department for six months. Pupils who pledge themselves to teach in the public schools, not less than half the time of their attendance at the University, receive free tuition with a small charge for incidentals, while others pay a tuition fee. The number of students in attendance for the year 1897-98 was 720, coming from forty-seven counties, chiefly in the southern half of the State, with representatives from eight other States. The teaching faculty for the same year consisted, besides the President, of sixteen instructors in the various departments, of whom five were ladies and eleven gentlemen.

SOUTHERN PENITENTIARY, THE, located near Chester, on the Mississippi River. Its erection was rendered necessary by the overcrowding of the Northern Penitentiary. (See *Northern Penitentiary*.) The law providing for its establishment required the Commissioners to select a site convenient of access, adjacent to stone and timber, and having a high elevation, with a never failing supply of water. In 1877, 122 acres were purchased at Chester, and the erection of buildings commenced. The first appropriation was of \$200,000, and \$200,000 was added in 1879. By March, 1878, 200 convicts were received, and their labor was utilized in the completion of the buildings, which are constructed upon approved modern principles. The prison receives convicts sent from the southern portion of the State, and has accommodation for some 1,200 prisoners. In connection with this penitentiary is an asylum for insane convicts, the erection of which was provided for by the Legislature in 1889.

SOUTH GROVE, a village of De Kalb County. Population (1890), 730.

SPALDING, Jesse, manufacturer. Collector of Customs and Street Railway President, was born at Athens, Bradford County, Pa., April 15, 1823; early commenced lumbering on the Susquehanna, and, at 23, began dealing on his own account. In 1857 he removed to Chicago, and soon after bought the property of the New York Lumber Company at the mouth of the Menominee River in Wisconsin, where, with different partners, and finally practically alone, he has carried on the business of lumber manufacture on a large scale ever since. In 1881 he was appointed, by President Arthur, Collector of the Port of Chicago, and, in 1889, received from President Harrison an appointment as one of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway. Mr. Spalding was a zealous supporter of the Government during the War of the Rebellion and rendered valuable aid in the construction and equipment of Camp Douglas and the barracks at Chicago for the returning soldiers, receiving Auditor's warrants in payment, when no funds in the State treasury were available for the purpose. He was associated with William B. Ogden and others in the project for connecting Green Bay and Sturgeon Bay by a ship canal, which was completed in 1882, and, on the death of Mr. Ogden, succeeded to the Presidency of the Canal Company, serving until 1893, when the canal was turned over to the General Government. He has also been identified with many other public enterprises intimately connected with the development and prosperity of Chicago, and, in July, 1899, became President of the Chicago Union Traction Company, having control of the North and West Chicago Street Railway Systems.

SPALDING, John Lancaster, Catholic Bishop, was born in Lebanon, Ky., June 2, 1840; educated in the United States and in Europe, ordained a priest in the Catholic Church in 1863, and thereupon attached to the cathedral at Louisville, as assistant. In 1869 he organized a congregation of colored people, and built for their use the Church of St. Augustine, having been assigned to that parish as pastor. Soon afterwards he was appointed Secretary to the Bishop and made-Chancellor of the Diocese. In 1873 he was transferred from Louisville to New York, where he was attached to the missionary parish of St. Michael's. He had, by this time, achieved a national fame as a pulpit orator and lecturer. When the diocese of Peoria, Ill., was erected in 1867, the choice of the Pope fell upon him for the new see, and he was consecrated Bishop of Peoria, May 29, 1868, by Cardinal McCloskey of New York. He

administration has been characterized by both energy and success. He has devoted much attention to the subject of emigration, and has brought about the founding of many new settlements in the far West. He was also largely instrumental in bringing about the founding of the Catholic University at Washington. He is a frequent contributor to the reviews, and the author of a number of religious works.

SPANISH INVASION OF ILLINOIS. In the month of June, 1779, soon after the declaration of war between Spain and Great Britain, an expedition was organized in Canada, to attack the Spanish posts along the Mississippi. Simultaneously, a force was to be dispatched from Pensacola against New Orleans, then commanded by a young Spanish Colonel, Don Bernardo de Galvez. Secret instructions had been sent to British Commandants, all through the Western country, to co-operate with both expeditions. De Galvez, having learned of the scheme through intercepted letters, resolved to forestall the attack by becoming the assailant. At the head of a force of 670 men, he set out and captured Baton Rouge, Fort Manchac and Natchez, almost without opposition. The British in Canada, being ignorant of what had been going on in the South, in February following dispatched a force from Mackinac to support the expedition from Pensacola, and, incidentally, to subdue the American rebels while en route. Cahokia and Kaskaskia were contemplated points of attack, as well as the Spanish forts at St. Louis and St. Genevieve. This movement was planned by Capt. Patrick Sinclair, commandant at Mackinac, but Captain Hesse was placed in charge of the expedition, which numbered some 750 men, including a force of Indians led by a chief named Wabasha. The British arrived before St. Louis, early on the morning of May 26, 1780, taking the Spaniards by surprise. Meanwhile Col. George Rogers Clark, having been apprised of the project, arrived at Cahokia from the falls of the Ohio, twenty-four hours in advance of the attack, his presence and readiness to co-operate with the Spanish, no doubt, contributing to the defeat of the expedition. The accounts of what followed are conflicting, the number of killed on the St. Louis shore being variously estimated from seven or eight to sixty-eight—the last being the estimate of Capt. Sinclair in his official report. All agree, however, that the invading party was forced to retreat in great haste. Colonel Montgomery, who had been in command at Cahokia, with a force of 370 and a party of Spanish allies,

pursued the retreating invaders as far as the Rock River, destroying many Indian villages on the way. This movement on the part of the British served as a pretext for an attempted reprisal, undertaken by the Spaniards, with the aid of a number of Cahokians, early in 1781. Starting early in January, this latter expedition crossed Illinois, with the design of attacking Fort St. Joseph, at the head of Lake Michigan, which had been captured from the English by Thomas Brady and afterwards retaken. The Spaniards were commanded by Don Eugenio Pourre, and supported by a force of Cahokians and Indians. The fort was easily taken and the British flag replaced by the ensign of Spain. The affair was regarded as of but little moment, at the time, the post being evacuated in a few days, and the Spaniards returning to St. Louis. Yet it led to serious international complications, and the "conquest" was seriously urged by the Spanish ministry as giving that country a right to the territory traversed. This claim was supported by France before the signing of the Treaty of Paris, but was defeated, through the combined efforts of Messrs. Jay, Franklin and Adams, the American Commissioners in charge of the peace negotiations with England.

SPARKS, (Capt.) David R., manufacturer and legislator, was born near Lanesville, Ind., in 1823; in 1836, removed with his parents to Macoupin County, Ill.; in 1847, enlisted for the Mexican War, crossing the plains to Santa Fe, New Mexico. In 1850 he made the overland trip to California, returning the next year by the Isthmus of Panama. In 1855 he engaged in the milling business at Staunton, Macoupin County, but, in 1860, made a third trip across the plains in search of gold, taking a quartz-mill which was erected near where Central City, Colo., now is, and which was the second steam-engine in that region. He returned home in time to vote for Stephen A. Douglas for President, the same year, but became a stalwart Republican, two weeks later, when the advocates of secession began to develop their policy after the election of Lincoln. In 1861 he enlisted, under the call for 500,000 volunteers following the first battle of Bull Run, and was commissioned a Captain in the Third Illinois Cavalry (Col. Eugene A. Carr), serving two and a half years, during which time he took part in several hard-fought battles, and being present at the fall of Vicksburg. At the end of his service he became associated with his former partner in the erection of a large flouring mill at Litchfield, but, in 1869, the firm bought an extensive flour-

ing mill at Alton, of which he became the principal owner in 1881, and which has since been greatly enlarged and improved, until it is now one of the most extensive establishments of its kind in the State. Capt. Sparks was elected to the House of Representatives in 1888, and to the State Senate in 1894, serving in the sessions of 1895 and '97; was also strongly supported as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in 1896.

SPARKS, William A. J., ex-Congressman, was born near New Albany, Ind., Nov. 19, 1828, at 8 years of age was brought by his parents to Illinois, and shortly afterwards left an orphan. Thrown on his own resources, he found work upon a farm, his attendance at the district schools being limited to the winter months. Later, he passed through McKendree College, supporting himself, meanwhile, by teaching, graduating in 1850. He read law with Judge Sidney Breese, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. His first public office was that of Receiver of the Land Office at Edwardsville, to which he was appointed by President Pierce in 1853, remaining until 1856, when he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket. The same year he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1863-64, served in the State Senate for the unexpired term of James M. Rodgers, deceased. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1868, and a Democratic Representative in Congress from 1875 to 1883. In 1885 he was appointed, by President Cleveland, Commissioner of the General Land Office in Washington, retiring, by resignation, in 1887. His home is at Carlyle.

SPARTA & ST. GENEVIEVE RAILROAD. (See *Centralia & Chester Railroad*.)

SPEED, Joshua Fry, merchant, and intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln; was educated in the local schools and at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky., after which he spent some time in a wholesale mercantile establishment in Louisville. About 1835 he came to Springfield, Ill., where he engaged in the mercantile business, later becoming the intimate friend and associate of Abraham Lincoln, to whom he offered the privilege of sharing a room over his store, when Mr. Lincoln removed from New Salem to Springfield, in 1836. Mr. Speed returned to Kentucky in 1842, but the friendship with Mr. Lincoln, which was of a most devoted character, continued until the death of the latter. Having located in Jefferson County, Ky., Mr. Speed was elected to the Legislature in 1848, but was never again willing to

accept office, though often solicited to do so. In 1851 he removed to Louisville, where he acquired a handsome fortune in the real-estate business. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, he heartily embraced the cause of the Union, and, during the war, was entrusted with many delicate and important duties in the interest of the Government, by Mr. Lincoln, whom he frequently visited in Washington. His death occurred at Louisville, May 29, 1882.—**James (Speed)**, an older brother of the preceding, was a prominent Unionist of Kentucky, and, after the war, a leading Republican of that State, serving as delegate to the National Republican Conventions of 1872 and 1876. In 1874 he was appointed Attorney-General by Mr. Lincoln and served until 1866, when he resigned on account of disagreement with President Johnson. He died in 1887, at the age of 73 years.

SPOON RIVER, rises in Bureau County, flows southward through Stark County into Peoria, thence southwest through Knox, and to the south and southeast, through Fulton County, entering the Illinois River opposite Havana. It is about 150 miles long.

SPRINGER, (Rev.) Francis, D.D., educator and Army Chaplain, born in Franklin County, Pa., March 19, 1819; was left an orphan at an early age, and educated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg; entered the Lutheran ministry in 1836, and, in 1839, removed to Springfield, Ill., where he preached and taught school; in 1847 became President of Hillsboro College, which, in 1852, was removed to Springfield and became Illinois State University, now known as Concordia Seminary. Later, he served for a time as Superintendent of Schools for the city of Springfield, but, in September, 1861, resigned to accept the Chaplaincy of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry; by successive resignations and appointments, held the positions of Chaplain of the First Arkansas Infantry (1863-64) and Post Chaplain at Fort Smith, Ark., serving in the latter position until April, 1867, when he was commissioned Chaplain of the United States Army. This position he resigned while stationed at Fort Harker, Kan., August 23, 1867. During a considerable part of his incumbency as Chaplain at Fort Smith, he acted as Agent of the Bureau of Refugees and Freedmen, performing important service in caring for non-combatants rendered homeless by the vicissitudes of war. After the war he served, for a time, as Superintendent of Schools for Montgomery County, Ill.; was instrumental in the founding of Carthage (Ill.) College, and was a member of

its Board of Control at the time of his death. He was elected Chaplain of the Illinois House of Representatives at the session of the Thirty-fifth General Assembly (1857), and Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Illinois for two consecutive terms (1896-'92). He was also member of the Stephenson Post, No. 30, G. A. R., at Springfield, and served as its Chaplain from January, 1884, to his death, which occurred at Springfield, Oct. 21, 1892.

SPRINGER, William McKendree, ex-Congressman, Justice of United States Court, was born in Sullivan County, Ind., May 30, 1836. In 1848 he removed with his parents to Jacksonville, Ill., was fitted for college in the public high school at Jacksonville, under the tuition of the late Dr. Bateman, entered Illinois College, remaining three years, when he removed to the Indiana State University, graduating there in 1853. The following year he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Logan County, but soon after removed to Springfield. He entered public life as Secretary of the Constitutional Convention of 1862. In 1871-'72 he represented Sangamon County in the Legislature, and, in 1874, was elected to Congress from the Thirteenth Illinois District as a Democrat. From that time until the close of the Fifty-third Congress (1895), he served in Congress continuously, and was recognized as one of the leaders of his party on the floor, being at the head of many important committees when that party was in the ascendancy, and a candidate for the Democratic caucus nomination for Speaker, in 1893. In 1894 he was the candidate of his party for Congress for the eleventh time, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, James A. Connolly. In 1895 President Cleveland appointed him United States District Judge for Indian Territory.

SPRINGFIELD, the State capital, and the county-seat of Sangamon County, situated five miles south of the Sangamon River and 185 miles southwest of Chicago; is an important railway center. The first settlement on the site of the present city was made by John Kelly in 1819. On April 10, 1821, it was selected, by the first Board of County Commissioners, as the temporary county-seat of Sangamon County, the organization of which had been authorized by act of the Legislature in January previous, and the name Springfield was given to it. In 1823 the selection was made permanent. The latter year the first sale of lands took place, the original site being entered by Pascal P. Enos, Elijah Hos and Thomas Cox. The town was platted about the

same time, and the name "Calhoun" was given to a section in the northwest quarter of the present city—this being the "hey-day" of the South Carolina statesman's greatest popularity—but the change was not popularly accepted, and the new name was soon dropped. It was incorporated as a town, April 2, 1822, and as a city, April 6, 1849; and re-incorporated, under the general law in 1882. It was made the State capital by act of the Legislature, passed at the session of 1837, which went into effect, July 4, 1839, and the Legislature first convened there in December of the latter year. The general surface is flat, though there is rolling ground to the west. The city has excellent water-works, a paid fire-department, six banks, electric street railways, gas and electric lighting, commodious hotels, fine churches, numerous handsome residences, beautiful parks, thorough sewerage, and is one of the best paved and handsomest cities in the State. The city proper, in 1890, contained an area of four square miles, but has since been enlarged by the annexation of the following suburbs: North Springfield, April 7, 1891; West Springfield, Jan. 4, 1898; and South Springfield and the village of Laurel, April 5, 1898. These additions give to the present city an area of 5.84 square miles. The population of the original city, according to the census of 1880, was 19,743, and, in 1890, 24,963, while that of the annexed suburbs, at the last census, was 2,109—making a total of 29,972. The latest school census (1898) showed a total population of 33,375—population by census (1900), 34,159. Besides the State House, the city has a handsome United States Government Building for United States Court and post-office purposes, a county courthouse (the former State capitol), a city hall and (State) Executive Mansion. Springfield was the home of Abraham Lincoln. His former residence has been donated to the State, and his tomb and monument are in the beautiful Oak Ridge cemetery, adjoining the city. Springfield is an important coal-mining center, and has many important industries, notably a watch factory, rolling mills, and extensive manufactories of agricultural implements and furniture. It is also the permanent location of the State fairs, for which extensive buildings have been erected on the Fair Grounds north of the city. There are three daily papers—two morning and one evening—published here, besides various other publications. Pop. (1900), 34,159.

SPRINGFIELD, EFFINGHAM & SOUTH-EASTERN RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Indianapolis & Eastern Railroad.*)

SPRINGFIELD & ILLINOIS SOUTHEASTERN RAILROAD. (See *Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad.*)

SPRINGFIELD & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad of Illinois.*)

SPRING VALLEY, an incorporated city in Bureau County, at intersection of the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Toluca, Marquette & Northern Railways, 100 miles southwest of Chicago. It lies in a coal-mining region and has important manufacturing interests as well. It has two banks, electric street and interurban railways, and two newspapers. Population (1890), 3,837; (1900), 6,214.

ST. AGATHA'S SCHOOL, an institution for young ladies, at Springfield, under the patronage of the Bishop of the Episcopal Church, incorporated in 1889. It has a faculty of eight teachers giving instruction in the preparatory and higher branches, including music and fine arts. It reported fifty-five pupils in 1894, and real estate valued at \$15,000.

ST. ALBAN'S ACADEMY, a boys' and young men's school at Knoxville, Ill., incorporated in 1896 under the auspices of the Episcopal Church; in 1898 had a faculty of seven teachers, with forty-five pupils, and property valued at \$61,100, of which \$54,000 was real estate. Instruction is given in the classical and scientific branches, besides music and preparatory studies.

ST. ANNE, a village of Kankakee County, at the crossing of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways, 60 miles south of Chicago. The town has two banks, tile and brick factory, and a weekly newspaper. Pop. (1900), 1,000.

ST. CHARLES, a city in Kane County, on both sides of Fox River, at intersection of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago Great Western Railways; 38 miles west of Chicago and 10 miles south of Elgin. The river furnishes excellent water-power, which is being utilized by a number of important manufacturing enterprises. The city is connected with Chicago and many towns in the Fox River valley by interurban electric trolley lines; is also the seat of the State Home for Boys. Pop. (1890), 1,690; (1900), 2,675.

ST. CLAIR, Arthur, first Governor of the Northwest Territory, was born of titled ancestry at Thurso, Scotland, in 1734; came to America in 1757 as an ensign, having purchased his commission, participated in the capture of Louisbourg, Canada, in 1758, and fought under Wolfe at

Quebec. In 1764 he settled in Pennsylvania, where he amassed a moderate fortune, and became prominent in public affairs. He served with distinction during the Revolutionary War, rising to the rank of Major-General, and succeeding General Gates in command at Ticonderoga, but, later, was censured by Washington for his hasty evacuation of the post, though finally vindicated by a military court. His Revolutionary record, however, was generally good, and even distinguished. He represented Pennsylvania in the Continental Congress, and presided over that body in 1787. He served as Governor of the Northwest Territory (including the present State of Illinois) from 1789 to 1802. As an executive he was not successful, being unpopular because of his arbitrariness. In November, 1791, he suffered a serious defeat by the Indians in the valley between the Miami and the Wabash. In this campaign he was badly crippled by the gout, and had to be carried on a litter; he was again vindicated by a Congressional investigation. His first visit to the Illinois Country was made in 1790, when he organized St. Clair County, which was named in his honor. In 1802 President Jefferson removed him from the governorship of Ohio Territory, of which he had continued to be the Governor after its separation from Indiana and Illinois. The remainder of his life was spent in comparative penury. Shortly before his decease, he was granted an annuity by the Pennsylvania Legislature and by Congress. Died, at Greensburg, Pa., August 31, 1818.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY, the first county organized within the territory comprised in the present State of Illinois—the whole region west of the Ohio River having been first placed under civil jurisdiction, under the name of "Illinois County," by an act of the Virginia House of Delegates, passed in October, 1778, a few months after the capture of Kaskaskia by Col. George Rogers Clark. (See *Illinois*; also *Clark, George Rogers*.) St. Clair County was finally set off by an order of Gov. Arthur St. Clair, on occasion of his first visit to the "Illinois Country," in April, 1790—more than two years after his assumption of the duties of Governor of the Northwest Territory, which then comprehended the "Illinois Country" as well as the whole region within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. Governor St. Clair's order, which bears date, April 27, 1790, defines the boundaries of the new county—which took his own name—as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of the Little Michillimackinack River,

running thence southerly in a direct line to the mouth of the little river above Fort Massac upon the Ohio River; thence with the said river to its junction with the Mississippi; thence up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Illinois, and so up the Illinois River to the place of beginning, with all the adjacent islands of said rivers, Illinois and Mississippi." The "Little Michillimackinack," the initial point mentioned in this description—also variously spelled "Makina" and "Mackinaw," the latter being the name by which the stream is now known—empties into the Illinois River on the south side a few miles below Pekia, in Tazewell County. The boundaries of St. Clair County, as given by Gov. St. Clair, indicate the imperfect knowledge of the topography of the "Illinois Country" existing in that day, as a line drawn south from the mouth of the Mackinaw River, instead of reaching the Ohio "above Fort Massac," would have followed the longitude of the present city of Springfield, striking the Mississippi about the northwestern corner of Jackson County, twenty-five miles west of the mouth of the Ohio. The object of Governor St. Clair's order was, of course, to include the settled portions of the Illinois Country in the new county; and, if it had had the effect intended, the eastern border of the county would have followed a line some fifty miles farther eastward, along the eastern border of Marion, Jefferson, Franklin, Williamson and Johnson Counties, reaching the Ohio River about the present site of Metropolis City in Massac County, and embracing about one-half of the area of the present State of Illinois. For all practical purposes it embraced all the Illinois Country, as it included that portion in which the white settlements were located. (See *St. Clair, Arthur*; also *Illinois Country*.) The early records of St. Clair County are in the French language; its first settlers and its early civilization were French, and the first church to inculcate the doctrine of Christianity was the Roman Catholic. The first proceedings in court under the common law were had in 1796. The first Justices of the Peace were appointed in 1807, and, as there was no penitentiary, the whipping-post and pillory played an important part in the code of penalties, these punishments being impartially meted out as late as the time of Judge (afterwards Governor) Reynolds, to "the lame, the halt and the blind," for such offenses as the larceny of a silk handkerchief. At first three places—Cahokia, Prairie du Rocher and Kaskaskia—were named as county-seats by Governor St. Clair; but Randolph County having been set off

in 1895, Cahokia became the county-seat of the older county, so remaining until 1813, when Belleville was selected as the seat of justice. At that time it was a mere cornfield owned by George Blair, although settlements had previously been established in Ridge Prairie and at Badgley. Judge Jesse B. Thomas held his first court in a log-cabin, but a rude court house was erected in 1814, and, the same year, George E. Blair established a hostelry. Joseph Kerr opened a store, and, in 1817, additional improvements were inaugurated by Daniel Murray and others, from Baltimore. John H. Dennis and the Mitchells and Wests (from Virginia) settled soon afterward, becoming farmers and mechanics. Belleville was incorporated in 1819. In 1825 Governor Edwards bought the large landed interests of Etienne Personneau, a large French land-owner, ordered a new survey of the town and infused fresh life into its development. Settlers began to arrive in large numbers, mainly Virginians, who brought with them their slaves, the right to hold which was, for many years, a fruitful and perennial source of strife. Emigrants from Germany began to arrive at an early day, and now a large proportion of the population of Belleville and St. Clair County is made up of that nationality. The county, as at present organized, lies on the western border of the south half of the State, immediately opposite St. Louis, and comprises some 680 square miles. Three-fourths of it are underlaid by a vein of coal, six to eight feet thick, and about one hundred feet below the surface. Considerable wheat is raised. The principal towns are Belleville, East St. Louis, Lebanon and Mascoutah. Population of the county (1880), 61,806; (1890), 66,571; (1900), 86,685.

ST. JOHN, an incorporated village of Perry County, on the Illinois Central Railway, one mile north of Duquoin. Coal is mined and salt manufactured here. Population about 500.

ST. JOSEPH, a village of Champaign County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 10 miles east of Champaign; has inter-urban railroad connection. Pop. (1900), 637.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, (Chicago), founded in 1860, by the Sisters of Charity. Having been destroyed in the fire of 1871, it was rebuilt in the following year. In 1892 it was reconstructed, enlarged and made thoroughly modern in its appointments. It can accommodate about 250 patients. The Sisters attend to the nursing, and conduct the domestic and financial affairs. The medical staff comprises ten physicians and surgeons, among whom are some of the most eminent in Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.
(See *Chicago & Alton Railroad*.)

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railroad*.)

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD, a corporation formerly operating an extensive system of railroads in Illinois. The Terre Haute & Alton Railroad Company (the original corporation) was chartered in January, 1851, work begun in 1852, and the main line from Terre Haute to Alton (172.5 miles) completed, March 1, 1856. The Belleville & Illinois town branch (from Belleville to East St. Louis) was chartered in 1852, and completed between the points named in the title, in the fall of 1854. This corporation secured authority to construct an extension from Illinois town (now East St. Louis) to Alton, which was completed in October, 1856, giving the first railroad connection between Alton & St. Louis. Simultaneously with this, these two roads (the Terre Haute & Alton and the Belleville & Illinois town) were consolidated under a single charter by special act of the Legislature in February, 1854, the consolidated line taking the name of the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. Subsequently the road became financially embarrassed, was sold under foreclosure and reorganized, in 1862, under the name of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad. June 1, 1867, the main line (from Terre Haute to St. Louis) was leased for ninety-nine years to the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railway Company (an Indiana corporation) guaranteed by certain other lines, but the lease was subsequently broken by the insolvency of the lessee and some of the guarantors. The Indianapolis & St. Louis went into the hands of a receiver in 1882, and was sold under foreclosure, in July of the same year, its interest being absorbed by the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, by which the main line is now operated. The properties officially reported as remaining in the hands of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, June 30, 1895, beside the Belleville Branch (14.40 miles), included the following leased and subsidiary lines: Belleville & Southern Illinois—"Cairo Short Line" (56.40 miles); Belleville & Eldorado, (50.20 miles); Belleville & Carondelet (17.30 miles); St. Louis Southern and branches (47.27 miles), and Chicago, St. Louis & Paducah Railway (53.59 miles). All these have been leased, since the close of the fiscal year 1895, to the Illinois Central. (For sketches of these several roads see headings of each.)

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO & ST. PAUL RAILROAD, (Bluff Line) a line running from Springfield to Granite City, Ill., (opposite St. Louis), 102.1 miles, with a branch from Lock Haven to Grafton, Ill., 8.4 miles—total length of line in Illinois, 110.5 miles. The track is of standard gauge, laid with 56 to 70-pound steel rails.—(HISTORY.) The road was originally incorporated under the name of the St. Louis, Jerseyville & Springfield Railroad, built from Bates to Grafton in 1882 and absorbed by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company; was surrendered by the receivers of the latter in 1886, and passed under the control of the bond-holders, by whom it was transferred to a corporation known as the St. Louis & Central Illinois Railroad Company. In June, 1887, the St. Louis, Alton & Springfield Railroad Company was organized, with power to build extensions from Newbern to Alton, and from Bates to Springfield, which was done. In October, 1890, a receiver was appointed, followed by a reorganization under the present name (St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul). Default was made on the interest and, in June following, it was again placed in the hands of receivers, by whom it was operated until 1898. The total earnings and income for the fiscal year 1897-98 were \$318,815, operating expenses, \$373,270; total capitalization, \$4,553,526, of which, \$1,500,000 was in the form of stock and \$1,255,000 in income bonds.

ST. LOUIS, INDIANAPOLIS & EASTERN RAILROAD, a railroad line 30 miles in length, extending from Switz City, Ind., to Effingham, Ill.—56 miles being within the State of Illinois. It is of standard gauge and the track laid chiefly with iron rails.—(HISTORY.) The original corporation was chartered in 1869 as the Springfield, Effingham & Quincy Railway Company. It was built as a narrow-gauge line by the Cincinnati, Effingham & Quincy Construction Company which went into the hands of a receiver in 1878. The road was completed by the receiver in 1880, and, in 1885, restored to the Construction Company by the discharge of the receiver. For a short time it was operated in connection with the Bloomfield Railroad of Indiana, but was reorganized in 1886 as the Indiana & Illinois Southern Railroad, and the gauge changed to standard in 1887. Having made default in the payment of interest, it was sold under foreclosure in 1890 and purchased in the interest of the bond-holders, by whom it was conveyed to the St. Louis, Indianapolis & Eastern Railroad Company, in whose name the line is operated. Its business

is limited, and chiefly local. The total earnings in 1898 were \$65,583 and the expenditures \$69,112. Its capital stock was \$710,000; bonded debt, \$978,000, other indebtedness increasing the total capital investment to \$1,816,736.

ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. (See *Chicago & Alton Railroad*.)

ST. LOUIS, JERSEYVILLE & SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railroad*.)

ST. LOUIS, MOUNT CARMEL & NEW ALBANY RAILROAD. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis (Consolidated) Railroad*.)

ST. LOUIS, PEORIA & NORTHERN RAILWAY, known as "Peoria Short Line," a corporation organized, Feb. 29, 1896, to take over and unite the properties of the St. Louis & Eastern, the St. Louis & Peoria and the North and South Railways, and to extend the same due north from Springfield to Peoria (60 miles), and thence to Fulton or East Clinton, Ill., on the Upper Mississippi. The line extends from Springfield to Glen Carbon (84.46 miles), with trackage facilities over the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad and the Merchants' Terminal Bridge (18 miles) to St. Louis.—(HISTORY.) This road has been made up of three sections or divisions. (1) The initial section of the line was constructed under the name of the St. Louis & Chicago Railroad of Illinois, incorporated in 1885, and opened from Mount Olive to Alhambra in 1887. It passed into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure in 1889, and reorganized, in 1890, as the St. Louis & Peoria Railroad. The St. Louis & Eastern, chartered in 1889, built the line from Glen Carbon to Marine, which was opened in 1893; the following year, bought the St. Louis & Peoria line, and, in 1895, constructed the link (8 miles) between Alhambra and Marine. (2) The North & South Railroad Company of Illinois, organized in 1890, as successor to the St. Louis & Chicago Railway Company, proceeded in the construction of the line (50.46 miles) from Mt. Olive to Springfield, which was subsequently leased to the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis, then under the management of the Jacksonville, Louisville & St. Louis Railway. The latter corporation having defaulted, the property passed into the hands of a receiver. By expiration of the lease in December, 1896, the property reverted to the proprietary Company, which took possession, Jan. 1, 1896. The St. Louis & Southeastern then bought the line outright, and it was incorporated as a part of the new organization under the name of the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway, the North

& South Railroad going out of existence. In May, 1899, the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern was sold to the reorganized Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, to be operated as a short line between Peoria & St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, ROCK ISLAND & CHICAGO RAILROAD. (See *Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad*.)

ST. LOUIS SOUTHERN RAILROAD, a line running from Pinckneyville, Ill., via Murphysboro, to Carbondale. The company is also the lessee of the Carbondale & Shawneetown Railroad, extending from Carbondale to Marion, 17.5 miles—total, 50.5 miles. The track is of standard gauge and laid with 56 and 60-pound steel rails. The company was organized in August, 1886, to succeed to the property of the St. Louis Coal Railroad (organized in 1879) and the St. Louis Central Railway; and was leased for 980 years from Dec. 1, 1886, to the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, at an annual rental equal to thirty per cent of the gross earnings, with a minimum guarantee of \$32,000, which is sufficient to pay the interest on the first mortgage bonds. During the year 1896 this line passed under lease from the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, into the hands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

ST. LOUIS, SPRINGFIELD & VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY, a corporation organized in July, 1899, to take over the property of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway in the State of Illinois, known as the Ohio & Mississippi and the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railways—the former extending from Vincennes, Ind., to East St. Louis, and the latter from Beardstown to Shawneetown. The property was sold under foreclosure, at Cincinnati, July 10, 1899, and transferred, for purposes of reorganization, into the hands of the new corporation, July 28, 1899. (For history of the several lines see *Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway*.)

ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD. This line extends from East St. Louis eastward across the State, to the Indiana State line, a distance of 158.3 miles. The Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company is the lessee. The track is single, of standard gauge, and laid with steel rails. The outstanding capital stock, in 1898, was \$3,924,058, the bonded debt, \$4,496,000, and the floating debt, \$218,450.—(HISTORY.) The St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad was chartered in 1865, opened in 1879 and leased to the Terre Haute & Indianapolis

Railroad, for itself and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

ST. LOUIS & CAIRO RAILROAD, extends from East St. Louis to Cairo, Ill., 151.6 miles, with a branch from Millstadt Junction to High Prairie, 9 miles. The track is of standard gauge and laid mainly with steel rails.—(HISTORY.) The original charter was granted to the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad Company, Feb. 16, 1865, and the road opened, March 1, 1875. Subsequently it passed into the hands of a receiver, was sold under foreclosure, July 14, 1881, and was taken charge of by a new company under its present name, Feb. 1, 1882. On Feb. 1, 1886, it was leased to the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company for forty-five years, and now constitutes the Illinois Division of that line, giving it a connection with St. Louis. (See *Mobile & Ohio Railway*.)

ST. LOUIS & CENTRAL ILLINOIS RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul Railroad*.)

ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO RAILROAD (of Illinois). (See *St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway*.)

ST. LOUIS & EASTERN RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway*.)

ST. LOUIS & PEORIA RAILWAY. (See *St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway*.)

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, located in Chicago. It was chartered in 1865, its incorporators, in their initial statement, substantially declaring their object to be the establishment of a free hospital under the control of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which should be open to the afflicted poor, without distinction of race or creed. The hospital was opened on a small scale, but steadily increased until 1879, when re-incorporation was effected under the general law. In 1885 a new building was erected on land donated for that purpose, at a cost exceeding \$150,000, exclusive of \$30,000 for furnishing. While its primary object has been to afford accommodation, with medical and surgical care, gratuitously, to the needy poor, the institution also provides a considerable number of comfortable, well-furnished private rooms for patients who are able and willing to pay for the same. It contains an amphitheater for surgical operations and clinics, and has a free dispensary for out-patients. During the past few years important additions have been made, the number of beds increased, and provision made for a training school for nurses. The medical staff (1896) consists of thirteen physicians and surgeons and two pathologists.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, a young ladies' seminary, under the patronage of the Episcopal Church, at Knoxville, Knox County, Ill.; was incorporated in 1878. In 1898 had a faculty of fourteen teachers, giving instruction to 113 pupils. The branches taught include the classics, the sciences, fine arts, music and preparatory studies. The institution has a library of 2,200 volumes, and owns property valued at \$130,500, of which \$100,000 is real estate.

STAGER, Anson, soldier and Telegraph Superintendent, was born in Ontario County, N. Y., April 20, 1825, at 16 years of age entered the service of Henry O'Reilly, a printer who afterwards became a pioneer in building telegraph lines, and with whom he became associated in various enterprises of this character. Having introduced several improvements in the construction of batteries and the arrangement of wires, he was, in 1852, made General Superintendent of the principal lines in the West, and, on the organization of the Western Union Company, was retained in this position. Early in the Civil War he was entrusted with the management of telegraph lines in Southern Ohio and along the Virginia border, and, in October following, was appointed General Superintendent of Government telegraphs, remaining in this position until September, 1868, his services being recognized in his promotion to a brevet Brigadier-Generalship of Volunteers. In 1869 General Stager returned to Chicago and, in addition to his duties as General Superintendent, engaged in the promotion of a number of enterprises connected with the manufacture of electrical appliances and other branches of the business. One of these was the consolidation of the telephone companies, of which he became President, as also of the Western Edison Electric Light Company, besides being a Director in several other corporations. Died, in Chicago, March 26, 1885.

STANDISH, John Van Ness, a lineal descendant of Capt. Miles Standish, the Pilgrim leader, was born at Woodstock, Vt., Feb. 26, 1825. His early years were spent on a farm, but a love of knowledge and books became his ruling passion, and he devoted several years to study, in the "Liberal Institute" at Lebanon, N. H., finally graduating, with the degree of A. B., at Norwich University in the class of 1847. Later, he received the degree of A. M., in due course, from his Alma Mater in 1855; that of Ph. D. from Knox College, in 1880, of LL. D. from St. Lawrence University in 1893, and from Norwich, in 1898. Dr. Standish chose the profession of a teacher, and has spent

over fifty years in its pursuit in connection with private and public schools and the College, of which more than forty years were as Professor and President of Lombard University at Galesburg. He has also lectured and conducted Teachers' Institutes all over the State, and, in 1879, was elected President of the State Teachers' Association. He made three visits to the Old World—in 1879, '82-83, and '91-92—and, during his second trip, traveled over 40,000 miles, visiting nearly every country of Europe, including the "Land of the Midnight Sun," besides Northern Africa from the Mediterranean to the Desert of Sahara, Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Asia Minor. A lover of art, he has visited nearly all the principal museums and picture galleries of the world. In politics he is a Republican, and, in opposition to many college men, a firm believer in the doctrine of protection. In religion, he is a Universalist.

STAPP, James T. B., State Auditor, was born in Woodford County, Ky., April 13, 1804; at the age of 12 accompanied his widowed mother to Kaskaskia, Ill., where she settled; before he was 20 years old, was employed as a clerk in the office of the State Auditor, and, upon the resignation of that officer, was appointed his successor, being twice thereafter elected by the Legislature, serving nearly five years. He resigned the auditorship to accept the Presidency of the State Bank at Vandalia, which post he filled for thirteen years; acted as Aid-de-camp on Governor Reynolds' staff in the Black Hawk War, and served as Adjutant of the Third Illinois Volunteers during the war with Mexico. President Taylor appointed Mr. Stapp Receiver of the United States Land Office at Vandalia, which office he held during the Fillmore administration, resigning in 1855. Two years later he removed to Decatur, where he continued to reside until his death in 1876. A handsome Methodist chapel, erected by him in that city, bears his name.

STARK COUNTY, an interior county in the northern half of the State, lying west of the Illinois River; has an area of 290 square miles. It has a rich, alluvial soil, well watered by numerous small streams. The principal industries are agriculture and stock-raising, and the chief towns are Toulon and Wyoming. The county was erected from Putnam and Knox in 1839, and named in honor of General Stark, of Revolutionary fame. The earliest settler was Isaac B. Essex, who built a cabin on Spoon River, in 1828, and gave his name to a township. Of other pioneer families, the Buswells, Smiths, Spencers and

Eastmans came from New England, the Thomases, Moores, Holgates, Fullers and Whittakers from Pennsylvania; the Coxes from Ohio; the Perrys and Parkers from Virginia; the McLanahans from Kentucky; the Hendersons from Tennessee; the Lees and Hazens from New Jersey; the Halls from England, and the Turnbells and Olivers from Scotland. The pioneer church was the Congregational at Toulon. Population (1880), 11,207; 1890, 10,822; (1900), 10,185.

STARVED ROCK, a celebrated rock or cliff on the south side of Illinois River, in La Salle County, upon which the French explorer, La Salle, and his lieutenant, Tonty, erected a fort in 1682, which they named Fort St. Louis. It was one mile north of the supposed location of the Indian village of La Vantum, the metropolis, so to speak, of the Illinois Indians about the time of the arrival of the first French explorers. The population of this village, in 1680, according to Father Membre, was some seven or eight thousand. Both La Vantum and Fort St. Louis were repeatedly attacked by the Iroquois. The Illinois were temporarily driven from La Vantum, but the French, for the time being, successfully defended their fortification. In 1702 the fort was abandoned as a military post, but continued to be used as a French trading-post until 1718, when it was burned by Indians. The Illinois were not again molested until 1722, when the Foxes made an unsuccessful attack upon them. The larger portion of the tribe, however, resolved to cast in their fortunes with other tribes on the Mississippi River. Those who remained fell an easy prey to the foes by whom they were surrounded. In 1769 they were attacked from the north by tribes who desired to avenge the murder of Pontiac. Finding themselves hard pressed, they betook themselves to the bluff where Fort St. Louis had formerly stood. Here they were besieged for twelve days, when, destitute of food or water, they made a gallant but hopeless sortie. According to a tradition handed down among the Indians, all were massacred by the besiegers in an attempt to escape by night, except one half-breed, who succeeded in evading his pursuers. This sanguinary catastrophe has given the rock its popular name. Elmer Baldwin, in his History of La Salle County (1877), says: "The bones of the victims lay scattered about the cliff in profusion after the settlement by the whites, and are still found mingled plentifully with the soil." (See *La Salle, Robert Cavalier; Tonty; Fort St. Louis.*)

STARNE, Alexander, Secretary of State and State Treasurer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 21, 1813; in the spring of 1836 removed to Illinois, settling at Griggsville, Pike County, where he opened a general store. From 1839 to '42 he served as Commissioner of Pike County, and, in the latter year, was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly, and re-elected in 1844. Having, in the meanwhile, disposed of his store at Griggsville and removed to Pittsfield, he was appointed, by Judge Purple, Clerk of the Circuit Court, and elected to the same office for four years, when it was made elective. In 1852 he was elected Secretary of State, when he removed to Springfield, returning to Griggsville at the expiration of his term in 1857, to assume the Presidency of the old Hannibal and Naples Railroad (now a part of the Wabash system). He represented Pike and Brown Counties in the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and the same year was elected State Treasurer. He thereupon again removed to Springfield, where he resided until his death, being, with his sons, extensively engaged in coal mining. In 1870, and again in 1873, he was elected State Senator from Sangamon County. He died at Springfield, March 31, 1886.

STATE BANK OF ILLINOIS. The first legislation, having for its object the establishment of a bank within the territory which now constitutes the State of Illinois, was the passage, by the Territorial Legislature of 1816, of an act incorporating the "Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, with branches at Edwardsville and Kaskaskia." In the Second General Assembly of the State (1820) an act was passed, over the Governor's veto and in defiance of the adverse judgment of the Council of Revision, establishing a State Bank at Vandalia with branches at Shawneetown, Edwardsville, and Brownsville in Jackson County. This was, in effect, a rechartering of the banks at Shawneetown and Edwardsville. So far as the former is concerned, it seems to have been well managed; but the official conduct of the officers of the latter, on the basis of charges made by Governor Edwards in 1826, was made the subject of a legislative investigation, which (although it resulted in nothing) seems to have had some basis of fact, in view of the losses finally sustained in winding up its affairs—that of the General Government amounting to \$51,000. Grave charges were made in this connection against men who were then, or afterwards became prominent in State affairs, including one Justice of the Supreme Court and one (still later) a United States Senator. The

experiment was disastrous, as, ten years later (1831), it was found necessary for the State to incur a debt of \$100,000 to redeem the outstanding circulation. Influenced, however, by the popular demand for an increase in the "circulating medium," the State continued its experiment of becoming a stockholder in banks managed by its citizens, and accordingly we find it, in 1835, legislating in the same direction for the establishing of a central "Bank of Illinois" at Springfield, with branches at other points as might be required, not to exceed six in number. One of these branches was established at Vandalia and another at Chicago, furnishing the first banking institution of the latter city. Two years later, when the State was entering upon its scheme of internal improvement, laws were enacted increasing the capital stock of these banks to \$4,000,000 in the aggregate. Following the example of similar institutions elsewhere, they suspended specie payments a few months later, but were protected by "stay laws" and other devices until 1842, when the internal improvement scheme having been finally abandoned, they fell in general collapse. The State ceased to be a stockholder in 1843, and the banks were put in course of liquidation, though it required several years to complete the work.

STATE CAPITALS. The first State capital of Illinois was Kaskaskia, where the first Territorial Legislature convened, Nov. 25, 1812. At that time there were but five counties in the State—St. Clair and Randolph being the most important, and Kaskaskia being the county-seat of the latter. Illinois was admitted into the Union as a State in 1818, and the first Constitution provided that the seat of government should remain at Kaskaskia until removed by legislative enactment. That instrument, however, made it obligatory upon the Legislature, at its first session, to petition Congress for a grant of not more than four sections of land, on which should be erected a town, which should remain the seat of government for twenty years. The petition was duly presented and granted; and, in accordance with the power granted by the Constitution, a Board of five Commissioners selected the site of the present city of Vandalia, then a point in the wilderness twenty miles north of any settlement. But so great was the faith of speculators in the future of the proposed city, that town lots were soon selling at \$100 to \$75 each. The Commissioners, in obedience to law, erected a plain two-story frame building—scarcely more than a commodious shanty—to which the State officers were removed in December, 1820. This building

was burned, Dec. 9, 1823, and a brick structure erected in its place. Later, when the question of a second removal of the capital began to be agitated, the citizens of Vandalia assumed the risk of erecting a new, brick State House, costing \$10,000. Of this amount \$6,000 was reimbursed by the Governor from the contingent fund, and the balance (\$4,000) was appropriated in 1837, when the seat of government was removed to Springfield, by vote of the Tenth General Assembly, at the fourth ballot. The other places receiving the principal vote at the time of the removal to Springfield, were Jacksonville, Vandalia, Peoria, Alton and Illiopolis—Springfield receiving the largest vote at each ballot. The law removing the capital appropriated \$50,000 from the State Treasury, provided that a like amount should be raised by private subscription and guaranteed by bond, and that at least two acres of land should be donated as a site. Two State Houses have been erected at Springfield, the first of the present one (including furnishing) having been a little in excess of \$4,000,000. Abraham Lincoln, who was a member of the Legislature from Sangamon County at the time, was an influential factor in securing the removal of the capital to Springfield.

STATE DEBT. The State debt, which proved to be a formidable burden upon the State of Illinois for a generation, and, for a part of that period, seriously checked its prosperity, was the direct outgrowth of the internal improvement scheme entered upon in 1837. (See *Internal Improvement Policy*.) At the time this enterprise was undertaken the aggregate debt of the State was less than \$400,000—accumulated within the preceding six years. Two years later (1838) it had increased to over \$6,500,000, while the total valuation of real and personal property, for the purposes of taxation, was less than \$60,000,000, and the aggregate receipts of the State treasury, for the same year, amounted to less than \$150,000. At the same time, the disbursements, for the support of the State Government alone, had grown to more than twice the receipts. This disparity continued until the declining credit of the State forced upon its managers of public affairs an involuntary economy when the means could no longer be resorted to for more lavish expenditures. The first of the internal improvement scheme sold at a premium of 5 per cent, and declined until they were hawked off at a loss, as the speculators of New York and London at a discount, in some cases falling into the hands of bankrupts who failed before completing their con-

tracts, thus causing a direct loss to the State. If the internal improvement scheme was ill-advised, the time chosen to carry it into effect was most unfortunate, as it came simultaneously with the panic of 1837, rendering the disaster all the more complete. Of the various works undertaken by the State, only the Illinois & Michigan Canal brought a return, all the others resulting in more or less complete loss. The internal improvement scheme was abandoned in 1839-40, but not until State bonds exceeding \$13,000,000 had been issued. For two years longer the State struggled with its embarrassments, increased by the failure of the State Bank in February, 1842, and, by that of the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, a few months later, with the proceeds of more than two and a half millions of the State's bonds in their possession. Thus left without credit, or means even of paying the accruing interest, there were those who regarded the State as hopelessly bankrupt, and advocated repudiation as the only means of escape. Better counsels prevailed, however; the Constitution of 1848 put the State on a basis of strict economy in the matter of salaries and general expenditures, with restrictions upon the Legislature in reference to incurring indebtedness, while the beneficent "two-mill tax" gave assurance to its creditors that its debts would be paid. While the growth of the State, in wealth and population, had previously been checked by the fear of excessive taxation, it now entered upon a new career of prosperity in spite of its burdens—its increase in population, between 1850 and 1860, amounting to over 100 per cent. The movement of the State debt after 1840—when the internal improvement scheme was abandoned—chiefly by accretions of unpaid interest, has been estimated as follows: 1842, \$15,637,950; 1844, \$14,633,369; 1846, \$16,389,817; 1848, \$16,661,795. It reached its maximum in 1853—the first year of Governor Matteson's administration—when it was officially reported at \$16,724,177. At this time the work of extinguishment began, and was prosecuted under successive administrations, except during the war, when the vast expense incurred in sending troops to the field caused an increase. During Governor Bissell's administration, the reduction amounted to over \$3,000,000; during Oglesby's, to over five and a quarter million besides two and a quarter million paid on interest. In 1880 the debt had been reduced to \$281,659.11, and, before the close of 1882, it had been entirely extinguished, except a balance of \$18,500 in bonds, which, having been called in years previously and never presented, for

The Practice School.

Main Building.
ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY, NORMAL.

Gymnasium and Library Building.



payment, are supposed to have been lost. (See *Masculiner and Stebbins Bonds*.)

STATE GUARDIANS FOR GIRLS, a bureau organized for the care of female juvenile delinquents, by act of June 2, 1893. The Board consists of seven members, nominated by the Executive and confirmed by the Senate, and who constitute a body politic and corporate. Not more than two of the members may reside in the same Congressional District and, of the seven members, four must be women. (See also *Home for Female Juvenile Offenders*.) The term of office is six years.

STATE HOUSE, located at Springfield. Its construction was begun under an act passed by the Legislature in February, 1867, and completed in 1887. It stands in a park of about eight acres, donated to the State by the citizens of Springfield. A provision of the State Constitution of 1870 prohibited the expenditure of any sum in excess of \$3,500,000 in the erection and furnishing of the building, without previous approval of such additional expenditure by the people. This amount proving insufficient, the Legislature, at its session of 1885, passed an act making an additional appropriation of \$531,712, which having been approved by popular vote at the general election of 1886, the expenditure was made and the capitol completed during the following year, thus raising the total cost of construction and furnishing to a little in excess of \$4,000,000. The building is cruciform as to its ground plan, and classic in its style of architecture; its extreme dimensions (including porticoes), from north to south, being 379 feet, and, from east to west, 286 feet. The walls are of dressed Joliet limestone, while the porticoes, which are spacious and lofty, are of sandstone, supported by polished columns of gray granite. The three stories of the building are surmounted by a Mansard roof, with two turrets and a central dome of stately dimensions. Its extreme height, to the top of the iron flag-staff, which rises from a lantern springing from the dome, is 364 feet.

STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY, an institution for the education of teachers, organized under an act of the General Assembly, passed Feb. 18, 1857. This act placed the work of organization in the hands of a board of fifteen persons, which was styled "The Board of Education of the State of Illinois," and was constituted as follows: C. B. Denio of Jo Daviess County; Simeon Wright of Lee; Daniel Wilkins of McLean; Charles E. Hovey of Peoria; George P. Rex of Pike; Samuel W. Moulton of Shelby; John

Gillespie of Jasper; George Bunsen of St. Clair; Wesley Sloan of Pope; Ninian W. Edwards of Sangamon; John R. Eden of Moultrie; Flavel Mossley and William Wells of Cook; Albert R. Shannon of White; and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex-officio. The object of the University, as defined in the organizing law, is to qualify teachers for the public schools of the State, and the course of instruction to be given embraces "the art of teaching, and all branches which pertain to a common school education."

the elements of the natural sciences, including agricultural chemistry, animal and vegetable physiology; in the fundamental laws of the United States and of the State of Illinois, with regard to the rights and duties of citizens; and such other studies as the Board of Education may from time to time prescribe." Various sites were compared for the location of the institution, Bloomington being finally selected, its bid, including 160 acres of land, being estimated as equivalent to \$141,725. The corner-stone was laid on September 29, 1857, and the first building was ready for permanent occupancy in September, 1860. Previously, however, it had been sufficiently advanced to permit of its being used, and the first commencement exercises were held on June 29 of the latter year. Three years earlier, the academic department had been organized under the charge of Charles E. Hovey. The first cost, including furniture, etc., was not far from \$200,000. Gratuitous instruction is given to two pupils from each county, and to three from each Senatorial District. The departments are: Grammar school, high school, normal department and model school, all of which are overcrowded. The whole number of students in attendance on the institution during the school year, 1897-98, was 1,197, of whom 891 were in the normal department and 296 in the practice school department, including representatives from 86 counties of the State, with a few pupils from other States on the payment of tuition. The teaching faculty (including the President and Librarian) for the same year, was made up of twenty-six members—twelve ladies and fourteen gentlemen. The expenditures for the year 1897-98 aggregated \$17,626.92, against \$66,528.69 for 1896-97. Nearly \$22,000 of the amount expended during the latter year was on account of the construction of a gymnasium building.

STATE PROPERTY. The United States Census of 1890 gave the value of real and personal property belonging to the State as follows: Public lands, \$328,000; buildings, \$1,000,000;

cellaneous property, \$2,650,000—total, \$25,142,000. The land may be subdivided thus: Camp-grounds of the Illinois National Guard near Springfield (donated), \$40,000; Illinois and Michigan Canal, \$168,000; Illinois University lands, in Illinois (donated by the General Government), \$41,000, in Minnesota (similarly donated), \$79,000. The buildings comprise those connected with the charitable, penal and educational institutions of the State, besides the State Arsenal, two buildings for the use of the Appellate Courts at Ottawa and Mount Vernon, the State House, the Executive Mansion, and locks and dams erected at Henry and Copperas Creek. Of the miscellaneous property, \$120,000 represents the equipment of the Illinois National Guard; \$1,959,000 the value of the movable property of public buildings; \$550,000 the endowment fund of the University of Illinois; and \$21,000 the movable property of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. The figures given relative to the value of the public buildings include only the first appropriations for their erection. Considerable sums have since been expended upon some of them in repairs, enlargements and improvements.

STATE TREASURERS. The only Treasurer of Illinois during the Territorial period was John Thomas, who served from 1812 to 1818, and became the first incumbent under the State Government. Under the Constitution of 1818 the Treasurer was elected, biennially, by joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly; by the Constitution of 1848, this officer was made elective by the people for the same period, without limitations as to number of terms; under the Constitution of 1870, the manner of election and duration of term are unchanged, but the incumbent is ineligible to re-election, for two years from expiration of the term for which he may have been chosen. The following is a list of the State Treasurers, from the date of the admission of the State into the Union down to the present time (1899), with the date and duration of the term of each. John Thomas, 1818-19; Robert K. McLaughlin, 1819-23; Abner Field, 1823-27; James Hall, 1827-31; John Dement, 1831-36; Charles Gregory, 1836-37; John D. Whiteside, 1837-41; Milton Carpenter, 1841-43; John Moore, 1848-57; James Miller, 1857-59; William Butler, 1859-63; Alexander Starne, 1863-65; James H. Beveridge, 1865-67; George W. Smith, 1867-69; Erastus N. Bates, 1869-73; Edward Rutz, 1873-75; Thomas S. Ridgway, 1875-77; Edward Rutz, 1877-79; John C. Smith, 1879-81; Edward Rutz, 1881-83; John C. Smith, 1883-85; Jacob Gross,

1885-87; John R. Towner, 1887-89; Charles Becker, 1889-91; Edward S. Wilson, 1891-93; Rufus N. Ramsay, 1893-95; Henry Wulfe, 1895-97; Henry L. Hertz, 1897-99; Floyd K. Whittemore, 1899—.

STAUNTON, a village in the southeast corner of Macoupin County, on the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis and the Wabash Railways; is 36 miles northeast of St. Louis, and 14 miles southwest of Litchfield. Agriculture and coal-mining are the industries of the surrounding region. Staunton has two banks, eight churches and a weekly newspaper. Population (1889), 1,358; (1900), 2,269; (1900), 2,786.

STEEL PRODUCTION. In the manufacture of steel, Illinois has long ranked as the second State in the Union in the amount of its output, and, during the period between 1880 and 1890, the increase in production was 241 per cent. In 1880 there were but six steel works in the State, in 1890 these had increased to fourteen; and the production of steel of all kinds (in tons of 2,000 pounds) had risen from 254,569 tons to 868,250. Of the 3,837,039 tons of Bessemer steel ingots, or direct castings, produced in the United States in 1890, 22 per cent were turned out in Illinois, nearly all the steel produced in the State being made by that process. From the tonnage of ingots, as given above, Illinois produced 622,260 pounds of steel rails,—more than 30 per cent of the aggregate for the entire country. This fact is noteworthy, inasmuch as the competition in the manufacture of Bessemer steel rails, since 1850, has been so great that many rail-mills have converted their steel into forms other than rails, experience having proved their production to any considerable extent, during the past few years, unprofitable except in works favorably located for obtaining cheap raw material, or operated under the latest and most approved methods of manufacture. Open-hearth steel is no longer made in Illinois, but the manufacture of crucible steel is slightly increasing, the output in 1890 being 445 tons, as against 130 in 1880. For purposes requiring special grades of steel the product of the crucible process will be always in demand, but the high cost of manufacture prevents it, in a majority of instances, from successfully competing in price with the other processes mentioned.

STEPHENSON, Benjamin, pioneer and early politician, came to Illinois from Kentucky in 1809, and was appointed the first Sheriff of Randolph County by Governor Edwards under the Territorial Government; afterward served

as a Colonel of Illinois militia during the War of 1812; represented Illinois Territory as Delegate in Congress, 1814-16, and, on his retirement from Congress, became Register of the Land Office at Edwardsville, finally dying at Edwardsville—**Col. James W. (Stephenson),** a son of the preceding, was a soldier during the Black Hawk War, afterwards became a prominent politician in the north-western part of the State, served as Register of the Land Office at Galena and, in 1838, received the Democratic nomination for Governor, but withdrew before the election.

STEPHENSON, (Dr.) Benjamin Franklin, physician and soldier, was born in Wayne County, Ill., Oct. 30, 1822, and accompanied his parents, in 1825, to Sangamon County, where the family settled. His early educational advantages were meager, and he did not study his profession (medicine) until after reaching his majority, graduating from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1850. He began practice at Petersburg, but, in April, 1862, was mustered into the volunteer army as Surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. After a little over two years service he was mustered out in June, 1864, when he took up his residence in Springfield, and, for a year, was engaged in the drug business there. In 1865 he resumed professional practice. He lacked tenacity of purpose, however, was indifferent to money, and always willing to give his own services and orders for medicine to the poor. Hence, his practice was not lucrative. He was one of the leaders in the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic (which see), in connection with which he is most widely known; but his services in its cause failed to receive, during his lifetime, the recognition which they deserved, nor did the organization promptly flourish, as he had hoped. He finally returned with his family to Petersburg. Died, at Rock Creek, Menard County, Ill., August 30, 1871.

STEPHENSON COUNTY, a northwestern county, with an area of 560 square miles. The soil is rich, productive and well timbered. Fruit-culture and stock-raising are among the chief industries. Not until 1827 did the aborigines quit the locality, and the county was organized, ten years later, and named for Gen. Benjamin Stephenson. A man named Kirker, who had been in the employment of Colonel Gratiot as a lead-miner, near Galena, is said to have built the first cabin within the present limits of what was called Burr Oak Grove, and set himself up as an Indian-trader in 1826, but only remained a short time. He was followed, the next year, by Oliver

W. Kellogg, who took Kirker's place, built a more pretentious dwelling and became the first permanent settler. Later came William Wadams, the Montagues, Baker, Kilpatrick, Preston, the Goddards, and others whose names are linked with the county's early history. The first house in Freeport was built by William Baker. Organization was effected in 1837, the total poll being eighty-four votes. The earliest teacher was Nelson Martin, who is said to have taught a school of some twelve pupils, in a house which stood on the site of the present city of Freeport. Population (1880), 31,963; (1890), 31,338; (1900), 34,933.

STERLING, a flourishing city on the north bank of Rock River, in Whiteside County, 109 miles west of Chicago, 29 miles east of Clinton, Iowa, and 52 miles east-northeast of Rock Island. It has ample railway facilities, furnished by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Sterling & Peoria, and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. It contains fourteen churches, an opera house, high and grade schools, Carnegie library, Government postoffice building, three banks, electric street and interurban car lines, electric and gas lighting, water-works, paved streets and sidewalks, fire department and four newspaper offices, two issuing daily editions. It has fine water-power, and is an important manufacturing center, its works turning out agricultural implements, carriages, paper, barbed-wire, school furniture, burial caskets, pumps, sash, doors, etc. It also has the Sterling Iron Works, besides foundries and machine-shops. The river here flows through charming scenery. Pop. (1890), 5,824; (1900), 6,309.

STEVENS, Bradford A., ex-Congressman, was born at Boscawen (afterwards Webster), N. H., Jan. 3, 1813. After attending schools in New Hampshire and at Montreal, he entered Dartmouth College, graduating therefrom in 1835. During the six years following, he devoted himself to teaching, at Hopkinsville, Ky., and New York City. In 1843 he removed to Bureau County, Ill., where he became a merchant and farmer. In 1868 he was chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and, in 1870, was elected to Congress, as an Independent Democrat, for the Fifth District.

STEVENS, Adlai E., ex-Vice-President of the United States, was born in Christian County, Ky., Oct. 23, 1835. In 1857 he removed with his parents to Bloomington, McLean County, Ill., where the family settled; was educated at the Illinois Wesleyan University and at Centre College, Ky., was admitted to the bar in 1858 and began practice at Metamora. Woodford County,

where he was Master in Chancery, 1861-65, and State's Attorney, 1865-69. In 1864 he was candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket. In 1869 he returned to Bloomington, where he has since resided. In 1874, and again in 1876, he was an unsuccessful candidate of his party for Congress, but was elected as a Green-back Democrat in 1878, though defeated in 1880 and 1882. In 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point. During the first administration of President Cleveland (1885-89) he was First Assistant Postmaster General; was a member of the National Democratic Conventions of 1884 and 1892, being Chairman of the Illinois delegation the latter year. In 1892 he received his party's nomination for the Vice-Presidency, and was elected to that office, serving until 1897. Since retiring from office he has resumed his residence at Bloomington.

STEWART, Lewis, manufacturer and former Congressman, was born in Wayne County, Pa., Nov. 20, 1824, and received a common school education. At the age of 14 he accompanied his parents to Kendall County, Ill., where he afterwards resided, being engaged in farming and the manufacture of agricultural implements at Plano. He studied law but never practiced. In 1876 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket, being defeated by Shelby M. Cullom. In 1890 the Democrats of the Eighth Illinois District elected him to Congress. In 1892 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, Robert A. Childs, by the narrow margin of 27 votes, and, in 1894, was again defeated, this time being pitted against Albert J. Hopkins. Mr. Stewart died at his home at Plano, August 26, 1896.

STEWARTSON, a town of Shelby County, at the intersection of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railway with the Altamont branch of the Wabash, 12 miles southeast of Shelbyville; is in a grain and lumber region; has a bank and a weekly paper. Population, (1900), 677.

STICKNEY, William H., pioneer lawyer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 9, 1809, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati in 1831, and, in Illinois in 1834, being at that time a resident of Shawneetown; was elected State's Attorney by the Legislature, in 1839, for the circuit embracing some fourteen counties in the southern and southeastern part of the State; for a time also, about 1835-36, officiated as editor of "The Gallatin Democrat," and "The Illinois Advertiser," published at Shawneetown. In 1846

Mr. Stickney was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly from Gallatin County, and, twenty-eight years later—having come to Chicago in 1848—to the same body from Cook County, serving in the somewhat famous Twentieth Assembly. He also held the office of Police Justice for some thirteen years, from 1850 onward. He lived to an advanced age, dying in Chicago, Feb. 14, 1898, being at the time the oldest surviving member of the Chicago bar.

STILES, Isaac Newton, lawyer and soldier, born at Suffield, Conn., July 16, 1833; was admitted to the bar at Lafayette, Ind., in 1855, became Prosecuting Attorney, a member of the Legislature and an effective speaker in the Fremont campaign of 1856; enlisted as a private soldier at the beginning of the war, went to the field as Adjutant, was captured at Malvern Hill, and, after six weeks' confinement in Libby prison, exchanged and returned to duty; was promoted Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and brevetted Brigadier-General for meritorious service. After the war he practiced his profession in Chicago, though almost totally blind. Died, Jan. 18, 1895.

STILLMAN, Stephen, first State Senator from Sangamon County, Ill., was a native of Massachusetts who came, with his widowed mother, to Sangamon County in 1820, and settled near Williamsville, where he became the first Postmaster in the first postoffice in the State north of the Sangamon River. In 1829, Mr. Stillman was elected as the first State Senator from Sangamon County, serving four years, and, at his first session, being one of the opponents of the pro-slavery Convention resolution. He died, in Peoria, somewhere between 1835 and 1840.

STILLMAN VALLEY, village in Ogle County, on Chicago Great Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways; site of first battle Black Hawk War; has graded schools, four churches, a bank and a newspaper. Pop., 475.

STILES, Samuel, pioneer, was born near Mount Bethel, Somerset County, N. J., Oct. 31, 1776; died, August 16, 1839, on his farm, which subsequently became the site of the city of Trenton, in Clinton County, Ill. He was descended from John Stiles, M.D., who was born in England in 1595, emigrated to America, and died at Hempstead, L. I., in 1717, at the age of 122 years. The family removed to New Jersey in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Samuel was a cousin of Benjamin Stiles, the first white man to settle within the present limits of Cincinnati, and various members of the family were prominent in

the settlement of the upper Ohio Valley as early as 1788. Samuel Stites married, Sept. 14, 1794, Martha Martin, daughter of Ephraim Martin, and grand-daughter of Col. Ephraim Martin, both soldiers of the New Jersey line during the Revolutionary War—with the last named of whom he had (in connection with John Cleves Symmes) been intimately associated in the purchase and settlement of the Miami Valley. In 1800 he removed to Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1803 to Greene County, and, in 1818, in company with his son-in-law, Anthony Wayne Cassal, to St. Clair County, Ill., settling near Union Grove. Later he removed to O'Fallon, and, still later, to Clinton County. He left a large family, several members of which became prominent pioneers in the movements toward Minnesota and Kansas.

STOLBRAND, Carlos John Mueller, soldier, was born in Sweden, May 11, 1821; at the age of 18, enlisted in the Royal Artillery of his native land, serving through the campaign of Schleswig-Holstein (1848); came to the United States soon after, and, in 1861, enlisted in the first battalion of Illinois Light Artillery, finally becoming Chief of Artillery under Gen. John A. Logan. When the latter became commander of the Fifteenth Army Corps, Col. Stolbrand was placed at the head of the artillery brigade; in February, 1865, was made Brigadier-General, and mustered out in January, 1866. After the war he went South, and was Secretary of the South Carolina Constitutional Convention of 1868. The same year he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and a Presidential Elector. He was an inventor and patented various improvements in steam engines and boilers; was also Superintendent of Public Buildings at Charleston, S. C., under President Harrison. Died, at Charleston, Feb. 3, 1894.

STONE, Daniel, early lawyer and legislator, was a native of Vermont and graduate of Middlebury College; became a member of the Springfield (Ill.) bar in 1833, and, in 1836, was elected to the General Assembly—being one of the celebrated "Long Nine" from Sangamon County, and joining Abraham Lincoln in his protest against a series of pro-slavery resolutions which had been adopted by the House. In 1837 he was a Circuit Court Judge and, being assigned to the north-western part of the State, removed to Galena, but was legislated out of office, when he left the State, dying a few years later, in Essex County, N. J.

STONE, Horatio O., pioneer, was born in Ontario (now Monroe) County, N. Y., Jan. 2,

1811; in boyhood learned the trade of Shoemaker, and later acted as overseer of laborers on the Lackawanna Canal. In 1831, having located in Wayne County, Mich., he was drafted for the Black Hawk War, serving twenty-two days under Gen. Jacob Brown. In January, 1835, he came to Chicago, and, having made a fortunate speculation in real estate in that early day, a few months later entered upon the grocery and provision trade, which he afterwards extended to gain; finally giving his chief attention to real estate, in which he was remarkably successful, leaving a large fortune at his death, which occurred in Chicago, June 20, 1877.

STONE, (Rev.) Luther, Baptist clergyman, was born in the town of Oxford, Worcester County, Mass., Sept. 26, 1815, and spent his boyhood on a farm. After acquiring a common school education, he prepared for college at Leicester Academy, and, in 1835, entered Brown University, graduating in the class of 1839. He then spent three years at the Theological Institute at Newton, Mass.; was ordained to the ministry at Oxford, in 1843, but, coming west the next year, entered upon evangelical work in Rock Island, Davenport, Burlington and neighboring towns. Later, he was pastor of the First Baptist Church at Rockford, Ill. In 1847 Mr. Stone came to Chicago and established "The Watchman of the Prairies," which survives today under the name of "The Standard," and has become the leading Baptist organ in the West. After six years of editorial work, he took up evangelistic work in Chicago, among the poor and criminal classes. During the Civil War he conducted religious services at Camp Douglas, Soldiers' Rest and the Marine Hospital. He was associated in the conduct and promotion of many educational and charitable institutions. He did much for the First Baptist Church of Chicago, and, during the latter years of his life, was attached to the Immanuel Baptist Church, which he labored to establish. Died, in July, 1890.

STONE, Melville E., journalist, banker, Manager of Associated Press, born at Hudson, Ill., August 18, 1848. Coming to Chicago in 1860, he graduated from the local high school in 1867, and, in 1870, acquired the sole proprietorship of a foundry and machine shop. Finding himself without resources after the great fire of 1871, he embarked in journalism, rising, through the successive grades of reporter, city editor, assistant editor and Washington correspondent, to the position of editor-in-chief of his own journal.

He was connected with various Chicago dailies between 1871 and 1875 and, on Christmas Day of the latter year, issued the first number of "The Chicago Daily News." He gradually disposed of his interest in this journal, entirely severing his connection therewith in 1888. Since that date he has been engaged in banking in the city of Chicago, and is also General Manager of the Associated Press.

STONE, Samuel, philanthropist, was born at Chesterfield, Mass., Dec. 6, 1798; left an orphan at seven years of age, after a short term in Leicester Academy, and several years in a wholesale store in Boston, at the age of 19 removed to Rochester, N. Y., to take charge of interests in the "Holland Purchase," belonging to his father's estate; in 1848-49, was a resident of Detroit and interested in some of the early railroad enterprises centering there, but the latter year removed to Milwaukee, being there associated with Ezra Cornell in telegraph construction. In 1859 he became a citizen of Chicago, where he was one of the founders of the Chicago Historical Society, and a liberal patron of many enterprises of a public and benevolent character. Died, May 4, 1876.

STONE FORT, a village in the counties of Saline and Williamson. It is situated on the Cairo Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 57 miles northeast of Cairo. Population (1900), 479.

STOREY, Wilbur F., journalist and newspaper publisher, was born at Salisbury, Vt., Dec. 19, 1819. He began to learn the printer's trade at 12, and, before he was 19, was part owner of a Democratic paper called "The Herald," published at La Porte, Ind. Later, he either edited or controlled journals published at Mishawaka, Ind., and Jackson and Detroit, Mich. In January, 1861, he became the principal owner of "The Chicago Times," then the leading Democratic organ of Chicago. His paper soon came to be regarded as the organ of the anti-war party throughout the Northwest, and, in June, 1863, was suppressed by a military order issued by General Burnside, which was subsequently revoked by President Lincoln. The net result was an increase in "The Times'" notoriety and circulation. Other charges, of an equally grave nature, relating to its sources of income, its character as a family newspaper, etc., were repeatedly made, but to all these Mr. Storey turned a deaf ear. He lost heavily in the fire of 1871, but, in 1872, appeared as the editor of "The Times," then destitute of political ties. About 1876 his

health began to decline. Medical aid failed to afford relief, and, in August, 1884, he was adjudged to be of unsound mind, and his estate was placed in the hands of a conservator. On the 25th of the following October (1884), he died at his home in Chicago.

STORRS, Emory Alexander, lawyer, was born at Hinsdale, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., August 12, 1835; began the study of law with his father, later pursued a legal course at Buffalo, and, in 1858, was admitted to the bar; spent two years (1857-59) in New York City, the latter year removing to Chicago, where he attained great prominence as an advocate at the bar, as well as an orator on other occasions. Politically a Republican, he took an active part in Presidential campaigns, being a delegate-at-large from Illinois to the National Republican Conventions of 1868, '72, and '80, and serving as one of the Vice-Presidents in 1872. Erratic in habits and a master of epigram and repartee, many of his speeches are quoted with relish and appreciation by those who were his contemporaries at the Chicago bar. Died suddenly, while in attendance on the Supreme Court at Ottawa, Sept. 12, 1885.

STRAWN, Jacob, agriculturist and stock-dealer, born in Somerset County, Pa., May 30, 1800; removed to Licking County, Ohio, in 1817, and to Illinois, in 1831, settling four miles southwest of Jacksonville. He was one of the first to demonstrate the possibilities of Illinois as a live-stock state. Unpretentious and despising mere show, he illustrated the virtues of industry, frugality and honesty. At his death—which occurred August 23, 1863—he left an estate estimated in value at about \$1,000,000, acquired by industry and business enterprise. He was a zealous Unionist during the war, at one time contributing \$10,000 to the Christian Commission.

STREATOR, a city (laid out in 1868 and incorporated in 1882) in the southern part of La Salle County, 93 miles southwest of Chicago; situated on the Vermilion River and a central point for five railroads. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural country, and is underlaid by coal seams (two of which are worked) and by shale and various clay products of value, adapted to the manufacture of fire and building-brick, drain-pipe, etc. The city is thoroughly modern, having gas, electric lighting, street railways, water-works, a good fire-department, and a large improved public park. Churches and schools are numerous, as are also fine public and private buildings. One of the chief industries is the manufacture of glass, including rolled-plate

He was connected with various Chicago dailies between 1871 and 1875 and on Christmas Day of the latter year, issued the first number of "The Chicago Daily News." He gradually disposed of his interest in this journal, entirely severing his connection therewith in 1888. Since that date he has been engaged in banking in the city of Chicago, and is also General Manager of the Associated Press.

STONE, Samuel, philanthropist, was born at Chesterfield, Mass., Dec. 6, 1798; left an orphan at seven years of age, after a short term in Leicester Academy, and several years in a wholesale store in Boston, at the age of 19 removed to Rochester, N. Y., to take charge of interests in the "Holland Purchase," belonging to his father's estate; in 1843-49, was a resident of Detroit and interested in some of the early railroad enterprises centering there, but the latter year removed to Milwaukee, being there associated with Ezra Cornell in telegraph construction. In 1859 he became a citizen of Chicago, where he was one of the founders of the Chicago Historical Society, and a liberal patron of many enterprises of a public and benevolent character. Died, May 4, 1876.

STONE FORT, a village in the counties of Saline and Williamson. It is situated on the Cairo Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 57 miles northeast of Cairo. Population (1900), 479.

STOREY, Wilbur F., journalist and newspaper publisher, was born at Salisbury, Vt., Dec. 19, 1819. He began to learn the printer's trade at 12, and, before he was 19, was part owner of a Democratic paper called "The Herald," published at La Porte, Ind. Later, he either edited or controlled journals published at Mishawaka, Ind., and Jackson and Detroit, Mich. In January, 1861, he became the principal owner of "The Chicago Times," then the leading Democratic organ of Chicago. His paper soon came to be regarded as the organ of the anti-war party throughout the Northwest, and, in June, 1863, was suppressed by a military order issued by General Burnside, which was subsequently revoked by President Lincoln. The net result was an increase in "The Times'" notoriety and circulation. Other charges, of an equally grave nature, relating to its sources of income, its character as a family newspaper, etc., were repeatedly made, but to all these Mr. Storey turned a deaf ear. He lost heavily in the fire of 1871, but, in 1872, appeared as the editor of "The Times," then destitute of political ties. About 1876 his

health began to decline. Medical aid failed to afford relief, and, in August, 1884, he was adjudged to be of unsound mind, and his estate was placed in the hands of a conservator. On the 27th of the following October (1884), he died at his home in Chicago.

STORRS, Emory Alexander, lawyer, was born at Hinsdale, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., August 12, 1835; began the study of law with his father, later pursued a legal course at Buffalo, and, in 1853, was admitted to the bar; spent two years (1857-59) in New York City, the latter year removing to Chicago, where he attained great prominence as an advocate at the bar, as well as an orator on other occasions. Politically a Republican, he took an active part in Presidential campaigns, being a delegate-at-large from Illinois to the National Republican Conventions of 1868, '72, and '80, and serving as one of the Vice-Presidents in 1872. Erratic in habits and a master of epigram and repartee, many of his speeches are quoted with relish and appreciation by those who were his contemporaries at the Chicago bar. Died suddenly, while in attendance on the Supreme Court at Ottawa, Sept. 12, 1885.

STRAWN, Jacob, agriculturist and stock-dealer, born in Somerset County, Pa., May 30, 1800; removed to Licking County, Ohio, in 1817, and to Illinois, in 1831, settling four miles southwest of Jacksonville. He was one of the first to demonstrate the possibilities of Illinois as a livestock state. Unpretentious and despising mere show, he illustrated the virtues of industry, frugality and honesty. At his death—which occurred August 23, 1865—he left an estate estimated in value at about \$1,000,000, acquired by industry and business enterprise. He was a zealous Unionist during the war, at one time contributing \$10,000 to the Christian Commission.

STREATOR, a city (laid out in 1868 and incorporated in 1882) in the southern part of La Salle County, 93 miles southwest of Chicago; situated on the Vermilion River and a central point for five railroads. It is surrounded by a rich agricultural country, and is underlaid by coal seams (two of which are worked) and by shale and various clay products of value, adapted to the manufacture of fire and building-brick, drain-pipe, etc. The city is thoroughly modern, having gas, electric lighting, street railways, water-works, a good fire-department, and a large, improved public park. Churches and schools are numerous, as are also fine public and private buildings. One of the chief industries is the manufacture of glass, including rolled-plate

window-glass, flint and Bohemian ware and glass bottles. Other successful industries are foundries and machine shops, flour mills, and clay working establishments. There are several banks, and three daily and weekly papers are published here. The estimated property valuation, in 1884, was \$12,000,000. Streator boasts some handsome public buildings, especially the Government post-office and the Carnegie public library building, both of which have been erected within the past few years. Pop. (1880), 11,414; (1900), 14,679.

STREET, Joseph M., pioneer and early politician, settled at Shawneetown about 1812, coming from Kentucky, though believed to have been a native of Eastern Virginia. In 1827 he was a Brigadier-General of militia, and appears to have been prominent in the affairs of that section of the State. His correspondence with Governor Edwards, about this time, shows him to have been a man of far more than ordinary education, with a good opinion of his merits and capabilities. He was a most persistent applicant for office, making urgent appeals to Governor Edwards, Henry Clay and other politicians in Kentucky, Virginia and Washington, on the ground of his poverty and large family. In 1827 he received the offer of the clerkship of the new county of Peoria, but, on visiting that region, was disgusted with the prospect; returning to Shawneetown, bought a farm in Sangamon County, but, before the close of the year, was appointed Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien. This was during the difficulties with the Winnebago Indians, upon which he made voluminous reports to the Secretary of War. Mr. Street was a son-in-law of Gen. Thomas Posey, a Revolutionary soldier, who was prominent in the early history of Indiana and its last Territorial Governor. (See *Posey, (Gen.) Thomas.*)

STREETER, Alson J., farmer and politician, was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., in 1823; at the age of two years accompanied his father to Illinois, the family settling at Dixon, Lee County. He attended Knox College for three years, and, in 1849, went to California, where he spent two years in gold mining. Returning to Illinois, he purchased a farm of 240 acres near New Windsor, Mercer County, to which he has since added several thousand acres. In 1872 he was elected to the lower house of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly as a Democrat, but, in 1873, allied himself with the Greenback party, whose candidate for Congress he was in 1878, and for Governor in 1880, when he received nearly 3,000 votes more than his party's Presidential nominee, in Illinois.

In 1884 he was elected State Senator by a coalition of Greenbackers and Democrats in the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District, but acted as an independent throughout his entire term.

STRONG, William Emerson, soldier, was born at Granville, N. Y., in 1810; from 13 years of age, spent his early life in Wisconsin, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Racine in 1861. The same year he enlisted under the first call for troops, took part as Captain of a Wisconsin Company, in the first battle of Bull Run; was afterwards promoted and assigned to duty as Inspector-General in the West, participated in the Vicksburg and Atlanta campaigns, being finally advanced to the rank of Brigadier-General. After some fifteen months spent in the position of Inspector-General of the Freedmen's Bureau (1865-66), he located in Chicago, and became connected with several important business enterprises, besides assisting, as an officer on the staff of Governor Cullom, in the organization of the Illinois National Guard. He was elected on the first Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, and, while making a tour of Europe in the interest of that enterprise, died, at Florence, Italy, April 10, 1891.

STUART, John Todd, lawyer and Congressman, born near Lexington, Ky., Nov. 10, 1807—the son of Robert Stuart a Presbyterian minister and Professor of Languages in Transylvania University, and related, on the maternal side, to the Todd family, of whom Mrs. Abraham Lincoln was a member. He graduated at Centre College, Danville, in 1826, and, after studying law, removed to Springfield, Ill., in 1828, and began practice. In 1832 he was elected Representative in the General Assembly, re-elected in 1834, and, in 1836, defeated, as the Whig candidate for Congress, by Wm. L. May, though elected, two years later, over Stephen A. Douglas, and again in 1840. In 1837, Abraham Lincoln, who had been studying law under Mr. Stuart's advice and instruction, became his partner, the relationship continuing until 1841. He served in the State Senate, 1849-53, was the Bell-Everett candidate for Governor in 1860, and was elected to Congress, as a Democrat, for a third time, in 1862, but, in 1864, was defeated by Shelby M. Cullom, his former pupil. During the latter years of his life, Mr. Stuart was head of the law firm of Stuart, Edwards & Brown. Died, at Springfield, Nov. 28, 1885.

STURGES, Solomon, merchant and banker, was born at Fairfield, Conn., April 21, 1796, early manifested a passion for the sea and in 1819,

made a voyage, on a vessel of which his brother was captain, from New York to Georgetown, D. C., intending to continue it to Lisbon. At Georgetown he was induced to accept a position as clerk with a Mr. Williams, where he was associated with two other youths, as fellow-employees, who became eminent bankers and capitalists—W. W. Corcoran, afterwards the well-known banker of Washington, and George W. Peabody, who had a successful banking career in England, and won a name as one of the most liberal and public-spirited of philanthropists. During the War of 1812 young Sturges joined a volunteer infantry company, where he had, for comrades, George W. Peabody and Francis S. Key, the latter author of the popular national song, "The Star Spangled Banner." In 1814 Mr. Sturges accepted a clerkship in the store of his brother-in-law, Ebenezer Buckingham, at Putnam, Muskingum County, Ohio, two years later becoming a partner in the concern, where he developed that business capacity which laid the foundation for his future wealth. Before steamers navigated the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, he piloted flat-boats, loaded with produce and merchandise, to New Orleans, returning overland. During one of his visits to that city, he witnessed the arrival of the "Washington," the first steamer to descend the Mississippi, as, in 1817, he saw the arrival of the "Walk-in-the-Water" at Detroit, the first steamer to arrive from Buffalo—the occasion of his visit to Detroit being to carry funds to General Cass to pay off the United States troops. About 1849 he was associated with the construction of the Wabash & Erie Canal, from the Ohio River to Terre Haute, Ind., advancing money for the prosecution of the work, for which was reimbursed by the State. In 1854 he came to Chicago, and, in partnership with his brothers-in-law, C. P. and Alvah Buckingham, erected the first large grain-elevator in that city, on land leased from the Illinois Central Railroad Company, following it, two years later, by another of equal capacity. For a time, substantially all the grain coming into Chicago, by railroad, passed into these elevators. In 1857 he established the private banking house of Solomon Sturges & Sons, which, shortly after his death, under the management of his son, George Sturges, became the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago. He was intensely patriotic and, on the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, used of his means freely in support of the Government, equipping the Sturges Rifles, an independent company, at a cost of \$20,000. He was also a

subscriber to the first loan made by the Government, during this period, taking \$100,000 in Government bonds. While devoted to his business, he was a hater of slams and corruption, and contributed freely to Christian and benevolent enterprises. Died, at the home of a daughter, at Zanesville, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1864, leaving a large fortune acquired by legitimate trade.

STURTEVANT, Julian Munson, D.D., LL.D., clergyman and educator, was born at Warren, Litchfield County, Conn., July 26, 1805; spent his youth in Summit County, Ohio, meanwhile preparing for college; in 1822, entered Yale College as the classmate of the celebrated Elizur Wright, graduating in 1826. After two years as Principal of an academy at Canaan, Conn., he entered Yale Divinity School, graduating there in 1829; then came west, and, after spending a year in superintending the erection of buildings, in December, 1830, as sole tutor, began instruction to a class of nine pupils in what is now Illinois College, at Jacksonville. Having been joined, the following year, by Dr. Edward Beecher as President, Mr. Sturtevant assumed the chair of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, which he retained until 1844, when, by the retirement of Dr. Beecher, he succeeded to the offices of President and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy. Here he labored, incessantly and unselfishly, as a teacher during term time, and, as financial agent during vacations, in the interest of the institution of which he had been one of the chief founders, serving until 1876, when he resigned the Presidency, giving his attention, for the next ten years, to the duties of Professor of Mental Science and Science of Government, which he had discharged from 1870. In 1886 he retired from the institution entirely, having given to its service fifty-six years of his life. In 1863, Dr. Sturtevant visited Europe in the interest of the Union cause, delivering effective addresses at a number of points in England. He was a frequent contributor to the weekly religious and periodical press, and was the author of "Economics, or the Science of Wealth" (1876)—a text-book on political economy, and "Keys of Sect, or the Church of the New Testament" (1879), besides frequently occupying the pulpits of local and distant churches—having been early ordained a Congregational minister. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Missouri and that of LL.D. from Iowa University. Died, in Jacksonville, Feb. 11, 1886—Julian M. (Sturtevant), Jr., son of the preceding, was born at Jacksonville, Ill., Feb. 2, 1834; fitted for col-

lege in the preparatory department of Illinois College and graduated from the college (proper) in 1854. After leaving college he served as teacher in the Jacksonville public schools one year, then spent a year as tutor in Illinois College, when he began the study of theology at Andover Theological Seminary, graduating there in 1859, meanwhile having discharged the duties of Chaplain of the Connecticut State's prison in 1858. He was ordained a minister of the Congregational Church at Hannibal, Mo., in 1860, remaining as pastor in that city nine years. He has since been engaged in pastoral work in New York City (1860-70), Ottawa, Ill., (1870-73); Denver, Colo., (1873-77); Grinnell, Iowa, (1877-84); Cleveland, Ohio, (1884-90); Galesburg, Ill., (1890-93), and Aurora, (1893-97). Since leaving the Congregational church at Aurora, Dr. Sturtevant has been engaged in pastoral work in Chicago. He was also editor of "The Congregationalist" of Iowa (1881-84), and, at different periods, has served as Trustee of Colorado, Marietta and Knox Colleges; being still an honored member of the Knox College Board. He received the degree of D.D. from Illinois College, in 1879.

SUBLETTE, a station and village on the Illinois Central Railroad, in Lee County, 8 miles northwest of Mendota. Population, (1900), 365.

SUFFRAGE, in general, the right or privilege of voting. The qualifications of electors (or voters), in the choice of public officers in Illinois, are fixed by the State Constitution (Art. VII.), except as to school officers, which are prescribed by law. Under the State Constitution the exercise of the right to vote is limited to persons who were electors at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of 1848, or who are native or naturalized male citizens of the United States, of the age of 21 years or over, who have been residents of the State one year, of the county ninety days, and of the district (or precinct) in which they offer to vote, 30 days. Under an act passed in 1891, women, of 21 years of age and upwards, are entitled to vote for school officers, and are also eligible to such offices under the same conditions, as to age and residence, as male citizens. (See *Elections; Australian Ballot.*)

SULLIVAN, a city and county-seat of Moultrie County 25 miles southeast of Decatur and 14 miles northwest of Mattoon; is on three lines of railway. It is in an agricultural and stock-raising region; contains two State banks and four weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,905; (1890), 1,468; (1900), 2,399; (1900, est.), 3,100.

SULLIVAN, William K., journalist, was born at Waterford, Ireland, Nov. 10, 1843; educated at the Waterford Male School and in Dublin, came to the United States in 1863, and, after teaching for a time in Kane County, in 1864 enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Then, after a brief season spent in teaching and on a visit to his native land, he began work as a reporter on New-York papers, later being employed on "The Chicago Tribune" and "The Evening Journal," on the latter, at different times, holding the position of city editor, managing editor and correspondent. He was also a Representative from Cook County in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, for three years; a member of the Chicago Board of Education, and appointed United States Consul to the Bermudas by President Harrison, resigning in 1892. Died, in Chicago, January 17, 1899.

SULLIVANT, Michael Lucas, agriculturist, was born at Franklinton (a suburb of Columbus, Ohio), August 6, 1807; was educated at Ohio University and Centre College, Ky., and—after being engaged in the improvement of an immense tract of land inherited from his father near his birth-place, devoting much attention, meanwhile, to the raising of improved stock—in 1854 sold his Ohio lands and bought 50,000 acres, chiefly in Champaign and Piatt Counties, Ill., where he began farming on a larger scale than before. The enterprise proved a financial failure, and he was finally compelled to sell a considerable portion of his estate in Champaign County, known as Broad Lands, to John T. Alexander (see *Alexander, John T.*), retiring to a farm of 40,000 acres at Burr Oaks, Ill. He died, at Henderson, Ky., Jan. 29, 1879.

SUMMERFIELD, a village of St. Clair County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 27 miles east of St. Louis; was the home of Gen. Fred Hecker. Population (1900), 369.

SUMNER, a city of Lawrence County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 19 miles west of Vincennes, Ind.; has a fine school house, four churches, two banks, two flour mills, telephones, and one weekly newspaper. Pop. (1890), 1,037; (1900), 1,298.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. The office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction was created by act of the Legislature, at a special session held in 1854, its duties previous to that time, from 1845, having been discharged by the Secretary of State as Superintendent ex-officio. The following is a list of the incumbents from the date of the formal

creation of the office down to the present time (1899), with the date and duration of the term of each: Ninian W. Edwards (by appointment of the Governor), 1854-57; William H. Powell (by election), 1857-59; Newton Bateman, 1859-63; John P. Brooks, 1863-65; Newton Bateman, 1865-75; Samuel W. Etter, 1875-79; James P. Slade, 1879-83; Henry Raab, 1883-87; Richard Edwards, 1887-91; Henry Raab, 1891-95; Samuel M. Inglis, 1895-98; James H. Freeman, June, 1898, to January, 1899 (by appointment of the Governor, to fill the unexpired term of Prof. Inglis, who died in office, June 1, 1898); Alfred Baylis, 1899—.

Previous to 1870 the tenure of the office was two years, but, by the Constitution adopted that year, it was extended to four years, the elections occurring on the even years between those for Governor and other State officers except State Treasurer.

SUPREME COURT, JUDGES OF THE. The following is a list of Justices of the Supreme Court of Illinois who have held office since the organization of the State Government, with the period of their respective incumbencies: Joseph Phillips, 1818-22 (resigned); Thomas C. Browne, 1818-48 (term expired on adoption of new Constitution); William P. Foster, Oct. 9, 1818, to July 7, 1819 (resigned); John Reynolds, 1818-25; Thomas Reynolds (vice Phillips), 1822-25; William Wilson (vice Foster) 1819-49 (term expired on adoption of new Constitution); Samuel D. Lockwood, 1825-48 (term expired on adoption of new Constitution); Theophilus W. Smith, 1825-42 (resigned); Thomas Ford, Feb. 15, 1841, to August 1, 1842 (resigned); Sidney Breese, Feb. 15, 1841, to Dec. 19, 1842 (resigned)—also (by re-elections), 1857-78 (died in office); Walter B. Scates, 1841-47 (resigned)—also (vice Trumbull), 1854-57 (resigned); Samuel H. Treat, 1841-55 (resigned); Stephen A. Douglas, 1841-42 (resigned); John D. Caton (vice Ford) August, 1842, to March, 1843—also (vice Robinson and by successive re-elections), May, 1843 to January, 1864 (resigned); James Semple (vice Breese), Jan. 14, 1843, to April 16, 1843 (resigned); Richard M. Young (vice Smith), 1843-47 (resigned); John M. Robinson (vice Ford), Jan. 11, 1843, to April 27, 1843 (died in office); Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., (vice Douglas), 1843-45 (resigned)—also (vice Young), 1847-48; James Shields (vice Semple), 1843-45 (resigned); Norman H. Purple (vice Thomas), 1843-48 (retired under Constitution of 1848); Gustavus Koerner (vice Shields), 1847-48 (retired by Constitution); William A. Denning (vice Scates), 1847-48 (re-

tired by Constitution); Lyman Trumbull, 1848-53 (resigned); Ozias C. Skinner (vice Treat), 1855-58 (resigned); Pinkney H. Walker (vice Skinner), 1858-65 (deceased); Corydon Beckwith (by appointment, vice Caton), Jan. 7, 1864, to June 6, 1864; Charles B. Lawrence (one term), 1864-73; Anthony Thornton, 1870-73 (resigned); John M. Scott (two terms), 1870-88; Benjamin R. Sheldon (two terms), 1870-88; William K. McAllister, 1870-75 (resigned); John Scholfield (vice Thornton), 1873-83 (died); T. Lyle Dickey (vice McAllister), 1875-85 (died); David J. Baker (appointed, vice Breese, July 9, 1878, to June 2, 1879—also, 1888-97; John H. Mulkey, 1879-88; Damon G. Tunncliffe (appointed, vice Walker), Feb. 15, 1887, to June 1, 1888; Simeon P. Shape, 1885-94; Joseph M. Bailey, 1888-95 (died in office). The Supreme Court, as at present constituted (1899), is as follows: Carroll C. Boggs, elected, 1897; Jesse J. Phillips (vice Scholfield, deceased) elected, 1893, and re-elected, 1897; Jacob W. Wilkin, elected, 1888, and re-elected, 1897; Joseph N. Carter, elected, 1894; Alfred M. Craig, elected, 1873, and re-elected, 1882 and '91; James H. Cartwright (vice Bailey), elected, 1895, and re-elected, 1897; Benjamin D. Magruder (vice Dickey, elected, 1855, '88 and '97. The terms of Justices Boggs, Phillips, Wilkin, Cartwright and Magruder expire in 1906; that of Justice Carter on 1903; and Justice Craig's, in 1900. Under the Constitution of 1818, the Justices of the Supreme Court were chosen by joint ballot of the Legislature, but, under the Constitutions of 1848 and 1870, by popular vote for terms of nine years each. (See *Judicial System*; also sketches of individual members of the Supreme Court under their proper names.)

SURVEYS, EARLY GOVERNMENT. The first United States law passed on the subject of Government surveys was dated, May 20, 1785. After reserving certain lands to be allotted by way of pensions and to be donated for school purposes, it provided for the division of the remaining public lands among the original thirteen States. This, however, was, in effect, repealed by the Ordinance of 1788. The latter provided for a rectangular system of surveys which, with but little modification, has remained in force ever since. Briefly outlined, the system is as follows: Townships, six miles square, are laid out from principal bases, each township containing thirty-six sections of one square mile, numbered consecutively, the numeration to commence at the upper right hand corner of the township. The first principal meridian (84° 51' west of Greenwich), extended

with the line dividing Indiana and Ohio. The second (1° 37' farther west) had direct relation to surveys in Eastern Illinois. The third (89° 10' 30" west of Greenwich) and the fourth (90° 29' 56" west) governed the remainder of Illinois surveys. The first Public Surveyor was Thomas Hutchins, who was called "the geographer." (See *Hutchins, Thomas*.)

SWEET, (Gen.) Benjamin J., soldier, was born at Kirkland, Oneida County, N. Y., April 24, 1832; came with his father, in 1848, to Sheboygan, Wis., studied law, was elected to the State Senate in 1859, and, in 1861, enlisted in the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, being commissioned Major in 1862. Later, he resigned and, returning home, assisted in the organization of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second regiments, being elected Colonel of the former; and with it taking part in the campaign in Western Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1863 he was assigned to command at Camp Douglas, and was there on the exposure, in November, 1864, of the conspiracy to release the rebel prisoners. (See *Camp Douglas Conspiracy*.) The service which he rendered in the defeat of this bold and dangerous conspiracy evinced his courage and sagacity, and was of inestimable value to the country. After the war, General Sweet located at Lombard, near Chicago, was appointed Pension Agent at Chicago, afterwards served as Supervisor of Internal Revenue, and, in 1872, became Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington. Died, in Washington, Jan. 1, 1874. — **Miss Ada C. (Sweet)**, for eight years (1874-82) the efficient Pension Agent at Chicago, is General Sweet's daughter.

SWEETSER, A. C., soldier and Department Commander G. A. R., was born in Oxford County, Maine, in 1839; came to Bloomington, Ill., in 1857; enlisted at the beginning of the Civil War in the Eighth Illinois Volunteers and, later, in the Thirty-ninth; at the battle of Wierbottom Church, Va., in June, 1864, was shot through both legs, necessitating the amputation of one of them. After the war he held several offices of trust, including those of City Collector of Bloomington and Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Springfield District; in 1887 was elected Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for Illinois. Died, at Bloomington, March 23, 1896.

SWETT, Leonard, lawyer, was born near Turner, Maine, August 11, 1825, was educated at Waterville College (now Colby University), but left before graduation, read law in Portland, and,

while seeking a location in the West, enlisted in an Indiana regiment for the Mexican War, being attacked by climatic fever, was discharged before completing his term of enlistment. He soon after came to Bloomington, Ill., where he became the intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln and David Davis, traveling the circuit with them for a number of years. He early became active in State politics, was a member of the Republican State Convention of 1856, was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1858, and, in 1860, was a zealous supporter of Mr. Lincoln as a Presidential Elector for the State-at-large. In 1862 he received the Republican nomination for Congress in his District, but was defeated. Removing to Chicago in 1865, he gained increased distinction as a lawyer, especially in the management of criminal cases. In 1872 he was a supporter of Horace Greeley for President, but later returned to the Republican party, and, in the National Republican Convention of 1888, presented the name of Judge Gresham for nomination for the Presidency. Died, June 8, 1889.

SWIGERT, Charles Philip, ex-Auditor of Public Accounts, was born in the Province of Baden, Germany Nov. 27, 1843, brought by his parents to Chicago, Ill., in childhood, and, in his boyhood, attended the Scammon School in that city. In 1854 his family removed to a farm in Kankakee County, where, between the ages of 12 and 18, he assisted his father in "breaking" between 400 and 500 acres of prairie land. On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, although scarcely 18 years of age, he enlisted as a private in the Forty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and, in April, 1862, was one of twenty heroic volunteers who ran the blockade, on the gunboat *Ciroudelet*, at Island No. 10, assisting materially in the reduction of that rebel stronghold, which resulted in the capture of 7,000 prisoners. At the battle of Farmington, Miss., during the siege of Corinth, in May, 1862, he had his right arm torn from its socket by a six-pound cannon-ball, compelling his retirement from the army. Returning home, after many weeks spent in hospital at Jefferson Barracks and Quincy, Ill., he received his final discharge, Dec. 21, 1862, spent a year in school, also took a course in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in Chicago, and having learned to write with his left hand, taught for a time in Kankakee County; served as letter-carrier in Chicago, and for a year as Deputy County Clerk of Kankakee County, followed by two terms (1867-69) as a student in the Soldiers' College at Fulton.

III. The latter year he entered upon the duties of Treasurer of Kankakee County, serving, by successive re-elections, until 1880, when he resigned to take the position of State Auditor, to which he was elected a second time in 1881. In all these positions Mr. Swigert has proved himself an upright, capable and high-minded public official. Of late years his residence has been in Chicago.

SWING, (Rev.) David, clergyman and pulpit orator, was born of German ancestry, at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 23, 1836. After 1837 (his father dying about this time), the family resided for a time at Reedsburgh, and, later, on a farm near Williamsburgh, in Clermont County, in the same State. In 1852, having graduated from the Miami (Ohio) University, he commenced the study of theology, but, in 1854, accepted the position of Professor of Languages in his Alma Mater, which he continued to fill for thirteen years. His first pastorate was in connection with the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Chicago, which he assumed in 1866. His church edifice was destroyed in the great Chicago fire, but was later rebuilt. As a preacher he was popular; but, in April, 1874, he was placed on trial, before an ecclesiastical court of his own denomination, on charges of heresy. He was acquitted by the trial court, but, before the appeal taken by the prosecution could be heard, he personally withdrew from affiliation with the denomination. Shortly afterward he became pastor of an independent religious organization known as the "Central Church," preaching, first at McVicker's Theatre and, afterward, at Central Music Hall, Chicago. He was a fluent and popular speaker on all themes, a frequent and valued contributor to numerous magazines, as well as the author of several volumes. Among his best known books are "Motives of Life," "Truths for To-day," and "Club Essays." Died, in Chicago, Oct. 3, 1894.

SYCAMORE, the county-seat of De Kalb County (founded in 1836), 56 miles west of Chicago, at the intersection of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago Great Western Railroads; lies in a region devoted to agriculture, dairying and stock-raising. The city itself contains several factories, the principal products being agricultural implements, flour, insulated wire, brick, tile, varnish, furniture, soap and carriages and wagons. There are also works for canning vegetables and fruit, besides two creameries. The town is lighted by electricity, and has high-pressure water-works. There are eleven churches, three graded public schools and a

young ladies' seminary. Population (1880, 3,028; (1890, 2,987; (1900), 3,653.

TAFT, Lorado, sculptor, was born at Elmwood, Peoria County, Ill., April 29, 1860; at an early age evinced a predilection for sculpture and began modeling; graduated at the University of Illinois in 1880, then went to Paris and studied sculpture in the famous Ecole des Beaux Arts until 1885. The following year he settled in Chicago, finally becoming associated with the Chicago Art Institute. He has been a lecturer on art in the Chicago University. Mr. Taft furnished the decorations of the Horticultural Building on the World's Fair Grounds, in 1893.

TALCOTT, Mancel, business man, was born in Rome, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1817; attended the common schools until 17 years of age, when he set out for the West, traveling on foot from Detroit to Chicago, and thence to Park Ridge, where he worked at farming until 1850. Then, having followed the occupation of a miner for some time, in California, with some success, he united with Horace M. Singer in establishing the firm of Singer & Talcott, stone-dealers, which lasted during most of his life. He served as a member of the Chicago City Council, on the Board of County Commissioners, as a member of the Police Board, and was one of the founders of the First National Bank, and President, for several years, of the Stock Yards National Bank. Liberal and public-spirited, he contributed freely to works of charity. Died, June 5, 1878.

TALCOTT, (Capt.) William, soldier of the War of 1812 and pioneer, was born in Gilead, Conn., March 6, 1774; emigrated to Rome, Oneida County, N. Y., in 1810, and engaged in farming; served as a Lieutenant in the Oneida County militia during the War of 1812-14, being stationed at Sackett's Harbor under the command of Gen. Winfield Scott. In 1835, in company with his eldest son, Thomas B. Talcott, he made an extended tour through the West, finally selecting a location in Illinois at the junction of Rock River and the Pecatonica, where the town of Rockton now stands—there being only two white families, at that time, within the present limits of Winnebago County. Two years later (1837), he brought his family to this point, with his sons took up a considerable body of Government land and erected two mills, to which customers came from a long distance. In 1838 Captain Talcott took part in the organization of the first Congregational Church in that section of the State. A zealous anti-slavery man, he supported James G.

Birney (the Liberty candidate for President) in 1844, continuing to act with that party until the organization of the Republican party in 1856; was deeply interested in the War for the Union, but died before its conclusion, Sept. 2, 1864.—**Maj. Thomas B. (Talcott)**, oldest son of the preceding, was born at Hebron, Conn., April 17, 1806; was taken to Rome, N. Y., by his father in infancy, and, after reaching maturity, engaged in mercantile business with his brother in Chemung County; in 1835 accompanied his father in a tour through the West, finally locating at Rockton, where he engaged in agriculture. On the organization of Winnebago County, in 1836, he was elected one of the first County Commissioners, and, in 1850, to the State Senate, serving four years. He also held various local offices. Died, Sept. 30, 1894.—**Hon. Wait (Talcott)**, second son of Capt. William Talcott, was born at Hebron, Conn., Oct. 17, 1807, and taken to Rome, N. Y., where he remained until his 19th year, when he engaged in business at Booneville and, still later, in Utica; in 1838, removed to Illinois and joined his father at Rockton, finally becoming a citizen of Rockford, where, in his later years, he was extensively engaged in manufacturing, having become, in 1854, with his brother Sylvester, a partner of the firm of J. H. Manny & Co., in the manufacture of the Manny reaper and mower. He was an original anti-slavery man and, at one time, a Free-Soil candidate for Congress, but became a zealous Republican and ardent friend of Abraham Lincoln, whom he employed as an attorney in the famous suit of McCormick vs. the Manny Reaper Company for infringement of patent. In 1854 he was elected to the State Senate, succeeding his brother, Thomas B., and was the first Collector of Internal Revenue in the Second District, appointed by Mr. Lincoln in 1862, and continuing in office some five years. Though too old for active service in the field, during the Civil War, he voluntarily hired a substitute to take his place. Mr. Talcott was one of the original incorporators and Trustees of Beloit College, and a founder of Rockford Female Seminary, remaining a trustee of each for many years. Died, June 7, 1890.—**Sylvester (Talcott)**, third son of William Talcott, born at Rome, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1810; when of age, engaged in mercantile business in Chemung County; in 1837 removed, with other members of the family, to Winnebago County, Ill., where he joined his father in the entry of Government lands and the erection of mills, as already detailed. He became one of the first Justices of the Peace in Winne-

bago County, also served as Supervisor for a number of years and, although a farmer, became interested, in 1851, with his brother Wait, in the Manny Reaper Company at Rockford. He also followed the example of his brother, just named, in furnishing a substitute for the War of the Rebellion, though too old for service himself. Died, June 19, 1885.—**Henry Walter (Talcott)**, fourth son of William Talcott, was born at Rome, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1814; came with his father to Winnebago County, Ill., in 1835, and was connected with his father and brothers in business. Died, Dec. 9, 1870.—**Dwight Lewis (Talcott)**, eldest son of Henry Walter Talcott, born in Winnebago County; at the age of 17 years enlisted at Belvidere, in January, 1864, as a soldier in the Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; served as provost guard some two months at Fort Pickering, near Memphis, and later took part in many of the important battles of that year in Mississippi and Tennessee. Having been captured at Campbellsville, Tenn., he was taken to Andersonville, Ga., where he suffered all the horrors of that famous prison-pen, until March, 1865, when he was released, arriving at home a helpless skeleton, the day after Abraham Lincoln's assassination. Mr. Talcott subsequently settled in Muscatine County, Iowa.

TALLUA, a prosperous village of Menard County, on the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago & Alton Railway, 24 miles northeast of Jacksonville; is in the midst of a grain, coal-mining, and stock-growing region; has a local bank and newspaper. Pop. (1890), 445; (1900), 639.

TAMAROA, a village in Perry County, situated at the junction of the Illinois Central with the Wabash, Chester & Western Railroad, 8 miles north of Duquoin, and 57 miles east-southeast of Belleville. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a large public school, five churches and two flouring mills. Coal is mined here and exported in large quantities. Pop. (1900), 853.

TAMAROA & MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD. (See *Wabash, Chester & Western Railroad*.)

TANNER, Edward Allen, clergyman and educator, was born of New England ancestry, at Waverly, Ill., Nov. 29, 1837—being the first child who could claim nativity there; was educated in the local schools and at Illinois College, graduating from the latter in 1857; spent four years teaching in his native place and at Jacksonville; then accepted the Professorship of Latin in Pacific University at Portland, Oregon, remaining four years, when he returned to his Alma Mater (1865), assuming there the chair of

Latin and Rhetoric. In 1881 he was appointed financial agent of the latter institution, and, in 1882, its President. While in Oregon he had been ordained a minister of the Congregational Church, and, for a considerable period during his connection with Illinois College, officiated as Chaplain of the Central Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville, besides supplying local and other pulpits. He labored earnestly for the benefit of the institution under his charge, and, during his incumbency, added materially to its endowment and resources. Died, at Jacksonville, Feb. 8, 1892.

TANNER, John R., Governor, was born in Warlick County, Ind., April 1, 1844, and brought to Southern Illinois in boyhood, where he grew up on a farm in the vicinity of Carbondale, enjoying only such educational advantages as were afforded by the common school; in 1863, at the age of 19, enlisted in the Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteers, serving until June, 1865, when he was transferred to the Sixty-first, and finally mustered out in September following. All the male members of Governor Tanner's family were soldiers of the late war, his father dying in a rebel prison at Columbus, Miss., one of his brothers suffering the same fate from wounds at Nashville, Tenn., and another brother dying in hospital at Pine Bluff, Ark. Only one of this patriotic family, besides Governor Tanner, still survives—Mr. J. M. Tanner of Clay County, who left the service with the rank of Lieutenant of the Thirtieth Illinois Cavalry. Returning from the war, Mr. Tanner established himself in business as a farmer in Clay County, later engaging successfully in the milling and lumber business as the partner of his brother. The public positions held by him, since the war, include those of Sheriff of Clay County (1870-72), Clerk of the Circuit Court (1872-76), and State Senator (1880-83). During the latter year he received the appointment of United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, serving until after the accession of President Cleveland in 1885. In 1886, he was the Republican nominee for State Treasurer and was elected by an unusually large majority; in 1891 was appointed, by Governor Fifer, a member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, but, in 1892, received the appointment of Assistant United States Treasurer at Chicago, continuing in the latter office until December, 1893. For ten years (1874-84) he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, returning to that body in 1894, when he was chosen Chairman and conducted the campaign which

resulted in the unprecedented Republican successes of that year. In 1896 he received the nomination of his party for Governor, and was elected over Gov. John P. Altgeld, his Democratic opponent, by a plurality of over 113,000, and a majority, over all, of nearly 90,000 votes.

TANNER, Tazewell B., jurist, was born in Henry County, Va., and came to Jefferson County, Ill., about 1846 or '47, at first taking a position as teacher and Superintendent of Public Schools. Later, he was connected with "The Jeffersonian," a Democratic paper at Mount Vernon, and, in 1849, went to the gold regions of California, meeting with reasonable success as a miner. Returning in a year or two, he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, and, while in the discharge of his duties, prosecuted the study of law, finally, on admission to the bar, entering into partnership with the late Col. Thomas S. Casey. In 1854 he was elected Representative in the Nineteenth General Assembly, and was instrumental in securing the appropriation for the erection of a Supreme Court building at Mount Vernon. In 1862 he served as a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of that year: was elected Circuit Judge in 1873, and, in 1877, was assigned to duty on the Appellate bench, but, at the expiration of his term, declined a re-election and resumed the practice of his profession at Mount Vernon. Died, March 25, 1889.

TAXATION, in its legal sense, the mode of raising revenue. In its general sense its purposes are the support of the State and local governments, the promotion of the public good by fostering education and works of public improvement, the protection of society by the preservation of order and the punishment of crime, and the support of the helpless and destitute. In practice, and as prescribed by the Constitution, the raising of revenue is required to be done "by levying a tax by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property—such value to be ascertained by some person or persons, to be elected or appointed in such manner as the General Assembly shall direct, and not otherwise." (State Constitution, 1870—Art. Revenue, Sec. 1.) The person selected under the law to make this valuation is the Assessor of the county or the township in counties under township organization, and he is required to make a return to the County Board at its July meeting each year—the latter having authority to hear complaints of taxpayers and adjust inequalities when found to exist. It is made the duty of the Assessor to

include in his return, as real-estate, all lands and the buildings or other improvements erected thereon; and, under the head of personal property, all tangible effects, besides moneys, credits, bonds or stocks, shares of stock of companies or corporations, investments, annuities, franchises, royalties, etc. Property used for school, church or cemetery purposes, as well as public buildings and other property belonging to the State and General Government, municipalities, public charities, public libraries, agricultural and scientific societies, are declared exempt. Nominally, all property subject to taxation is required to be assessed at its cash valuation; but, in reality, the valuation, of late years, has been on a basis of twenty-five to thirty-three per cent of its estimated cash value. In the larger cities, however, the valuation is often much lower than this, while very large amounts escape assessment altogether. The Revenue Act, passed at the special session of the Fortieth General Assembly (1898), requires the Assessor to make a return of all property subject to taxation in his district, at its cash valuation, upon which a Board of Review fixes a tax on the basis of twenty per cent of such cash valuation. An abstract of the property assessment of each county goes before the State Board of Equalization, at its annual meeting in August, for the purpose of comparison and equalizing valuations between counties, but the Board has no power to modify the assessments of individual tax-payers. (See *State Board of Equalization*.) This Board has exclusive power to fix the valuation for purposes of taxation of the capital stock or franchises of companies (except certain specified manufacturing corporations), incorporated under the State laws, together with the "railroad track" and "rolling stock" of railroads, and the capital stock of railroads and telegraph lines, and to fix the distribution of the latter between counties in which they lie.—The Constitution of 1848 empowered the Legislature to impose a capitation tax, of not less than fifty cents nor more than one dollar, upon each free white male citizen entitled to the right of suffrage, between the ages of 21 and 60 years, but the Constitution of 1870 grants no such power, though it authorizes the extension of the "objects and subjects of taxation" in accordance with the principle contained in the first section of the Revenue Article.—Special assessments in cities, for the construction of sewers, pavements, etc., being local and in the form of benefits, cannot be said to come under the head of general taxation. The same is to be said of revenue derived

from fines and penalties, which are forms of punishment for specific offenses, and go to the benefit of certain specified funds.

TAYLOR, Abner, ex-Congressman, is a native of Maine, and a resident of Chicago. He has been in active business all his life as contractor, builder and merchant, and, for some time, a member of the wholesale dry-goods firm of J. V. Farwell & Co., of Chicago. He was a member of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1884, and represented the First Illinois District in the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses, 1889 to 1893. Mr. Taylor was one of the contractors for the erection of the new State Capitol of Texas.

TAYLOR, Benjamin Franklin, journalist, poet and lecturer, was born at Lowville, N. Y., July 19, 1819; graduated at Madison University in 1839, the next year becoming literary and dramatic critic of "The Chicago Evening Journal." Here, in a few years, he acquired a wide reputation as a journalist and poet, and was much in demand as a lecturer on literary topics. His letters from the field during the Rebellion, as war correspondent of "The Evening Journal," won for him even a greater popularity, and were complimented by translation into more than one European language. After the war, he gave his attention more unreservedly to literature, his principal works appearing after that date. His publications in book form, including both prose and poetry, comprise the following: "Attractions of Language" (1845); "January and June" (1853); "Pictures in Camp and Field" (1871); "The World on Wheels" (1873); "Old Time Pictures and Sheaves of Rhyme" (1874); "Songs of Yesterday" (1877); "Summer Savory Gleaned from Rural Nooks" (1879); "Between the Gates"—pictures of California life—(1881); "Dulce Domum, the Burden of Song" (1884), and "Theophilus Trent, or Old Times in the Oak Openings," a novel (1887). The last was in the hands of the publishers at his death, Feb. 27, 1887. Among his most popular poems are "The Isle of the Long Ago," "The Old Village Choir," and "Rhymes of the River." "The London Times" complimented Mr. Taylor with the title of "The Oliver Goldsmith of America."

TAYLOR, Edmund Dick, early Indian-trader and legislator, was born at Fairfield C. H., Va., Oct. 18, 1802—the son of a commissary in the army of the Revolution, under General Greene, and a cousin of General (later, President) Zachary Taylor; left his native State in his youth and, at an early day, came to Springfield, Ill., where he

opened an Indian-trading post and general store; was elected from Sangamon County to the lower branch of the Seventh General Assembly (1830) and re-elected in 1832—the latter year being a competitor of Abraham Lincoln, whom he defeated. In 1834 he was elected to the State Senate and, at the next session of the Legislature, was one of the celebrated "Long Nine" who secured the removal of the State Capital to Springfield. He resigned before the close of his term to accept, from President Jackson, the appointment of Receiver of Public Moneys at Chicago. Here he became one of the promoters of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (1837), serving as one of the Commissioners to secure subscriptions of stock, and was also active in advocating the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. The title of "Colonel," by which he was known during most of his life, was acquired by service, with that rank, on the staff of Gov. John Reynolds, during the Black Hawk War of 1832. After coming to Chicago, Colonel Taylor became one of the Trustees of the Chicago branch of the State Bank, and was later identified with various banking enterprises, as also a somewhat extensive operator in real estate. An active Democrat in the early part of his career in Illinois, Colonel Taylor was one of the members of his party to take ground against the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, and advocated the election of General Bissell to the governorship in 1856. In 1860 he was again in line with his party in support of Senator Douglas for the Presidency, and was an opponent of the war policy of the Government still later, as shown by his participation in the celebrated "Peace Convention" at Springfield, of June 17, 1863. In the latter years of his life he became extensively interested in coal lands in La Salle and adjoining counties, and, for a considerable time, served as President of the Northern Illinois Coal & Mining Company, his home, during a part of this period, being at Mendota. Died, in Chicago, Dec. 4, 1891.

TAYLORVILLE, a city and county-seat of Christian County, on the South Fork of the Sangamon River and on the Wabash Railway at its point of intersection with the Springfield Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern. It is about 27 miles southeast of Springfield, and 28 miles southwest of Decatur. It has several banks, flour mills, paper mill, electric light and gas plants, water-works, two coal mines, carriage and wagon shops, a manufactory of farming implements, two daily and weekly papers, nine churches and five graded and township high

schools. Much coal is mined in this vicinity. Pop. (1890), 2,839; (1900), 4,248.

TAZEWELL COUNTY, a central county on the Illinois River, was first settled in 1823 and organized in 1827; has an area of 650 square miles—was named for Governor Tazewell of Virginia. It is drained by the Illinois and Mackinaw Rivers and traversed by several lines of railway. The surface is generally level, the soil alluvial and rich, but, requiring drainage, especially on the river bottoms. Gravel, coal and sandstone are found, but, generally speaking, Tazewell is an agricultural county. The cereals are extensively cultivated; wool is also clipped, and there are dairy interests of some importance. Distilling is extensively conducted at Pekin, the county-seat, which is also the seat of other mechanical industries. (See also *Pekin*.) Population of the county (1880), 29,666; (1890), 29,556; (1900), 33,221.

TEMPLE, John Taylor, M.D., early Chicago physician, born in Virginia in 1804, graduated in medicine at Middlebury College, Vt., in 1830, and, in 1833, arrived in Chicago. At this time he had a contract for carrying the United States mail from Chicago to Fort Howard, near Green Bay, and the following year undertook a similar contract between Chicago and Ottawa. Having sold these out three years later, he devoted his attention to the practice of his profession, though interested, for a time, in contracts for the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Dr. Temple was instrumental in erecting the first house (after Rev. Jesse Walker's missionary station at Wolf Point), for public religious worship in Chicago, and, although himself a Baptist, it was used in common by Protestant denominations. He was a member of the first Board of Trustees of Rush Medical College, though he later became a convert to homeopathy, and finally, removing to St. Louis, assisted in founding the St. Louis School of Homeopathy, dying there, Feb. 24, 1877.

TENURE OF OFFICE. (See *Elections*.)

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad*.)

TERRE HAUTE & ALTON RAILROAD (See *St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad*.)

TERRE HAUTE & INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD, a corporation operating no line of its own within the State, but the lessee and operator of the following lines (which see): St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute, 158.3 miles; Terre Haute & Peoria, 145.12 miles; East St. Louis & Carondelet, 12.74 miles—total length of leased

lines in Illinois, 316.16 miles. The Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad was incorporated in Indiana in 1847, as the Terre Haute & Richmond, completed a line between the points named in the title, in 1852, and took its present name in 1860. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company purchased a controlling interest in its stock in 1903.

TERRE HAUTE & PEORIA RAILROAD, (Vandalia Line), a line of road extending from Terre Haute, Ind., to Peoria, Ill., 145.12 miles, with 28.78 miles of trackage, making in all 173.9 miles in operation, all being in Illinois—operated by the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company. The gauge is standard, and the rails are steel. (HISTORY.) It was organized Feb. 7, 1887, successor to the Illinois Midland Railroad. The latter was made up by the consolidation (Nov. 4, 1874) of three lines: (1) The Peoria, Atlanta & Decatur Railroad, chartered in 1869 and opened in 1874; (2) the Paris & Decatur Railroad, chartered in 1861 and opened in December, 1872; and (3) the Paris & Terre Haute Railroad, chartered in 1873 and opened in 1874—the consolidated lines assuming the name of the Illinois Midland Railroad. In 1886 the Illinois Midland was sold under foreclosure and, in February, 1887, reorganized as the Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad. In 1892 it was leased for ninety-nine years to the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company, and is operated as a part of the "Vandalia System." The capital stock (1898) was \$3,764,200; funded debt, \$2,230,000,—total capital invested, \$6,227,481.

TEUTOPOLIS, a village of Effingham County, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, 4 miles east of Effingham; was originally settled by a colony of Germans from Cincinnati. Population (1900), 428.

THOMAS, Horace H., lawyer and legislator, was born in Vermont, Dec. 18, 1831, graduated at Middlebury College, and, after admission to the bar, removed to Chicago, where he commenced practice. At the outbreak of the rebellion he enlisted and was commissioned Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army of the Ohio. At the close of the war he took up his residence in Tennessee, serving as Quartermaster upon the staff of Governor Brownlow. In 1867 he returned to Chicago and resumed practice. He was elected a Representative in the Legislature in 1878 and re-elected in 1880, being chosen Speaker of the House during his latter term. In 1888 he was elected State Senator from the Sixth District, serving during the sessions of the Thirty-sixth

and Thirty-seventh General Assemblies. In 1897, General Thomas was appointed United States Appraiser in connection with the Custom House in Chicago.

THOMAS, Jesse Burgess, jurist and United States Senator, was born at Hagerstown, Md., claiming direct descent from Lord Baltimore. Taken west in childhood, he grew to manhood and settled at Lawrenceburg, Indiana Territory, in 1803; in 1805 was speaker of the Territorial Legislature and, later, represented the Territory as Delegate in Congress. On the organization of Illinois Territory (which he had favored), he removed to Kaskaskia, was appointed one of the first Judges for the new Territory, and, in 1818, as Delegate from St. Clair County, presided over the first State Constitutional Convention, and, on the admission of the State, became one of the first United States Senators—Governor Edwards being his colleague. Though an avowed advocate of slavery, he gained no little prominence as the author of the celebrated "Missouri Compromise," adopted in 1820. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1823, serving until 1829. He subsequently removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he died by suicide, May 4, 1853.—**Jesse Burgess (Thomas), Jr.**, nephew of the United States Senator of the same name, was born at Lebanon, Ohio, July 21, 1806, was educated at Transylvania University, and, being admitted to the bar, located at Edwardsville, Ill. He first appeared in connection with public affairs as Secretary of the State Senate in 1830, being re-elected in 1832; in 1834 was elected Representative in the General Assembly from Madison County, but, in February following, was appointed Attorney-General, serving only one year. He afterwards held the position of Circuit Judge (1837-39), his home being then in Springfield; in 1843 he became Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, by appointment of the Governor, as successor to Stephen A. Douglas, and was afterwards elected to the same office by the Legislature, remaining until 1848. During a part of his professional career he was the partner of David Prickett and William L. May, at Springfield, and afterwards a member of the Galena bar, finally removing to Chicago, where he died, Feb. 21, 1850.—**Jesse B. (Thomas) third**, clergyman and son of the last named; born at Edwardsville, Ill., July 29, 1832; educated at Kenyon College, Ohio, and Rochester (N. Y.) Theological Seminary; practiced law for a time in Chicago, but finally entered the Baptist ministry, serving churches at Waukegan, Ill., Brooklyn, N. Y., and San Francisco (1862-69). He

then became pastor of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, in Chicago, remaining until 1874, when he returned to Brooklyn. In 1887 he became Professor of Biblical History in the Theological Seminary at Newton, Mass., where he has since resided. He is the author of several volumes, and, in 1866, received the degree of D.D. from the old University of Chicago.

THOMAS, John, pioneer and soldier of the Black Hawk War, was born in Wythe County, Va., Jan. 11, 1800. At the age of 18 he accompanied his parents to St. Clair County, Ill., where the family located in what was then called the Alexander settlement, near the present site of Shiloh. When he was 22 he rented a farm (although he had not enough money to buy a horse) and married. Six years later he bought and stocked a farm, and, from that time forward, rapidly accumulated real property, until he became one of the most extensive owners of farming land in St. Clair County. In early life he was fond of military exercise, holding various offices in local organizations and serving as a Colonel in the Black Hawk War. In 1824 he was one of the leaders of the party opposed to the amendment of the State Constitution to sanction slavery, was a zealous opponent of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, and a firm supporter of the Republican party from the date of its formation. He was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1838, '62, '64, '72 and '74; and to the State Senate in 1878, serving four years in the latter body. Died, at Bellevue, Dec. 16, 1894, in the 95th year of his age.

THOMAS, John R., ex-Congressman, was born at Mount Vernon, Ill., Oct. 11, 1846. He served in the Union Army during the War of the Rebellion, rising from the ranks to a captaincy. After his return home he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. From 1872 to 1876 he was State's Attorney, and, from 1879 to 1889, represented his District in Congress. In 1897, Mr. Thomas was appointed by President McKinley an additional United States District Judge for Indian Territory. His home is now at Vanita, in that Territory.

THOMAS, William, pioneer lawyer and legislator, was born in what is now Allen County, Ky., Nov. 22, 1802; received a rudimentary education, and served as deputy of his father (who was Sheriff), and afterwards of the County Clerk; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1823; in 1826 removed to Jacksonville, Ill., where he taught school, served as a private in the Winnebago War (1827), and at the session of 1828-29,

reported the proceedings of the General Assembly for "The Vandalia Intelligencer"; was State's Attorney and School Commissioner of Morgan County; served as Quartermaster and Commissary in the Black Hawk War (1831-32), first under Gen. Joseph Duncan and, a year later, under General Whiteside; in 1839 was appointed Circuit Judge, but legislated out of office two years later. It was as a member of the Legislature, however, that he gained the greatest prominence, first as State Senator in 1834-40, and Representative in 1846-48 and 1850-52, when he was especially influential in the legislation which resulted in establishing the institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, and the Hospital for the Insane (the first in the State) at Jacksonville—serving, for a time, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the latter. He was also prominent in connection with many enterprises of a local character, including the establishment of the Illinois Female College, to which, although without children of his own, he was a liberal contributor. During the first year of the war he was a member of the Board of Army Auditors by appointment of Governor Yates. Died, at Jacksonville, August 22, 1889.

THORNTON, Anthony, jurist, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., Nov. 9, 1814—being descended from a Virginia family. After the usual primary instruction in the common schools, he spent two years in a high school at Gallatin, Tenn., when he entered Centre College at Danville, Ky., afterwards continuing his studies at Miami University, Ohio, where he graduated in 1834. Having studied law with an uncle at Paris, Ky., he was licensed to practice in 1836, when he left his native State with a view to settling in Missouri, but, visiting his uncle, Gen. William F. Thornton, at Shelbyville, Ill., was induced to establish himself in practice there. He served as a member of the State Constitutional Conventions of 1847 and 1862, and as Representative in the Seventeenth General Assembly (1850-52) for Shelby County. In 1864 he was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and, in 1870, to the Illinois Supreme Court, but served only until 1873, when he resigned. In 1879 Judge Thornton removed to Decatur, Ill., but subsequently returned to Shelbyville, where (1898) he now resides.

THORNTON, William Fitzhugh, Commissioner of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, was born in Hanover County, Va., Oct. 4, 1789; in 1806, went to Alexandria, Va., where he conducted a drug business for a time, also acting as associate

editor of "The Alexandria Gazette." Subsequently removing to Washington City, he conducted a paper there in the interest of John Quincy Adams for the Presidency. During the War of 1812-14 he served as a Captain of cavalry, and, for a time, as staff-officer of General Winder. On occasion of the visit of Marquis La Fayette to America (1824-25) he accompanied the distinguished Frenchman from Baltimore to Richmond. In 1829 he removed to Kentucky, and, in 1833, to Shelbyville, Ill., where he soon after engaged in mercantile business, to which he added a banking and brokerage business in 1839, with which he was actively associated until his death. In 1836, he was appointed, by Governor Duncan, one of the Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, serving as President of the Board until 1842. In 1840, he made a visit to London, as financial agent of the State, in the interest of the Canal, and succeeded in making a sale of bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000 on what were then considered favorable terms. General Thornton was an ardent Whig until the organization of the Republican party, when he became a Democrat. Died, at Shelbyville, Oct. 21, 1873.

TILLSON, John, pioneer, was born at Halifax, Mass., March 13, 1796; came to Illinois in 1819, locating at Hillsboro, Montgomery County, where he became a prominent and enterprising operator in real estate, doing a large business for eastern parties; was one of the founders of Hillsboro Academy and an influential and liberal friend of Illinois College, being a Trustee of the latter from its establishment until his death; was supported in the Legislature of 1827 for State Treasurer, but defeated by James Hall. Died, at Peoria, May 11, 1853.—**Christiana Holmes** (Tillson), wife of the preceding, was born at Kingston, Mass., Oct. 10, 1798; married to John Tillson in 1823, and immediately came to Illinois to reside; was a woman of rare culture and refinement, and deeply interested in benevolent enterprises. Died, in New York City, May 29, 1872.—**Charles Holmes** (Tillson), son of John and Christiana Holmes Tillson, was born at Hillsboro, Ill., Sept. 15, 1823; educated at Hillsboro Academy and Illinois College, graduating from the latter in 1844; studied law in St. Louis and at Transylvania University, was admitted to the bar in St. Louis and practiced there some years—also served several terms in the City Council, and was a member of the National Guard of Missouri in the War of the Rebellion. Died, Nov. 25, 1865.—**John** (Tillson), Jr., another son, was born at

Hillsboro, Ill., Oct. 12, 1825; educated at Hillsboro Academy and Illinois College, but did not graduate from the latter; graduated from Transylvania Law School, Ky., in 1847, and was admitted to the bar at Quincy, Ill., the same year; practiced two years at Galena, when he returned to Quincy. In 1861 he enlisted in the Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, became its Lieutenant-Colonel, on the promotion of Col. J. D. Morgan to Brigadier-General, was advanced to the colonelcy, and, in July, 1865, was mustered out with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General; for two years later held a commission as Captain in the regular army. During a portion of 1869-70 he was editor of "The Quincy Whig"; in 1873 was elected Representative in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly to succeed Nehemiah Bushnell, who had died in office, and, during the same year, was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Quincy District, serving until 1881. Died, August 6, 1892.

TILLSON, Robert, pioneer, was born in Halifax County, Mass., August 12, 1800; came to Illinois in 1822, and was employed, for several years, as a clerk in the land agency of his brother, John Tillson, at Hillsboro. In 1826 he engaged in the mercantile business with Charles Holmes, Jr., in St. Louis, but, in 1828, removed to Quincy, Ill., where he opened the first general store in that city; also served as Postmaster for some ten years. During this period he built the first two-story frame building erected in Quincy, up to that date. Retiring from the mercantile business in 1840 he engaged in real estate, ultimately becoming the proprietor of considerable property of this character; was also a contractor for furnishing cavalry accoutrements to the Government during the war. Soon after the war he erected one of the handsomest business blocks existing in the city at that time. Died, in Quincy, Dec. 27, 1892.

TINCHER, John L., banker, was born in Kentucky in 1821; brought by his parents to Vermilion County, Ind., in 1829, and left an orphan at 17; attended school in Coles County, Ill., and was employed as clerk in a store at Danville, 1843-53. He then became a member of the firm of Tinchcr & English, merchants, later establishing a bank, which became the First National Bank of Danville. In 1864 Mr. Tinchcr was elected Representative in the Twenty-fourth General Assembly and, two years later, to the Senate, being re-elected in 1870. He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. Died, in Springfield, Dec. 17, 1871,

while in attendance on the adjourned session of that year.

TIPTON, Thomas F., lawyer and jurist, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, August 29, 1833; has been a resident of McLean County, Ill., from the age of 10 years, his present home being at Bloomington. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and, from January, 1867, to December, 1868, was State's Attorney for the Eighth Judicial Circuit. In 1870 he was elected Judge of the same circuit, and under the new Constitution, was chosen Judge of the new Fourteenth Circuit. From 1877 to 1879 he represented the (then) Thirteenth Illinois District in Congress, but, in 1878, was defeated by Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic nominee. In 1891 he was re-elected to a seat on the Circuit bench for the Bloomington Circuit, but resumed practice at the expiration of his term in 1897.

TISKILWA, a village of Bureau County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 7 miles southwest of Princeton; has creameries and cheese factories, churches, school, library, water-works, bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 965.

TODD, (Col.) John, soldier, was born in Montgomery County, Pa., in 1750; took part in the battle of Point Pleasant, Va., in 1774, as Adjutant-General of General Lewis; settled as a lawyer at Fincastle, Va., and, in 1775, removed to Fayette County, Ky., the next year locating near Lexington. He was one of the first two Delegates from Kentucky County to the Virginia House of Burgesses, and, in 1778, accompanied Col. George Rogers Clark on his expedition against Kaskaskia and Vincennes. In December, 1778, he was appointed by Gov. Patrick Henry, Lieutenant-Commandant of Illinois County, embracing the region northwest of the Ohio River, serving two years; in 1780, was again a member of the Virginia Legislature, where he procured grants of land for public schools and introduced a bill for negro-emancipation. He was killed by Indians, at the battle of Blue Licks, Ky., August 19, 1782.

TODD, (Dr.) John, physician, born near Lexington, Ky., April 27, 1787, was one of the earliest graduates of Transylvania University, also graduating at the Medical University of Philadelphia; was appointed Surgeon-General of Kentucky troops in the War of 1812, and captured at the battle of River Raisin. Returning to Lexington after his release, he practiced there and at Bardstown, removed to Edwardsville, Ill., in 1817, and, in 1827, to Springfield, where he had been appointed Register of the Land Office by

President John Quincy Adams, but was removed by Jackson in 1829. Dr. Todd continued to reside at Springfield until his death, which occurred, Jan. 9, 1865. He was a grandson of John Todd, who was appointed Commandant of Illinois County by Gov. Patrick Henry in 1778, and an uncle of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.—**John Blair Smith (Todd)**, son of the preceding, was born at Lexington, Ky., April 4, 1814; came with his father to Illinois in 1817; graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1837, serving afterwards in the Florida and Mexican wars and on the frontier; resigned, and was an Indian-trader in Dakota, 1856-61; the latter year, took his seat as a Delegate in Congress from Dakota, then served as Brigadier-General of Volunteers, 1861-62; was again Delegate in Congress in 1863-65. Speaker of the Dakota Legislature in 1867, and Governor of the Territory, 1869-71. Died, at Yankton City, Jan. 5, 1872.

TOLEDO, a village and the county-seat of Cumberland County, on the Illinois Central Railroad; founded in 1854; has five churches, a graded school, two banks, creamery, flour mill, elevator, and two weekly newspapers. There are no manufacturing, the leading industry in the surrounding country being agriculture. Pop. (1890), 676; (1900), 818.

TOLEDO, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad*.)

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway*.)

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway*.)

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN RAILWAY, a line of railroad wholly within the State of Illinois, extending from Effner, at the Indiana State line, west to the Mississippi River at Warsaw. The length of the whole line is 230.7 miles, owned entirely by the company. It is made up of a division from Effner to Peoria (110.9 miles)—which is practically an air-line throughout nearly its entire length—and the Peoria and Warsaw Division (108.8 miles) with branches from La Harpe to Iowa Junction (10.4 miles) and 0.6 of a mile connecting with the Keokuk bridge at Hamilton.—(HISTORY.) The original charter for this line was granted, in 1863, under the name of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad; the main line was completed in 1868, and the La Harpe & Iowa Junction branch in 1873. Default was made in 1873 the road sold under foreclosure in 1880, and reorganized as the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, and the line leased for 1904

years to the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company. The latter defaulted in July, 1884, and, a year later, the Toledo, Peoria & Western was transferred to trustees for the first mortgage bond-holders, was sold under foreclosure in October, 1886, and, in March, 1887, the present company, under the name of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway Company, was organized for the purpose of taking over the property. In 1893 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company obtained a controlling interest in the stock, and, in 1894, an agreement, for joint ownership and management, was entered into between that corporation and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. The total capitalization, in 1898, was \$9,712,433, of which \$1,076,900 was in stock and \$1,895,000 in bonds.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY RAILROAD. This line crosses the State in a northeast direction from East St. Louis to Humrick, near the Indiana State line, with Toledo as its eastern terminus. The length of the entire line is 459.72 miles, of which 179½ miles are operated in Illinois.—(HISTORY.) The Illinois portion of the line grew out of the union of charters granted to the Tuscola, Charleston & Vincennes and the Charleston, Neoga & St. Louis Railroad Companies, which were consolidated in 1881 with certain Indiana lines under the name of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. During 1882 a narrow-gauge road was constructed from Ridge Farm, in Vermilion County, to East St. Louis (172 miles). In 1885 this was sold under foreclosure and, in June, 1886, consolidated with the main line under the name of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad. The whole line was changed to standard gauge in 1887-89, and otherwise materially improved, but, in 1893, went into the hands of receivers. Plans of reorganization have been under consideration, but the receivers were still in control in 1898.

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

TOLONO, a city in Champaign County, situated at the intersection of the Wabash and the Illinois Central Railroads, 9 miles south of Champaign and 37 miles east-northeast of Decatur. It is the business center of a prosperous agricultural region. The town has five churches, a graded school, a bank, a button factory, and a weekly newspaper. Population (1880), 905; (1890), 902; (1900), 845.

TONICA, a village of La Salle County, on the Illinois Central Railway, 9 miles south of La Salle; the district is agricultural, but the place has some

manufactures and a newspaper. Population (1890), 473; (1900), 497.

TONTY, Chevalier Henry de, explorer and soldier, born at Giusti, Italy, about 1650. What is now known as the Tontine system of insurance undoubtedly originated with his father. The younger Tonty was adventurous, and, even as a youth, took part in numerous land and naval encounters. In the course of his experience he lost a hand, which was replaced by an iron or copper substitute. He embarked with La Salle in 1678, and aided in the construction of a fort at Niagara. He advanced into the country of the Illinois and established friendly relations with them, only to witness the defeat of his putative savage allies by the Iroquois. After various encounters (chiefly under the direction of La Salle) with the Indians in Illinois, he returned to Green Bay in 1681. The same year—under La Salle's orders—he began the erection of Fort St. Louis, on what is now called "Starved Rock" in La Salle County. In 1682 he descended the Mississippi to its mouth, with La Salle, but was ordered back to Mackinaw for assistance. In 1684 he returned to Illinois and successfully repulsed the Iroquois from Fort St. Louis. In 1686 he again descended the Mississippi in search of La Salle. Disheartened by the death of his commander and the loss of his early comrades, he took up his residence with the Illinois Indians. Among them he was found by Iberville in 1700, as a hunter and fur trader. He died, in Mobile, in September, 1704. He was La Salle's most efficient coadjutor, and next to his ill-fated leader, did more than any other of the early French explorers to make Illinois known to the civilized world.

TOPOGRAPHY. Illinois is, generally speaking, an elevated table-land. If low water at Cairo be adopted as the maximum depression, and the summits of the two ridges hereinafter mentioned as the highest points of elevation, the altitude of this table land above the sea-level varies from 300 to 850 feet, the mean elevation being about 600 feet. The State has no mountain chains, and its few hills are probably the result of unequal denudation during the drift epoch. In some localities, particularly in the valley of the upper Mississippi, the streams have cut channels from 200 to 300 feet deep through the nearly horizontal strata, and here are found precipitous scarps, but, for the most part, the fundamental rocks are covered by a thick layer of detrital material. In the northwest there is a broken tract of uneven ground; the central por-

tion of the State is almost wholly flat prairie, and, in the alluvial lands in the State, there are many deep valleys, eroded by the action of streams. The surface generally slopes toward the south and southwest, but the uniformity is broken by two ridges, which cross the State, one in either extremity. The northern ridge crosses the Rock River at Grand Detour and the Illinois at Split Rock, with an extreme altitude of 800 to 850 feet above sea-level, though the altitude of Mount Morris, in Ogle County, exceeds 900 feet. That in the south consists of a range of hills in the latitude of Jonesboro, and extending from Shawneetown to Grand Tower. These hills are also about 800 feet above the level of the ocean. The highest point in the State is in Jo Daviess County, just south of the Wisconsin State line (near Scale's Mound) reaching an elevation of 1,257 feet above sea-level, while the highest in the south is in the northeast corner of Pope County—1,046 feet—a spur of the Ozark mountains. The following statistics regarding elevations are taken from a report of Prof. C. W. Rolfe, of the University of Illinois, based on observations made under the auspices of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners: The lowest gauge of the Ohio river, at its mouth (above sea-level), is 268.58 feet, and the mean level of Lake Michigan at Chicago 581.28 feet. The altitudes of a few prominent points are as follows: Highest point in Jackson County, 665 feet; "Bald Knob" in Union County, 985; highest point in Cook County (Barrington), 818; in La Salle County (Mendota), 747; in Livingston (Strawn), 770; in Will (Monee), 804; in Pike (Arden), 790; in Lake (Lake Zurich), 880; in Bureau, 910; in Boone, 1,010; in Lee (Carnahan), 1,017; in Stephenson (Waddam's Grove), 1,018; in Kane (Briar Hill), 974; in Winnebago, 985. The elevations of important towns are: Peoria, 465; Jacksonville, 602; Springfield, 596; Galesburg, 755; Joliet, 537; Rockford, 728; Bloomington, 821. Outside of the immediate valleys of the streams, and a few isolated groves or copses, little timber is found in the northern and central portions of the State, and such growth as there is, lacks the thriftiness characteristic of the forests in the Ohio valley. These forests cover a belt extending some sixty miles north of Cairo, and, while they generally include few coniferous trees, they abound in various species of oak, black and white walnut, white and yellow poplar, ash, elm, sugar-maple, linden, honey locust, cottonwood, mulberry, sycamore, pecan, persimmon, and (in the immediate valley of the Ohio)

the cypress. From a commercial point of view, Illinois loses nothing through the lack of timber over three-fourths of the State's area. Chicago is an accessible market for the product of the forests of the upper lakes, so that the supply of lumber is ample, while extensive coal-fields supply abundant fuel. The rich soil of the prairies, with its abundance of organic matter (see *Geological Formations*), more than compensates for the want of pine forests, whose soil is ill adapted to agriculture. About two-thirds of the entire boundary of the State consists of navigable waters. These, with their tributary streams, ensure sufficient drainage.

TORRENS LAND TITLE SYSTEM. A system for the registration of titles to, and incumbrances upon, land, as well as transfers thereof, intended to remove all unnecessary obstructions to the cheap, simple and safe sale, acquisition and transfer of realty. The system has been in successful operation in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and British Columbia for many years, and it is also in force in some States in the American Union. An act providing for its introduction into Illinois was first passed by the Twentieth General Assembly, and approved, June 13, 1895. The final legislation in reference thereto was enacted by the succeeding Legislature, and was approved, May 1, 1897. It is far more elaborate in its consideration of details, and is believed to be, in many respects, much better adapted to accomplish the ends in view, than was the original act of 1895. The law is applicable only to counties of the first and second class, and can be adopted in no county except by a vote of a majority of the qualified voters of the same—the vote "for" or "against" to be taken at either the November or April elections, or at an election for the choice of Judges. Thus far the only county to adopt the system has been Cook, and there it encountered strong opposition on the part of certain parties of influence and wealth. After its adoption, a test case was brought, raising the question of the constitutionality of the act. The issue was taken to the Supreme Court, which tribunal finally upheld the law.—The Torrens system substitutes a certificate of registration and of transfer for the more elaborate deeds and mortgages in use for centuries. Under it there can be no actual transfer of a title until the same is entered upon the public land register, kept in the office of the Registrar, in which case the deed or mortgage becomes a mere power of attorney to authorize the transfer to be made, upon the principle of an ordinary stock transfer.

or of the registration of a United States bond, the actual transfer and public notice thereof being simultaneous. A brief synopsis of the provisions of the Illinois statute is given below: Records of deeds are made Registrars, and required to give bonds of either \$50,000 or \$200,000, according to the population of the county. Any person or corporation, having an interest in land, may make application to any court having chancery jurisdiction, to have his title thereto registered. Such application must be in writing, signed and verified by oath, and must conform, in matters of specification and detail, with the requirements of the act. The court may refer the application to one of the standing examiners appointed by the Registrar, who are required to be competent attorneys and to give bond to examine into the title, as well as the truth of the applicant's statements. Immediately upon the filing of the application, notice thereof is given by the clerk, through publication and the issuance of a summons to be served, as in other proceedings in chancery, against all persons mentioned in the petition as having or claiming any interest in the property described. Any person interested, whether named as a defendant or not, may enter an appearance within the time allowed. A failure to enter an appearance is regarded as a confession by default. The court, in passing upon the application, is in no case bound by the examiner's report, but may require other and further proof; and, in its final judgment, passes upon all questions of title and incumbrance, directing the Registrar to register the title in the party in whom it is to be vested, and making provision as to the manner and order in which incumbrances thereon shall appear upon the certificate to be issued. An appeal may be allowed to the Supreme Court, if prayed at the time of entering the decree, upon like terms as in other cases in chancery; and a writ of error may be sued out from that tribunal within two years after the entry of the order or decree. The period last mentioned may be said to be the statutory period of limitation, after which the decree of the court must be regarded as final, although safeguards are provided for those who may have been defrauded, and for a few other classes of persons. Upon the filing of the order or decree of the court, it becomes the duty of the Registrar to issue a certificate of title, the form of which is prescribed by the act, making such notations at the end as shall show and preserve the priorities of all estates, mortgages, incumbrances and changes to which the owner's title is

subject. For the purpose of preserving evidence of the owner's handwriting, a receipt for the certificate, duly witnessed or acknowledged, is required of him, which is preserved in the Registrar's office. In case any registered owner should desire to transfer the whole or any part of his estate, or any interest therein, he is required to execute a conveyance to the transferee, which, together with the certificate of title last issued, must be surrendered to the Registrar. That official thereupon issues a new certificate, stamping the word "cancelled" across the surrendered certificate, as well as upon the corresponding entry in his books of record. When land is first brought within the operation of the act, the receiver of the certificate of title is required to pay to the Registrar one-tenth of one per cent of the value of the land, the aggregate so received to be deposited with and invested by the County Treasurer, and reserved as an indemnity fund for the reimbursement of persons sustaining any loss through any omission, mistake or malfeasance of the Registrar or his subordinates. The advantage claimed for the Torrens system is, chiefly, that titles registered thereunder can be dealt with more safely, quickly and inexpensively than under the old system; it being possible to close the entire transaction within an hour or two, without the need of an abstract of title, while as the law is administered in Cook County the cost of transfer is only \$3. It is asserted that a title, once registered, can be dealt with almost as quickly and cheaply, and quite as safely, as shares of stock or registered bonds.

TOULON, the county-seat of Stark County, on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, 37 miles north-northwest of Peoria, and 11 miles southeast of Galva. Besides the county court-house, the town has five churches and a high school, an academy, steam granite works, two banks, and two weekly papers. Population (1880), 967; (1890), 945; (1900), 1,057.

TOWER HILL, a village of Shelby County, on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroads, 7 miles east of Pana; has bank, grain elevators, and coal mine. Pop. (1900), 615.

TOWNSHEND, Richard W., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Prince George's County, Md., April 30, 1849. Between the ages of 19 and 18 he attended public and private schools at Washington, D. C. In 1878 he came to Illinois, where he began teaching, at the same time reading law with S. S. Marshall, at McLeansboro, where he was admitted to the bar

in 1862, and where he began practice. From 1863 to 1868 he was Circuit Clerk of Hamilton County, and, from 1868 to 1872, Prosecuting Attorney for the Twelfth Judicial Circuit. In 1873 he removed to Shawneetown, where he became an officer of the Gallatin National Bank. From 1864 to 1875 he was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, in 1872. For twelve years (1877 to 1889) he represented his District in Congress; was re-elected in 1888, but died, March 9, 1889, a few days after the beginning of his seventh term.

TRACY, John M., artist, was born in Illinois about 1842; served in an Illinois regiment during the Civil War; studied painting in Paris in 1866-76; established himself as a portrait painter in St. Louis and, later, won a high reputation as a painter of animals, being regarded as an authority on the anatomy of the horse and the dog. Died, at Ocean Springs, Miss., March 29, 1893.

TREASURERS. (See *State Treasurers.*)

TREAT, Samuel Hubbel, lawyer and jurist, was born at Plainfield, Otsego County, N. Y., June 21, 1811, worked on his father's farm and studied law at Richfield, where he was admitted to practice. In 1834 he came to Springfield, Ill., traveling most of the way on foot. Here he formed a partnership with George Forquer, who had held the offices of Secretary of State and Attorney-General. In 1839 he was appointed a Circuit Judge, and, on the reorganization of the Supreme Court in 1841, was elevated to the Supreme bench, being acting Chief Justice at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of 1848. Having been elected to the Supreme bench under the new Constitution, he remained in office until March, 1855, when he resigned to take the position of Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, to which he had been appointed by President Pierce. This position he continued to occupy until his death, which occurred at Springfield, March 27, 1887. Judge Treat's judicial career was one of the longest in the history of the State, covering a period of forty-eight years, of which fourteen were spent upon the Supreme bench, and thirty-two in the position of Judge of the United States District Court.

TREATIES. (See *Greenville, Treaty of; Indian Treaties.*)

TREE, Lambert, jurist, diplomat and ex-Congressman, was born in Washington, D. C., Nov. 29, 1832, of an ancestry distinguished in the War of the Revolution. He received a superior clas-

sical and professional education, and was admitted to the bar, at Washington, in October, 1855. Removing to Chicago soon afterward, his professional career has been chiefly connected with that city. In 1864 he was chosen President of the Law Institute, and served as Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, from 1870 to 1875, when he resigned. The three following years he spent in foreign travel, returning to Chicago in 1878. In that year and again in 1880, he was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Fourth Illinois District, but was defeated by his Republican opponent. In 1885 he was the candidate of his party for United States Senator, but was defeated by John A. Logan, by one vote. In 1884 he was a member of the National Democratic Convention which first nominated Grover Cleveland, and, in July, 1885, President Cleveland appointed him Minister to Belgium, conferring the Russian mission upon him in September, 1888. On March 3, 1889, he resigned this post and returned home. In 1890 he was appointed by President Harrison a Commissioner to the International Monetary Conference at Washington. The year before he had attended (although not as a delegate) the International Conference, at Brussels, looking to the suppression of the slave-trade, where he exerted all his influence on the side of humanity. In 1892 Belgium conferred upon him the distinction of "Councillor of Honor" upon its commission to the World's Columbian Exposition. In 1896 Judge Tree was one of the most earnest opponents of the free-silver policy, and, after the Spanish-American War, a zealous advocate of the policy of retaining the territory acquired from Spain.

TREMONT, a town of Tazewell County, on the Peoria Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, 9 miles southeast of Pekin; has two banks, two telephone exchanges, and one newspaper. Pop. (1900) 768.

TRENTON, a town of Clinton County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, 31 miles east of St. Louis; in agricultural district, has creamery, milk condensery, two coal mines, six churches, a public school and one newspaper. Pop. (1890), 1,384; (1900), 1,706; (1904), about 2,000.

TROY, a village of Madison County, on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis railroad, 21 miles northeast of St. Louis; has churches, a bank and a newspaper. Pop. (1900), 1,080.

TRUITT, James Madison, lawyer and soldier, a native of Trimble County, Ky., was born Feb. 12, 1842, but lived in Illinois since 1843; his father having settled near Carrolton that year, was

educated at Hillsboro and at McKendree College; enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Volunteers in 1862, and was promoted from the ranks to Lieutenant. After the war he studied law with Jesse J. Phillips, now of the Supreme Court, and, in 1872, was elected to the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, and, in 1888, a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket. Mr. Truitt has been twice a prominent but unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for Attorney-General. His home is at Hillsboro, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession. Died July 26, 1900.

TRUMBULL, Lyman, statesman, was born at Colchester, Conn., Oct. 12, 1813, descended from a historical family, being a grand-nephew of Gov. Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, from whom the name "Brother Jonathan" was derived as an appellation for Americans. Having received an academic education in his native town, at the age of 16 he began teaching a district school near his home, went South four years later, and engaged in teaching at Greenville, Ga. Here he studied law with Judge Hiram Warner, afterwards of the Supreme Court, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. Leaving Georgia the same year, he came to Illinois on horseback, visiting Vandalia, Belleville, Jacksonville, Springfield, Tremont and La Salle, and finally reaching Chicago, then a village of four or five thousand inhabitants. At Jacksonville he obtained a license to practice from Judge Lockwood, and, after visiting Michigan and his native State, he settled at Belleville, which continued to be his home for twenty years. His entrance into public life began with his election as Representative in the General Assembly in 1840. This was followed, in February, 1841, by his appointment by Governor Carlin, Secretary of State, as the successor of Stephen A. Douglas, who, after holding the position only two months, had resigned to accept a seat on the Supreme bench. Here he remained two years, when he was removed by Governor Ford, March 4, 1843, but, five years later (1848), was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, was re-elected in 1852, but resigned in 1853 on account of impaired health. A year later (1854) he was elected to Congress from the Belleville District as an anti-Nebraska Democrat, but, before taking his seat, was promoted to the United States Senate, as the successor of General Shields in the memorable contest of 1855, which resulted in the defeat of Abraham Lincoln. Senator Trumbull's career of eighteen years in the United States Senate (being re-elected in 1861 and 1867) is one of the most

memorable in the history of that body, covering, as it does, the whole history of the war for the Union, and the period of reconstruction which followed it. During this period, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Judiciary, he had more to do in shaping legislation on war and reconstruction measures than any other single member of that body. While he disagreed with a large majority of his Republican associates on the question of Andrew Johnson's impeachment, he was always found in sympathy with them on the vital questions affecting the war and restoration of the Union. The Civil Rights Bill and Freedmen's Bureau Bills were shaped by his hand. In 1872 he joined in the "Liberal Republican" movement and afterwards co-operated with the Democratic party, being their candidate for Governor in 1880. From 1863 his home was in Chicago, where, after retiring from the Senate, he continued in the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred in that city, June 25, 1896.

TUG MILLS. These were a sort of primitive machine used in grinding corn in Territorial and early State days. The mechanism consisted of an upright shaft, into the upper end of which were fastened bars, resembling those in the capstan of a ship. Into the outer end of each of these bars was driven a pin. A belt, made of a broad strip of ox-hide, twisted into a sort of rope, was stretched around these pins and wrapped twice around a circular piece of wood called a trundle head, through which passed a perpendicular flat bar of iron, which turned the mill-stone, usually about eighteen inches in diameter. From the upright shaft projected a beam, to which were hitched one or two horses, which furnished the motive power. Oxen were sometimes employed as motive power in lieu of horses. These rudimentary contrivances were capable of grinding about twelve bushels of corn, each, per day.

TULEY, Murray Floyd, lawyer and jurist, was born at Louisville, Ky., March 4, 1827, of English extraction and descended from the early settlers of Virginia. His father died in 1832, and, eleven years later, his mother, having married Col. Richard J. Hamilton, for many years a prominent lawyer of Chicago, removed with her family to that city. Young Tuley began reading law with his step-father and completed his studies at the Louisville Law Institute in 1847, the same year being admitted to the bar in Chicago. About the same time he enlisted in the Fifth Illinois Volunteers for service in the Mexican War, and was commissioned First Lieutenant. The war having ended, he settled at Santa Fe, N. M., where he

practiced law, also served as Attorney-General and in the Territorial Legislature. Returning to Chicago in 1854, he was associated in practice, successively, with Andrew Harvie, Judge Gary and J. N. Barker, and finally as head of the firm of Tuley, Stiles & Lewis. From 1869 to 1873 he was Corporation Counsel, and during this time framed the General Incorporation Act for Cities, under which the City of Chicago was reincorporated. In 1879 he was elevated to the bench of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and re-elected every six years thereafter, his last election being in 1897. He is now serving his fourth term, some ten years of his incumbency having been spent in the capacity of Chief Justice.

TUNNICLIFFE, Damon G., lawyer and jurist, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., August 20, 1829; at the age of 20, emigrated to Illinois, settling in Vermont, Fulton County, where, for a time, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He subsequently studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. In 1854 he established himself at Macomb, McDonough County, where he built up a large and lucrative practice. In 1868 he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, and, from February to June, 1885, by appointment of Governor Oglesby, occupied a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, vice Pinkney H. Walker, deceased, who had been one of his first professional preceptors.

TURCHIN, John Basil (Ivan Vasilievitch Turchinoff), soldier, engineer and author, was born in Russia, Jan. 30, 1822. He graduated from the artillery school at St. Petersburg, in 1841, and was commissioned ensign; participated in the Hungarian campaign of 1849, and, in 1852, was assigned to the staff of the Imperial Guards, served through the Crimean War, rising to the rank of Colonel, and being made senior staff officer of the active corps. In 1856 he came to this country, settling in Chicago, and, for five years, was in the service of the Illinois Central Railway Company as topographical engineer. In 1861 he was commissioned Colonel of the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers, and, after leading his regiment in Missouri, Kentucky and Alabama, was, on July 7, 1862, promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship, being attached to the Army of the Cumberland until 1864, when he resigned. After the war he was, for six years, solicitor of patents at Chicago, but, in 1873, returned to engineering. In 1879 he established a Polish colony at Radom, in Washington County, in this State, and settled as a farmer. He is an occasional contributor to the press, writing usually on military or scientific

subjects, and is the author of the "Campaign and Battle of Chokkamatawa" (Chicago, 1888).

TURNER (now **WEST CHICAGO**), a town and manufacturing center in Winfield Township, Du Page County, 30 miles west of Chicago, at the junction of two divisions of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads. The town has a rolling mill, manufactories of wagons and pumps, and railroad repair shops. It also has five churches, a graded school and two newspapers. Pop. (1900), 1,877; with suburb, 2,270.

TURNER, Col., Henry L., soldier and real-estate operator, was born at Oberlin, Ohio, August 26, 1845, and received a part of his education in the college there. During the Civil War he served as First Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio Volunteers, and later, with the same rank in a colored regiment, taking part in the operations about Richmond, the capture of Fort Fisher, of Wilmington and of Gen. Joe Johnston's army. Coming to Chicago after the close of the war, he became connected with the business office of "The Advance," but later was employed in the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., in Philadelphia. On the failure of that concern, in 1872, he returned to Chicago and bought "The Advance," which he conducted some two years, when he sold out and engaged in the real estate business, with which he has since been identified—being President of the Chicago Real Estate Board in 1888. He has also been President of the Western Publishing Company and a Trustee of Oberlin College. Colonel Turner is an enthusiastic member of the Illinois National Guard and, on the declaration of war between the United States and Spain, in April, 1898, promptly resumed his connection with the First Regiment of the Guard, and finally led it to Santiago de Cuba during the fighting there—his regiment being the only one from Illinois to see actual service in the field during the progress of the war. Colonel Turner won the admiration of his command and the entire nation by the manner in which he discharged his duty. The regiment was mustered out at Chicago, Nov. 17, 1898, when he retired to private life.

TURNER, John Bice, Railway President, was born at Colchester, Delaware County, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1799; after a brief business career in his native State, he became identified with the construction and operation of railroads. Among the works with which he was thus connected, were the Delaware Division of the New York & Erie and the Troy & Schenectady Roads. In 1833 he

came to Chicago, having previously purchased a large body of land at Blue Island. In 1847 he joined with W. B. Ogden and others, in resuscitating the Galena & Chicago Union Railway, which had been incorporated in 1836. He became President of the Company in 1850, and assisted in constructing various sections of road in Northern Illinois and Wisconsin, which have since become portions of the Chicago & Northwestern system. He was also one of the original Directors of the North Side Street Railway Company, organized in 1859. Died, Feb. 26, 1871.

TURNER, Jonathan Baldwin, educator and agriculturist, was born in Templeton, Mass., Dec. 7, 1805; grew up on a farm and, before reaching his majority, began teaching in a country school. After spending a short time in an academy at Salem, in 1827 he entered the preparatory department of Yale College, supporting himself, in part, by manual labor and teaching in a gymnasium. In 1829 he matriculated in the classical department at Yale, graduated in 1833, and the same year accepted a position as tutor in Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill., which had been opened, three years previous, by the late Dr. J. M. Sturtevant. In the next fourteen years he gave instruction in nearly every branch embraced in the college curriculum, though holding, during most of this period, the chair of Rhetoric and English Literature. In 1847 he retired from college duties to give attention to scientific agriculture, in which he had always manifested a deep interest. The cultivation and sale of the Osage orange as a hedge-plant now occupied his attention for many years, and its successful introduction in Illinois and other Western States—where the absence of timber rendered some substitute a necessity for fencing purposes—was largely due to his efforts. At the same time he took a deep interest in the cause of practical scientific education for the industrial classes, and, about 1850, began formulating that system of industrial education which, after twelve years of labor and agitation, he had the satisfaction of seeing recognized in the act adopted by Congress, and approved by President Lincoln, in July, 1862, making liberal donations of public lands for the establishment of "Industrial Colleges" in the several States, out of which grew the University of Illinois at Champaign. While Professor Turner had zealous collaborators in this field, in Illinois and elsewhere, to him, more than to any other single man in the Nation, belongs the credit for this magnificent achievement. (See *Education*, and *University of Illinois*.) He was also one of

the chief factors in founding and building up the Illinois State Teachers' Association, and the State Agricultural and Horticultural Societies. His address on "The Millennium of Labor," delivered at the first State Agricultural Fair at Springfield, in 1853, is still remembered as marking an era in industrial progress in Illinois. A zealous champion of free thought, in both political and religious affairs, he long bore the reproach which attached to the radical Abolitionist, only to enjoy, in later years, the respect universally accorded to those who had the courage and independence to avow their honest convictions. Prof. Turner was twice an unsuccessful candidate for Congress—once as a Republican and once as an "Independent"—and wrote much on political, religious and educational topics. The evening of an honored and useful life was spent among friends in Jacksonville, which was his home for more than sixty years, his death taking place in that city, Jan. 10, 1899, at the advanced age of 93 years.—Mrs. Mary Turner Carriel, at the present time (1899) one of the Trustees of the University of Illinois, is Prof. Turner's only daughter.

TURNER, Thomas J., lawyer and Congressman, born in Trumbull County, Ohio, April 5, 1815. Leaving home at the age of 18, he spent three years in Indiana and in the mining districts about Galena and in Southern Wisconsin, locating in Stephenson County, in 1836, where he was admitted to the bar in 1840, and elected Probate Judge in 1841. Soon afterwards Governor Ford appointed him Prosecuting Attorney, in which capacity he secured the conviction and punishment of the murderers of Colonel Davenport. In 1846 he was elected to Congress as a Democrat, and, the following year, founded "The Prairie Democrat" (afterward "The Freeport Bulletin"), the first newspaper published in the county. Elected to the Legislature in 1851, he was chosen Speaker of the House, the next year becoming the first Mayor of Freeport. He was a member of the Peace Conference of 1861, and, in May of that year, was commissioned, by Governor Yates, Colonel of the Fifteenth Illinois Volunteers, but resigned in 1862. He served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1871, was again elected to the Legislature, where he received the Democratic caucus nomination for United States Senator against General Logan. In 1871 he removed to Chicago, and was twice an unsuccessful candidate for the office of State's Attorney. In February, 1874, he went to Hot Springs, Ark., for medical treatment, and died there, April 5, following.

TUSCOLA, a city and the county-seat of Douglas County, located at the intersection of the Illinois Central and two other trunk lines of railway, 22 miles south of Champaign, and 36 miles east of Decatur. Besides a brick court-house it has five churches, a graded school, a national bank, two weekly newspapers and two establishments for the manufacture of carriages and wagons. Population (1880), 1,457; (1890), 1,897; (1900) 2,569.

TUSCOLA, CHARLESTON & VINCENNES RAILROAD. (See *Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad*.)

TUTHILL, Richard Stanley, jurist, was born at Vergennes, Jackson County, Ill., Nov. 10, 1841. After passing through the common schools of his native county, he took a preparatory course in a high school at St. Louis and in Illinois College, Jacksonville, when he entered Middlebury College, Vt., graduating there in 1863. Immediately thereafter he joined the Federal army at Vicksburg, and, after serving for some time in a company of scouts attached to General Logan's command, was commissioned a Lieutenant in the First Michigan Light Artillery, with which he served until the close of the war, meanwhile being twice promoted. During this time he was with General Sherman in the march to Meridian, and in the Atlanta campaign, also took part with General Thomas in the operations against the rebel General Hood in Tennessee, and in the battle of Nashville. Having resigned his commission in May, 1865, he took up the study of law, which he had prosecuted as he had opportunity while in the army, and was admitted to the bar at Nashville in 1866, afterwards serving for a time as Prosecuting Attorney on the Nashville circuit. In 1873 he removed to Chicago, two years later was elected City Attorney and re-elected in 1877; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1880 and, in 1884, was appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern District, serving until 1886. In 1887 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Rogers, was re-elected for a full term in 1891, and again in 1897.

TYNDALE, Sharon, Secretary of State, born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 19, 1816; at the age of 17 came to Belleville, Ill., and was engaged for a time in mercantile business, later being employed in a surveyor's corps under the internal improvement system of 1837. Having married in 1839, he returned soon after to Philadelphia, where he engaged in mercantile business with his father;

then came to Illinois, a second time in 1843, being a year or two in business at Peoria. In 1847 he returned to Belleville and entered a course of mathematical study, with a view to fitting himself more thoroughly for the position of a civil engineer. In 1851 he graduated in engineering at Cambridge, Mass., after which was employed for a time on the Sandusky & Railroad, and later on certain Illinois railroads. In 1857 he was elected County Surveyor of Clair County, and, in 1861, by appointment of President Lincoln, became Postmaster of the city of Belleville. He held this position until 1865, when he received the Republican nomination for Secretary of State and was elected, remaining in office four years. He was an earnest advocate and virtually author, of the first act for the registration of voters in Illinois, passed at the close of 1865. After retiring from office in 1868, he continued to reside in Springfield, and was employed for a time in the survey of the Clinton & Springfield Railway—now the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central. About an hour on the morning of April 29, 1871, while going from his home to the railroad station in Springfield, to take the train for St. Louis, he was assassinated upon the street by shooting, proposed for the purpose of robbery—his death being found a few hours later at the scene of the tragedy. Mr. Tyndale was a brother of Hector Tyndale of Pennsylvania, who won a high reputation by his services during the war. His second wife, who survived him, was the daughter of Shadrach Peck, an editor of considerable reputation who was the contemporary and rival of George D. Prentice at Louisville some years.

"UNDERGROUND RAILROAD," THE history of Illinois would be incomplete without reference to the unique system which existed there, as in other Northern States, from the middle of the eighteenth century to the middle of the nineteenth century, known by the somewhat mysterious title of "The Underground Railroad." The origin of the term has been traced to a Kentucky planter who, having purchased a slave across the Ohio River, was surprised by his sudden disappearance, as seen by him, reached the opposite shore that he was a free man. He remarked, "The nigger must have crossed the underground road." From this incident it came to "underground railroad." The tradition appears to have been especially prevalent after the increased facilities which were afforded for the performance when railroads came into use.

readers of the present generation, it may be well to explain what "The Underground Railroad" really was. It may be defined as the figurative appellation for a spontaneous movement in the free States—extending, sometimes, into the slave States themselves—to assist slaves in their efforts to escape from bondage to freedom. The movement dates back to a period close to the Revolutionary War, long before it received a definite name. Assistance given to fugitives from one State by citizens of another, became a cause of complaint almost as soon as the Government was organized. In fact, the first President himself lost a slave who took refuge at Portsmouth, N. H., where the public sentiment was so strong against his return, that the patriotic and philosophic "Father of his Country" chose to let him remain unmolested, rather than "excite a mob or riot, or even uneasy sensations, in the minds of well-disposed citizens." That the matter was already one of concern in the minds of slaveholders, is shown by the fact that a provision was inserted in the Constitution for their conciliation, guaranteeing the return of fugitives from labor, as well as from justice, from one State to another.

In 1793 Congress passed the first Fugitive Slave Law, which was signed by President Washington. This law provided that the owner, his agent or attorney, might follow the slave into any State or Territory, and, upon oath or affidavit before a court or magistrate, be entitled to a warrant for his return. Any person who should hinder the arrest of the fugitive, or who should harbor, aid or assist him, knowing him to be such, was subject to a fine of \$500 for each offense.—In 1850, fifty-seven years later, the first act having proved inefficacious, or conditions having changed, a second and more stringent law was enacted. This is the one usually referred to in discussions of the subject. It provided for an increased fine, not to exceed \$1,000, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, with liability for civil damages to the party injured. No proof of ownership was required beyond the statement of a claimant, and the accused was not permitted to testify for himself. The fee of the United States Commissioner, before whom the case was tried, was ten dollars if he found for the claimant; if not, five dollars. This seemed to many an indirect form of bribery; clearly, it made it to the Judge's pecuniary advantage to decide in favor of the claimant. The law made it possible and easy for a white man to arrest, and carry into slavery, any free negro who could

not immediately prove, by other witnesses, that he was born free, or had purchased his freedom.

Instead of discouraging the disposition, on the part of the opponents of slavery, to aid fugitives in their efforts to reach a region where they would be secure in their freedom, the effect of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 (as that of 1793 had been in a smaller degree) was the very opposite of that intended by its authors—unless, indeed, they meant to make matters worse. The provisions of the act seemed, to many people, so unfair, so one-sided, that they rebelled in spirit and refused to be made parties to its enforcement. The law aroused the antislavery sentiment of the North, and stimulated the active friends of the fugitives to take greater risks in their behalf. New efforts on the part of the slaveholders were met by a determination to evade, hinder and nullify the law.

And here a strange anomaly is presented. The slaveholder, in attempting to recover his slave, was acting within his constitutional and legal rights. The slave was his property in law. He had purchased or inherited his bondman on the same plane with his horse or his land, and, apart from the right to hold a human being in bondage, regarded his legal rights to the one as good as the other. From a legal standpoint his position was impregnable. The slave was his, representing so much of money value, and whoever was instrumental in the loss of that slave was, both theoretically and technically, a partner in robbery. Therefore he looked on "The Underground Railway" as the work of thieves, and entertained bitter hatred toward all concerned in its operation. On the other hand, men who were, in all other respects, good citizens—often religiously devout and pillars of the church—became bold and flagrant violators of the law in relation to this sort of property. They set at naught a plain provision of the Constitution and the act of Congress for its enforcement. Without hope of personal gain or reward, at the risk of fine and imprisonment, with the certainty of social ostracism and bitter opposition, they harbored the fugitive and helped him forward on every occasion. And why? Because they saw in him a man, with the same inherent right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" that they themselves possessed. To them this was a higher law than any Legislature, State or National, could enact. They denied that there could be truly such a thing as property in man. Believing that the law violated human rights, they justified themselves in rendering it null and void.

For the most part, the "Underground Railroad" operators and promoters were plain, obscure men, without hope of fame or desire for notoriety. Yet there were some whose names are conspicuous in history, such as Wendell Phillips, Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Theodore Parker of Massachusetts; Gerrit Smith and Thurlow Weed of New York; Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio, and Owen Lovejoy of Illinois. These had their followers and sympathizers in all the Northern States, and even in some portions of the South. It is a curious fact, that some of the most active spirits connected with the "Underground Railroad" were natives of the South, or had resided there long enough to become thoroughly acquainted with the "institution." Levi Coffin, who had the reputation of being the "President of the Underground Railroad"—at least so far as the region west of the Ohio was concerned—was an active operator on the line in North Carolina before his removal from that State to Indiana in 1826. Indeed, as a system, it is claimed to have had its origin at Guilford College, in the "Old North State" in 1819, though the evidence of this may not be conclusive.

Owing to the peculiar nature of their business, no official reports were made, no lists of officers, conductors, station agents or operators preserved, and few records kept which are now accessible. Consequently, we are dependent chiefly upon the personal recollection of individual operators for a history of their transactions. Each station on the road was the house of a "friend" and it is significant, in this connection, that in every settlement of Friends, or Quakers, there was sure to be a house of refuge for the slave. For this reason it was, perhaps, that one of the most frequently traveled lines extended from Virginia and Maryland through Eastern Pennsylvania, and then on towards New York or directly to Canada. From the proximity of Ohio to Virginia and Kentucky, and the fact that it offered the shortest route through free soil to Canada, it was traversed by more lines than any other State, although Indiana was pretty thoroughly "grid-ironed" by roads to freedom. In all, however, the routes were irregular, often zigzag, for purposes of security, and the "conductor" was any one who conveyed fugitives from one station to another. The "train" was sometimes a farm-wagon, loaded with produce for market at some town (or depot on the line, frequently a closed carriage, and it is related that once, in Ohio, a number of carriages conveying

a large party, were made to represent a funeral procession. Occasionally the train ran on foot, for convenience of side-tracking into the woods or a cornfield, in case of pursuit by a wild locomotive.

Then, again, there were not wanting lawyers who, in case the operator, conductor or station agent got into trouble, were ready, without fee or reward, to defend either him or his human freight in the courts. These included such names of national repute as Salmon P. Chase, Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Sumner, William H. Seward, Rutherford B. Hayes, Richard H. Dana, and Isaac N. Arnold, while, taking the whole country over, their "name was legion." And there were a few men of wealth, like Thomas Garrett of Delaware, willing to contribute money by thousands to their assistance. Although technically acting in violation of law—or, as claimed by themselves, in obedience to a "higher law"—the time has already come when there is a disposition to look upon the actors as, in a certain sense, heroes, and their deeds as fitly belonging to the field of romance.

The most comprehensive collection of material relating to the history of this movement has been furnished in a recent volume entitled, "The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom," by Prof. Wilbur H. Siebert, of Ohio State University; and, while it is not wholly free from errors, both as to individual names and facts, it will probably remain as the best compilation of history bearing on this subject—especially as the principal actors are fast passing away. One of the interesting features of Prof. Siebert's book is a map purporting to give the principal routes and stations in the States northwest of the Ohio, yet the accuracy of this, as well as the correctness of personal names given, has been questioned by some best informed on the subject. As might be expected from its geographical position between two slave States—Kentucky and Missouri—on the one hand, and the lakes offering a highway to Canada on the other, it is naturally to be assumed that Illinois would be an attractive field, both for the fugitive and his sympathizer.

The period of greatest activity of the system in this State was between 1840 and 1861—the latter being the year when the pro-slavery party in the South, by their attempt forcibly to dissolve the Union, took the business out of the hands of the secret agents of the "Underground Railroad," and—in a certain sense—placed it in the hands of the Union armies. It was in 1841 that Abra-

ham Lincoln—then a conservative opponent of the extension of slavery—on an appeal from a judgment, rendered by the Circuit Court in Tazewell County, in favor of the holder of a note given for the service of the indentured slave-girl "Nance," obtained a decision from the Supreme Court of Illinois upholding the doctrine that the girl was free under the Ordinance of 1787 and the State Constitution, and that the note, given to the person who claimed to be her owner, was void. And it is a somewhat curious coincidence that the same Abraham Lincoln, as President of the United States, in the second year of the War of the Rebellion, issued the Proclamation of Emancipation which finally resulted in striking the shackles from the limbs of every slave in the Union.

In the practical operation of aiding fugitives in Illinois, it was natural that the towns along the border upon the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, should have served as a sort of entrepôts, or initial stations, for the reception of this class of freight—especially if adjacent to some anti-slavery community. This was the case at Chester, from which access was easy to Sparta, where a colony of Covenanters, or Seceders, was located, and whence a route extended, by way of Oakdale, Nashville and Centralia, in the direction of Chicago. Alton offered convenient access to Bond County, where there was a community of anti-slavery people at an early day, or the fugitives could be forwarded northward by way of Jerseyville, Waverly and Jacksonville, about each of which there was a strong anti-slavery sentiment. Quincy, in spite of an intense hostility among the mass of the community to anything savoring of abolitionism, became the theater of great activity on the part of the opponents of the institution, especially after the advent there of Dr. David Nelson and Dr. Richard Eells, both of whom had rendered themselves obnoxious to the people of Missouri by extending aid to fugitives. The former was a practical abolitionist who, having freed his slaves in his native State of Virginia, removed to Missouri and attempted to establish Marion College, a few miles from Palmyra, but was soon driven to Illinois. Locating near Quincy, he founded the "Mission Institute" there, at which he continued to disseminate his anti-slavery views, while educating young men for missionary work. The "Institute" was finally burned by emissaries from Missouri, while three young men who had been connected with it, having been caught in Missouri, were condemned to twelve years' confine-

ment in the penitentiary of that State—partly on the testimony of a negro, although a negro was not then a legal witness in the courts against a white man. Dr. Eells was prosecuted before Stephen A. Douglas (then a Judge of the Circuit Court), and fined for aiding a fugitive to escape, and the judgment against him was finally confirmed by the Supreme Court after his death, in 1852, ten years after the original indictment.

A map in Professor Siebert's book, showing the routes and principal stations of the "Underground Railroad," makes mention of the following places in Illinois, in addition to those already referred to: Carlinville, in Macoupin County; Payson and Merton, in Adams; Washington, in Tazewell; Metamora, in Woodford; Magnolia, in Putnam; Galesburg, in Knox; Princeton (the home of Owen Lovejoy and the Bryants), in Bureau; and many more. Ottawa appears to have been the meeting point of a number of lines, as well as the home of a strong colony of practical abolitionists. Cairo also became an important transfer station for fugitives arriving by river, after the completion of the Illinois Central Railroad, especially as it offered the speediest way of reaching Chicago, towards which nearly all the lines converged. It was here that the fugitives could be most safely disposed of by placing them upon vessels, which, without stopping at intermediate ports, could soon land them on Canadian soil.

As to methods, these differed according to circumstances, the emergencies of the occasion, or the taste, convenience or resources of the operator. Deacon Levi Morse, of Woodford County, near Metamora, had a route towards Magnolia, Putnam County; and his favorite "car" was a farm wagon in which there was a double bottom. The passengers were snugly placed below, and grain sacks, filled with bran or other light material, were laid over, so that the whole presented the appearance of an ordinary load of grain on its way to market. The same was true as to stations and routes. One, who was an operator, says: "Wherever an abolitionist happened on a fugitive, or the converse, there was a station, for the time, and the route was to the next anti-slavery man to the east or the north. As a general rule, the agent preferred not to know anything beyond the operation of his own immediate section of the road. If he knew nothing about the operations of another, and the other knew nothing of his, they could not be witnesses in court.

We have it on the authority of Judge Harvey B. Hurd, of Chicago, that runaways were usually

forwarded from that city to Canada by way of the Lakes, there being several steamers available for that purpose. On one occasion thirteen were put aboard a vessel under the eyes of a United States Marshal and his deputies. The fugitives, secreted in a woodshed, one by one took the places of colored stevedores carrying wood aboard the ship. Possibly the term, "There's a nigger in the woodpile," may have originated in this incident. Thirteen was an "unlucky number" in this instance—for the masters.

Among the notable trials for assisting runaways in violation of the Fugitive Slave Law, in addition to the case of Dr. Eells, already mentioned, were those of Owen Lovejoy of Princeton, and Deacon Cushing of Will County, both of whom were defended by Judge James Collins of Chicago. John Hossack and Dr. Joseph Stout of Ottawa, with some half-dozen of their neighbors and friends, were tried at Ottawa, in 1859, for assisting a fugitive and acquitted on a technicality. A strong array of attorneys, afterwards widely known through the northern part of the State, appeared for the defense, including Isaac N. Arnold, Joseph Knox, B. C. Cook, J. V. Eustace, Edward S. Leland and E. C. Larned. Joseph T. Morse, of Woodford County, was also arrested, taken to Peoria and committed to jail, but acquitted on trial.

Another noteworthy case was that of Dr. Samuel Willard (now of Chicago) and his father, Julius A. Willard, charged with assisting in the escape of a fugitive at Jacksonville, in 1843, when the Doctor was a student in Illinois College. "The National Corporation Reporter," a few years ago, gave an account of this affair, together with a letter from Dr. Willard, in which he states that, after protracted litigation, during which the case was carried to the Supreme Court, it was ended by his pleading guilty before Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, when he was fined one dollar and costs—the latter amounting to twenty dollars. The Doctor frankly adds: "My father, as well as myself, helped many fugitives afterwards." It did not always happen, however, that offenders escaped so easily.

Judge Harvey B. Hurd, already referred to, and an active anti-slavery man in the days of the Fugitive Slave Law, relates the following: Once, when the trial of a fugitive was going on before Justice Kercheval, in a room on the second floor of a two-story frame building on Clark Street, in the city of Chicago, the crowd in attendance filled the room, the stairway and the adjoining sidewalk. In some way the prisoner got mixed

in with the audience, and passed down over the heads of those on the stairs, where the officers were unable to follow.

In another case, tried before United States Commissioner Geo. W. Meeker, the result was made to hinge upon a point in the indictment to the effect that the fugitive was "copper-colored." The Commissioner, as the story goes, being inclined to favor public sentiment, called for a large copper cent, that he might make comparison. The decision was, that the prisoner was "off color," so to speak, and he was hustled out of the room before the officers could re-arrest him, as they had been instructed to do.

Dr. Samuel Willard, in a review of Professor Siebert's book, published in "The Dial" of Chicago, makes mention of Henry Irving and William Chauncey Carter as among his active allies at Jacksonville, with Rev. Bilius Pond and Deacon Lyman of Farmington (near the present village of Farmington in Sangamon County), Luther Ransom of Springfield, Andrew Borders of Randolph County, Joseph Gerrish of Jersey and William T. Allan of Henry, as their coadjutors in other parts of the State. Other active agents or promoters, in the same field, included such names as Dr. Charles V. Dyer, Philo Carpenter, Calvin De Wolf, L. C. P. Freer, Zebina Eastman, James H. Collins, Harvey B. Hurd, J. Young Scammon, Col. J. F. Farnsworth and others of Chicago, whose names have already been mentioned; Rev. Asa Turner, Deacon Ballard, J. K. Van Dorn and Erastus Benton of Quincy and Adams County; President Rufus Blanchard of Knox College, Galesburg; John Leeper of Bond; the late Prof. J. B. Turner and Elihu Wolcott of Jacksonville; Capt. Parker Morse and his four sons—Joseph T., Levi P., Parker, Jr., and Mark—of Woodford County; Rev. William Stinson of Randolph; William Strawn of La Salle, besides a host who were willing to aid their fellow men in their aspirations to freedom, without advertising their own exploits.

Among the incidents of "Underground Railroad" in Illinois is one which had some importance politically, having for its climax a dramatic scene in Congress, but of which, so far as known, no full account has ever been written. About 1855, Ephraim Lombard, a Mississippi planter, but a New Englander by birth, purchased a large body of prairie land in the north-western part of Stark County, and, taking up his residence temporarily in the village of Bradford, began its improvement. He had brought with him from Mississippi a negro, gray-haired and bent with age, a slave

of probably no great value. "Old Mose," as he was called, soon came to be well known and a favorite in the neighborhood. Lombard boldly stated that he had brought him there as a slave; that, by virtue of the Dred Scott decision (then of recent date), he had a constitutional right to take his slaves wherever he pleased, and that "Old Mose" was just as much his property in Illinois as in Mississippi. It soon became evident to some, that his bringing of the negro to Illinois was an experiment to test the law and the feelings of the Northern people. This being the case, a shrewd play would have been to let him have his way till other slaves should have been brought to stock the new plantation. But this was too slow a process for the abolitionists, to whom the holding of a slave in the free State of Illinois appeared an unbearable outrage. It was feared that he might take the old negro back to Mississippi and fail to bring any others. It was reported, also, that "Old Mose" was ill-treated; that he was given only the coarsest food in a back shed, as if he were a horse or a dog, instead of being permitted to eat at table with the family. The prairie citizen of that time was very particular upon this point of etiquette. The hired man or woman, debarred from the table of his or her employer, would not have remained a day. A quiet consultation with "Old Mose" revealed the fact that he would hail the gift of freedom joyously. Accordingly, one Peter Risedorf, and another equally daring, met him by the light of the stars and, before morning, he was placed in the care of Owen Lovejoy, at Princeton, twenty miles away. From there he was speedily "franked" by the member of Congress to friends in Canada.

There was a great commotion in Bradford over the "stealing" of "Old Mose." Lombard and his friends denounced the act in terms bitter and profane, and threatened vengeance upon the perpetrators. The conductors were known only to a few, and they kept their secret well. Lovejoy's part in the affair, however, soon leaked out. Lombard returned to Mississippi, where he related his experiences to Mr. Singleton, the Representative in Congress from his district. During the next session of Congress, Singleton took occasion, in a speech, to sneer at Lovejoy as a "nigger-stealer," citing the case of "Old Mose." Mr. Lovejoy replied in his usual fervid and dramatic style, making a speech which ensured his election to Congress for life—"Is it desired to call attention to this fact of my assisting fugitive slaves?" he said. "Owen Lovejoy lives at Prince-

ton, Ill., three-quarters of a mile east of the village, and he aids every slave that comes to his door and asks it. Thou invisible Demon of Slavery, dost thou think to cross my humble threshold and forbid me to give bread to the hungry and shelter to the homeless? I bid you defiance, in the name of my God!"

With another incident of an amusing character this article may be closed: Hon. J. Young Scammon, of Chicago, being accused of conniving at the escape of a slave from officers of the law, was asked by the court what he would do if summoned as one of a posse to pursue and capture a fugitive. "I would certainly obey the summons," he replied, "but—I should probably stub my toe and fall down before I reached him."

NOTE.—Those who wish to pursue the subject of the "Underground Railroad" in Illinois further, are referred to the work of Dr. Scholtz, already mentioned, and to the various County Histories which have been issued and may be found in the public libraries; also for interesting incidents, to "Reminiscences of Levi Coffin," Johnson's "From Dixie to Canada," Pettit's Sketches, "Still, Underground Railroad," and a pamphlet of the same title by James H. Fairchild, ex-President of Oberlin College.

UNDERWOOD, William H., lawyer, legislator and jurist, was born at Schoharie Court House, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1818, and, after admission to the bar, removed to Belleville, Ill., where he began practice in 1840. The following year he was elected State's Attorney, and re-elected in 1843. In 1846 he was chosen a member of the lower house of the General Assembly, and, in 1848-54, sat as Judge of the Second Circuit. During this period he declined a nomination to Congress, although equivalent to an election. In 1856 he was elected State Senator, and re-elected in 1860. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-70, and, in 1870, was again elected to the Senate, retiring to private life in 1872. Died, Sept. 23, 1875.

UNION COUNTY, one of the fifteen counties into which Illinois was divided at the time of its admission as a State—having been organized, under the Territorial Government, in January, 1818. It is situated in the southern division of the State, bounded on the west by the Mississippi River, and has an area of 400 square miles. The eastern and interior portions are drained by the Cache River and Clear Creek. The western part of the county comprises the broad, rich bottom lands lying along the Mississippi, but is subject to frequent overflow, while the eastern portion is hilly, and most of its area originally heavily timbered. The county is especially rich in minerals. Iron-ore, lead, bituminous coal, chalk, alum and

potter's clay are found in considerable abundance. Several lines of railway (the most important being the Illinois Central) either cross or tap the county. The chief occupation is agriculture, although manufacturing is carried on to a limited extent. Fruit is extensively cultivated. Jonesboro is the county-seat, and Cobden and Anna important shipping stations. The latter is the location of the Southern Hospital for the Insane. The population of the county, in 1890, was 21,529. Being next to St. Clair, Randolph and Gallatin, one of the earliest settled counties in the State, many prominent men found their first home, on coming into the State, at Jonesboro, and this region, for a time, exerted a strong influence in public affairs. Pop. (1900), 22,610.

UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA, a secret political and patriotic order which had its origin early in the late Civil War, for the avowed purpose of sustaining the cause of the Union and counteracting the machinations of the secret organizations designed to promote the success of the Rebellion. The first regular Council of the order was organized at Pekin, Tazewell County, June 25, 1862, consisting of eleven members, as follows: John W. Glasgow, Dr. D. A. Cheever, Hart Montgomery, Maj. Richard N. Cullom (father of Senator Cullom), Alexander Small, Rev. J. W. M. Vernon, George H. Harlow (afterward Secretary of State), Charles Turner, Col. Jonathan Merriam, Henry Pratt and L. F. Garrett. One of the number was a Union refugee from Tennessee, who dictated the first oath from memory, as administered to members of a somewhat similar order which had been organized among the Unionists of his own State. It solemnly pledged the taker, (1) to preserve inviolate the secrets and business of the order; (2) to "support, maintain, protect and defend the civil liberties of the Union of these United States against all enemies, either domestic or foreign, at all times and under all circumstances," even "if necessary, to the sacrifice of life"; (3) to aid in electing only true Union men to offices of trust in the town, county, State and General Government; (4) to assist, protect and defend any member of the order who might be in peril from his connection with the order, and (5) to obey all laws, rules or regulations of any Council to which the taker of the oath might be attached. The oath was taken upon the Bible, the Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States, the taker pledging his sacred honor to its fulfillment. A special reason for the organization existed in the activity, about this

time, of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," a disloyal organization which had been introduced from the South, and which afterwards took the name, in the North, of "American Knights" and "Sons of Liberty." (See *Secret Treasonable Societies*.) Three months later, the organization had extended to a number of other counties of the State and, on the 25th of September following, the first State Council met at Bloomington—twelve counties being represented—and a State organization was effected. At this meeting the following general officers were chosen: Grand President—Judge Mark Bangs, of Marshall County (now of Chicago); Grand Vice-President—Prof. Daniel Wilkin, of McLean; Grand Secretary—George H. Harlow, of Tazewell; Grand Treasurer—H. S. Austin, of Peoria, Grand Marshal—J. R. Gorin, of Macon; Grand Herald—A. Gould, of Henry; Grand Sentinel—John E. Rosette, of Sangamon. An Executive Committee was also appointed, consisting of Joseph Medill of "The Chicago Tribune"; Dr. A. J. McFarland, of Morgan County; J. K. Warren, of Macon; Rev. J. C. Rybolt, of La Salle; the President, Judge Bangs; Enoch Emery, of Peoria; and John E. Rosette. Under the direction of this Committee, with Mr. Medill as its Chairman, the constitution and by-laws were thoroughly revised and a new ritual adopted, which materially changed the phraseology and removed some of the crudities of the original obligation, as well as increased the beauty and impressiveness of the initiatory ceremonies. New signs, grips and pass-words were also adopted, which were finally accepted by the various organizations of the order throughout the Union, which, by this time, included many soldiers in the army, as well as civilians. The second Grand (or State) Council was held at Springfield, January 14, 1863, with only seven counties represented. The limited representation was discouraging, but the members took heart from the inspiring words of Governor Yates, addressed to a committee of the order who waited upon him. At a special session of the Executive Committee, held at Peoria, six days later, a vigorous campaign was mapped out, under which agents were sent into nearly every county in the State. In October, 1862, the strength of the order in Illinois was estimated at three to five thousand; a few months later, the number of enrolled members had increased to 50,000—so rapid had been the growth of the order. On March 25, 1863, a Grand Council met in Chicago—494 Councils in Illinois being represented, with

a number from Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. At this meeting a Committee was appointed to prepare a plan of organization for a National Grand Council, which was carried out at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 20th of May following—the constitution, ritual and signs of the Illinois organization being adopted with slight modifications. The revised obligation—taken upon the Bible, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States—bound members of the League to “support, protect and defend the Government of the United States and the flag thereof, against all enemies, foreign and domestic,” and to “bear true faith and allegiance to the same”; to “defend the State against invasion or insurrection”; to support only “true and reliable men” for offices of trust and profit; to protect and defend worthy members, and to preserve inviolate the secrets of the order. The address to new members was a model of impressiveness and a powerful appeal to their patriotism. The organization extended rapidly, not only throughout the Northwest, but in the South also, especially in the army. In 1864 the number of Councils in Illinois was estimated at 1,300, with a membership of 175,000; and it is estimated that the total membership, throughout the Union, was 2,000,000. The influence of the silent, but zealous and effective, operations of the organization, was shown, not only in the stimulus given to enlistments and support of the war, policy of the Government, but in the raising of supplies for the sick and wounded soldiers in the field. Within a few weeks before the fall of Vicksburg, over \$25,000 in cash, besides large quantities of stores, were sent to Col. John Williams (then in charge of the Sanitary Bureau at Springfield), as the direct result of appeals made through circulars sent out by the officers of the “League.” Large contributions of money and supplies also reached the sick and wounded in hospital through the medium of the Sanitary Commission in Chicago. Zealous efforts were made by the opposition to get at the secrets of the order, and, in one case, a complete copy of the ritual was published by one of their organs; but the effect was so far the reverse of what was anticipated, that this line of attack was not continued. During the stormy session of the Legislature in 1863, the League is said to have rendered effective service in protecting Governor Yates from threatened assassination. It continued its silent but effective operations until the complete overthrow of the rebellion, when it ceased to exist as a political organization.

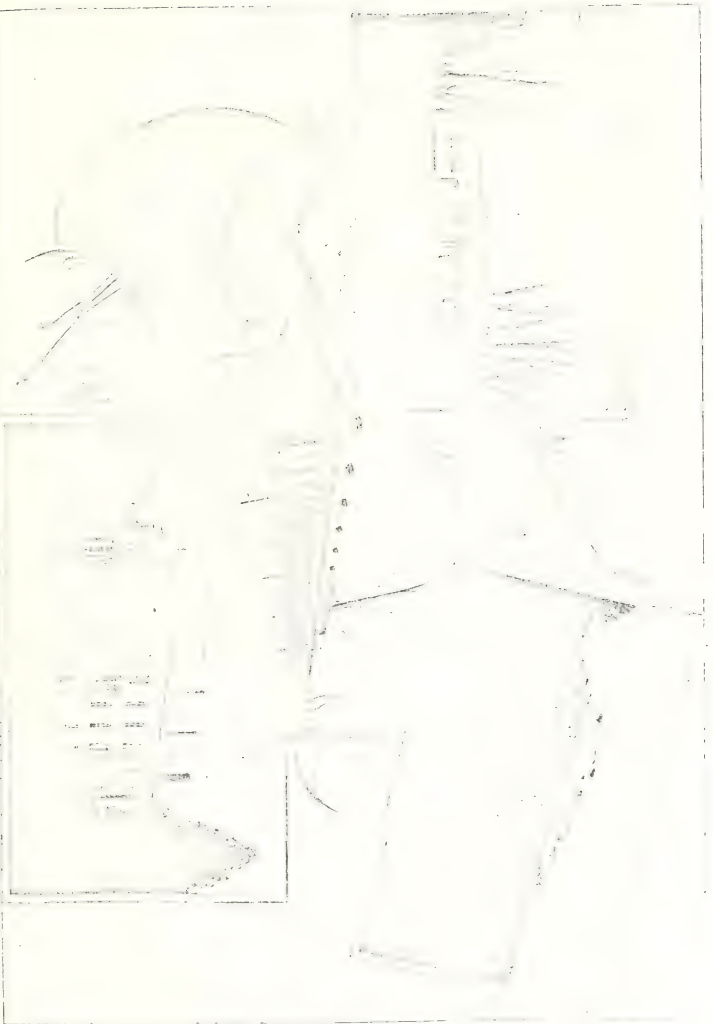
UNITED STATES SENATORS. The following is a list of United States senators from Illinois, from the date of the admission of the State into the Union until 1899, with the date and duration of the term of each: Ninian Edwards, 1818-24; Jesse B. Thomas, Sr., 1818-29; John McLean, 1824-25 and 1829-30; Elias Kent Kane, 1825-35; David Jewett Baker, Nov. 12 to Dec. 11, 1830; John M. Robinson, 1839-41; William L. D. Ewing, 1835-37; Richard M. Young, 1837-43; Samuel McRoberts, 1841-43; Sidney Breese, 1843-49; James Semple, 1843-47; Stephen A. Douglas, 1847-61; James Shields, 1849-55; Lyman Trumbull, 1855-73; Orville H. Browning, 1861-63; William A. Richardson, 1863-65; Richard Yates, 1865-71; John A. Logan, 1871-77 and 1879-86; Richard J. Oglesby, 1873-79; David Davis, 1877-83; Shelby M. Cullom, first elected in 1883, and re-elected in '89 and '95, his third term expiring in 1901; Charles B. Farwell, 1887-91; John McAuley Palmer, 1891-97; William E. Mason, elected in 1897, for the term expiring, March 4, 1903.

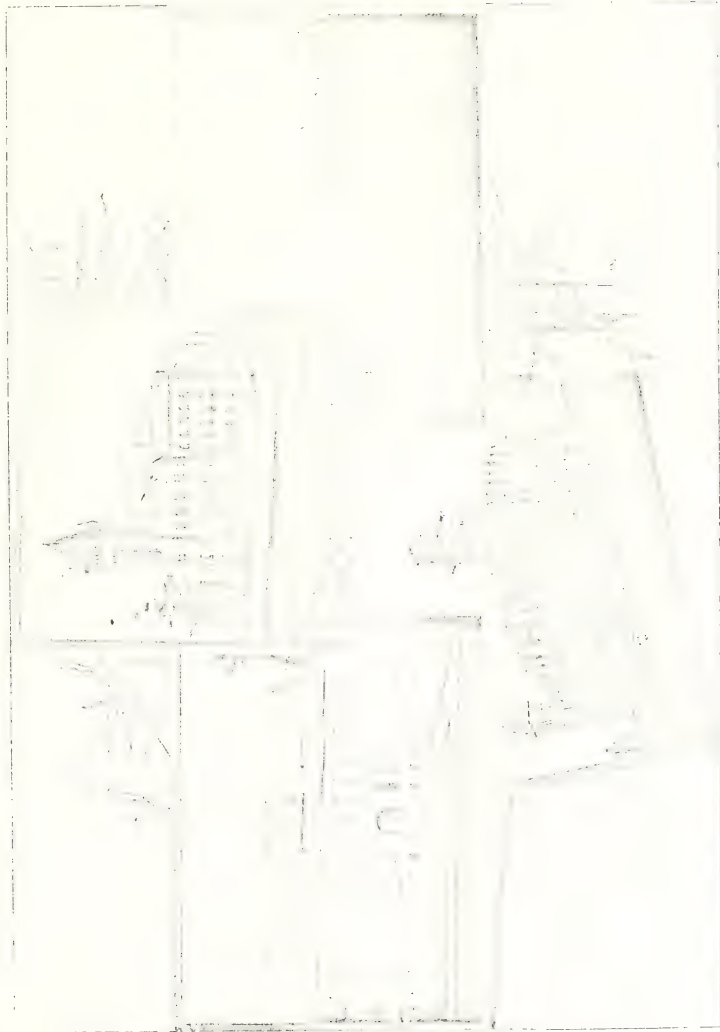
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO (The New). One of the leading educational institutions of the country, located at Chicago. It is the outgrowth of an attempt, put forth by the American Educational Society (organized at Washington in 1888), to supply the place which the original institution of the same name had been designed to fill. (See *University of Chicago—The Old*.) The following year, Mr. John D. Rockefeller of New York tendered a contribution of \$500,000 toward the endowment of the enterprise, conditioned upon securing additional pledges to the amount of \$400,000 by June 1, 1890. The offer was accepted, and the sum promptly raised. In addition, a site, covering four blocks of land in the city of Chicago, was secured—two and one-half blocks being acquired by purchase for \$282,500, and one and one-half (valued at \$125,000) donated by Mr. Marshall Field. A charter was secured and an organization effected, Sept. 10, 1890. The Presidency of the institution was tendered to, and accepted by, Dr. William R. Harper. Since that time the University has been the recipient of other generous benefactions by Mr. Rockefeller and others, until the aggregate donations (1898) exceed \$10,000,000. Of this amount over one-half has been contributed by Mr. Rockefeller, while he has pledged himself to make additional contributions of \$2,000,000, conditioned upon the raising of a like sum, from other donors, by Jan. 1, 1900. The buildings erected on the campus, prior to 1896, include a chemical laboratory costing \$182,000, a lecture hall \$150,000, a physical laboratory,

\$150,000; a museum, \$100,000; an academy dormitory, \$30,000; three dormitories for women, \$150,000; two dormitories for men, \$100,000, to which several important additions were made during 1896 and 97. The faculty embraces over 150 instructors, selected with reference to their fitness for their respective departments from among the most eminent scholars in America and Europe. Women are admitted as students and graduated upon an equality with men. The work of practical instruction began in October, 1892, with 589 registered students, coming from nearly every Northern State, and including 250 graduates from other institutions, to which accessions were made, during the year, raising the aggregate to over 900. The second year the number exceeded 1,100; the third, it rose to 1,750, and the fourth (1895-96), to some 2,000, including representatives from every State of the Union, besides many from foreign countries. Special features of the institution include the admission of graduates from other institutions to a post-graduate course, and the University Extension Division, which is conducted largely by means of lecture courses, in other cities, or through lecture centers in the vicinity of the University, non-resident students having the privilege of written examinations. The various libraries embrace over 300,000 volumes, of which nearly 60,000 belong to what are called the "Departmental Libraries." Besides a large and valuable collection of maps and pamphlets.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO (The Old), an educational institution at Chicago, under the auspices of the Baptist denomination, for some years known as the Douglas University. Senator Stephen A. Douglas offered, in 1854, to donate ten acres of land, in what was then near the southern border of the city of Chicago, as a site for an institution of learning, provided buildings costing \$100,000, be erected thereon within a stipulated time. The corner-stone of the main building was laid, July 4, 1857, but the financial panic of that year prevented its completion, and Mr. Douglas extended the time, and finally deeded the land to the trustees without reserve. For eighteen years the institution led a precarious existence, struggling under a heavy debt. By 1885, mortgages to the amount of \$320,000 having accumulated, the trustees abandoned further effort, and acquiesced in the sale of the property under foreclosure proceedings. The original plan of the institution contemplated preparatory and collegiate departments, together with a college of law and a theological school.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, the leading educational institution under control of the State, located at Urbana and adjoining the city of Champaign. The Legislature at the session of 1863 accepted a grant of 129,000 acres of land under Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, making an appropriation of public lands to States—30,000 acres for each Senator and each Representative in Congress—establishing colleges for teaching agriculture and the mechanic arts, though not to the exclusion of classical and scientific studies. Land scrip under this grant was issued and placed in the hands of Governor Yates, and a Board of Trustees appointed under the State law was organized in March, 1867, the institution being located the same year. Departments and courses of study were established, and Dr. John M. Gregory, of Michigan, was chosen Regent (President).—The land scrip issued to Illinois was sold at an early day for what it would bring in open market, except 25,000 acres, which was located in Nebraska and Minnesota. This has recently been sold, realizing a larger sum than was received for all the scrip otherwise disposed of. The entire sum thus secured for permanent endowment aggregates \$613,026. The University revenues were further increased by donations from Congress to each institution organized under the Act of 1862, of \$15,000 per annum for the maintenance of an Agricultural Experiment Station, and, in 1890, of a similar amount for instruction—the latter to be increased \$1,000 annually until it should reach \$25,000.—A mechanical building was erected in 1871, and this is claimed to have been the first of its kind in America intended for strictly educational purposes. What was called "the main building" was formally opened in December, 1873. Other buildings embrace a "Science Hall," opened in 1892; a new "Engineering Hall," 1894; a fine Library Building, 1897. Eleven other principal structures and a number of smaller ones have been erected as conditions required. The value of property aggregates nearly \$2,500,000, and appropriations from the State, for all purposes, previous to 1904, foot up \$5,123,517.90.—Since 1871 the institution has been open to women. The courses of study embrace agriculture, chemistry, polytechnics, military tactics, natural and general sciences, languages and literature, economics, household science, trade and commerce. The Graduate School dates from 1891. In 1896 the Chicago College of Pharmacy was connected with the University; a College of Law and a Library School were opened in 1897, and the same year the Chicago College of Physicians and Sur-





Natural History Hall,
University Hall.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA.

Library Hall,
Chicago, N. W.

geons was affiliated as the College of Medicine—a School of Dentistry being added to the latter in 1901. In 1885 the State Laboratory of Natural History was transferred from Normal, Ill., and an Agricultural Experiment Station established in 1888, from which bulletins are sent to farmers throughout the State who may desire them.—The first name of the Institution was "Illinois Industrial University," but, in 1885, this was changed to "University of Illinois." In 1887 the Trustees (of whom there are nine) were made elective by popular vote—three being elected every two years, each holding office six years. Dr. Gregory, having resigned the office of Regent in 1880, was succeeded by Dr. Selim H. Peabody, who had been Professor of Mechanical and Civil Engineering. Dr. Peabody resigned in 1891. The duties of Regent were then discharged by Prof. Thomas J. Burrill until August, 1894, when Dr. Andrew Sloan Draper, former State Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of New York, was installed as President, serving until 1904.—The corps of instruction (1904) includes over 100 Professors, 60 Associate and Assistant Professors and 200 Instructors and Assistants, besides special lecturers, demonstrators and clerks. The number of students has increased rapidly in recent years, as shown by the following totals for successive years from 1890-91 to 1903-04, inclusive: 519; 583; 714; 743; 810; 852; 1,075; 1,582; 1,824; 2,234; 2,505; 2,932; 3,259; 3,580. Of the last number, 2,271 were men and 718 women. During 1903-04 there were in all departments at Urbana, 2,547 students (356 being in the Preparatory Academy); and in the three Professional Departments in Chicago, 1,042, of whom 694 were in the College of Medicine, 185 in the School of Pharmacy, and 163 in the School of Dentistry. The University Library contains 63,700 volumes and 14,500 pamphlets, not including 5,350 volumes and 15,850 pamphlets in the State Laboratory of Natural History.—The University occupies a conspicuous and attractive site, embracing 220 acres adjacent to the line between Urbana and Champaign, and near the residence portion of the two cities. The athletic field of 11 acres, on which stand the gymnasium and armory, is enclosed with an ornamental iron fence. The campus, otherwise, is an open and beautiful park with fine landscape effects.

UNORGANIZED COUNTIES. In addition to the 102 counties into which Illinois is divided, acts were passed by the General Assembly, at different times, providing for the organization of a number of others, a few of which

were subsequently organized under different names, but the majority of which were never organized at all—the proposition for such organization being rejected by vote of the people within the proposed boundaries, or allowed to lapse by non-action. These unorganized counties, with the date of the several acts authorizing them, and the territory which they were intended to include, were as follows: Allen County (1811)—comprising portions of Sangamon, Morgan and Macoupin Counties; Audubon (Audubon County (1835)—from portions of Montgomery, Fayette and Shelby; Benton County (1843)—from Morgan, Greene and Macoupin; Coffee County (1837)—with substantially the same territory now comprised within the boundaries of Stark County, authorized two years later; Dane County (1839)—name changed to Christian in 1849; Harrison County (1855)—from McLean, Champaign and Vermilion, comprising territory since partially incorporated in Ford County; Holmes County (1857)—from Champaign and Vermilion; Marquette County (1843), changed (1847) to Highland—comprising the northern portion of Adams, (this act was accepted, with Columbus as the county-seat, but organization finally vacated); Michigan County (1837)—from a part of Cook; Milton County (1843)—from the south part of Vermilion; Okaw County (1841)—comprising substantially the same territory as Moultrie, organized under act of 1835; Oregon County (1851)—from parts of Sangamon, Morgan and Macoupin Counties, and covering substantially the same territory as proposed to be incorporated in Allen County ten years earlier. The last act of this character was passed in 1867, when an attempt was made to organize Lincoln County out of parts of Champaign and Vermilion, but which failed for want of an affirmative vote.

UPPER ALTON, a city of Madison County, situated on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of Alton—laid out in 1816. It has several churches, and is the seat of Saurbrey College and the Western Military Academy, the former founded about 1831, and controlled by the Baptist denomination. Beds of excellent clay are found in the vicinity and utilized in pottery manufacture. Pop. (1890), 1,863; (1900), 2,373.

UPTON, George Putnam, journalist, was born at Roxbury, Mass., Oct. 25, 1834, graduated from Brown University in 1854, removed to Chicago in 1855, and began newspaper work on "Native American," the following year taking the place of city editor of "The Evening Joe."

nal." In 1862, Mr. Upton became musical critic on "The Chicago Tribune," serving for a time also as its war correspondent in the field, later (about 1881) taking a place on the general editorial staff, which he still retains. He is regarded as an authority on musical and dramatic topics. Mr. Upton is also a stockholder in, and, for several years, has been Vice-President of the "Tribune" Company. Besides numerous contributions to magazines, his works include: "Letters of Peregrine Pickle" (1869); "Memories, a Story of German Love," translated from the German of Max Muller (1879); "Woman in Music" (1880); "Lives of German Composers" (3 vols.—1883-84); besides four volumes of standard operas, oratorios, cantatas, and symphonies (1885-88).

URBANA, a flourishing city, the county-seat of Champaign County, on the "Big Four," the Illinois Central and the Wabash Railways; 130 miles south of Chicago and 31 miles west of Danville; in agricultural and coal-mining region. The mechanical industries include extensive railroad shops, manufacture of brick, suspenders and lawn-mowers. The Cunningham Deaconesses' Home and Orphanage is located here. The city has water-works, gas and electric light plants, electric car-lines (local and interurban), superior schools, nine churches, three banks and three newspapers. Urbana is the seat of the University of Illinois. Pop. (1890), 3,511; (1900), 5,728.

USREY, William J., editor and soldier, was born at Washington (near Natchez), Miss., May 16, 1827; was educated at Natchez, and, before reaching manhood, came to Macon County, Ill., where he engaged in teaching until 1846, when he enlisted as a private in Company C, Fourth Illinois Volunteers, for the Mexican War. In 1855, he joined with a Mr. Wingate in the establishment, at Decatur, of "The Illinois State Chronicle," of which he soon after took sole charge, conducting the paper until 1861, when he enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteers and was appointed Adjutant. Although born and educated in a slave State, Mr. Usrey was an earnest opponent of slavery, as proved by the attitude of his paper in opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. He was one of the most zealous endorsers of the proposition for a conference of the Anti-Nebraska editors of the State of Illinois, to agree upon a line of policy in opposition to the further extension of slavery, and, when that body met at Decatur, on Feb. 22, 1856, he served as its Secretary, thus taking a prominent part in the initial steps which resulted in the organization of the Republican party in Illinois. (See *Anti-Nebraska*

Editorial Convention.) After returning from the war he resumed his place as editor of "The Chronicle," but finally retired from newspaper work in 1871. He was twice Postmaster of the city of Decatur, first previous to 1850, and again under the administration of President Grant; served also as a member of the City Council and was a member of the local Post of the G. A. R., and Secretary of the Macon County Association of Mexican War Veterans. Died, at Decatur, Jan. 20, 1894.

UTICA, (also called North Utica), a village of La Salle County, on the Illinois and Michigan Canal and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, 10 miles west of Ottawa, situated on the Illinois River opposite "Starved Rock," also believed to stand on the site of the Kaskaskia village found by the French Explorer, La Salle, when he first visited Illinois. "Utica cement" is produced here; it also has several factories or mills, besides banks and a weekly paper. Population (1880), 767; (1890), 1,094; (1900), 1,150.

VAN ARNAM, John, lawyer and soldier, was born at Plattsburg, N. Y., March 3, 1829. Having lost his father at five years of age, he went to live with a farmer, but ran away in his boyhood; later, began teaching, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in New York City, beginning practice at Marshall, Mich. In 1858 he removed to Chicago, and, as a member of the firm of Walker, Van Arnham & Dexter, became prominent as a criminal lawyer and railroad attorney, being for a time Solicitor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. In 1862 he assisted in organizing the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry and was commissioned its Colonel, but was compelled to resign on account of illness. After spending some time in California, he resumed practice in Chicago in 1865. His later years were spent in California, dying at San Diego, in that State, April 6, 1890.

VANDALIA, the principal city and county-seat of Fayette County. It is situated on the Kaskaskia River, 30 miles north of Centralia, 62 miles south by west of Decatur, and 68 miles east-northeast of St. Louis. It is an intersecting point for the Illinois Central and the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroads. It was the capital of the State from 1829 to 1839, the seat of government being removed to Springfield, the latter year, in accordance with act of the General Assembly passed at the session of 1837. It contains a court house (old State Capitol building), six churches, two banks, three weekly papers, a

graded school, flour, saw and paper mills, foundry, stove and heading mill, carriage and wagon and brick works. Pop. (1890), 2,144; (1900), 2,665.

VANDEVEER, Heratio M., pioneer lawyer, was born in Washington County, Ind., March 1, 1816; came with his family to Illinois at an early age, settling on Clear Creek, now in Christian County; taught school and studied law, using books borrowed from the late Hon. John T. Stuart of Springfield; was elected first County Recorder of Christian County and, soon after, appointed Circuit Clerk, filling both offices three years. He also held the office of County Judge from 1848 to 1857; was twice chosen Representative in the General Assembly (1842 and 1850) and once to the State Senate (1862); in 1846, enlisted and was chosen Captain of a company for the Mexican War, but, having been rejected on account of the quota being full, was appointed Assistant-Quartermaster, in this capacity serving on the staff of General Taylor at the battle of Buena Vista. Among other offices held by Mr. Vandever, were those of Postmaster of Taylorville, Master in Chancery, Presidential Elector (1848), Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and Judge of the Circuit Court (1870-79). In 1868 Judge Vandever established the private banking firm of H. M. Vandever & Co., at Taylorville, which, in conjunction with his sons, he continued successfully during the remainder of his life. Died, March 12, 1894.

VAN HORNE, William C., Railway Manager and President, was born in Will County, Ill., February, 1843; began his career as a telegraph operator on the Illinois Central Railroad in 1856, was attached to the Michigan Central and Chicago & Alton Railroads (1858-72), later being General Manager or General Superintendent of various other lines (1872-79). He next served as General Superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, but soon after became General Manager of the Canadian Pacific, which he assisted to construct to the Pacific Coast; was elected Vice-President of the line in 1884, and its President in 1888. His services have been recognized by conferring upon him the order of knighthood by the British Government.

VASSEUR, Noel C., pioneer Indian-trader, was born of French parentage in Canada, Dec. 25, 1799; at the age of 17 made a trip with a trading party to the West, crossing Wisconsin by way of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, the route pursued by Joliet and Marquette in 1673; later, was associated with Gurdon S. Hubbard in the service of the American Fur Company, in 1820 visiting the

region now embraced in Iroquois County, where he and Hubbard subsequently established a trading post among the Pottawatomie Indians, believed to have been the site of the present town of Iroquois. The way of reaching their station from Chicago was by the Chicago and Des Plaines Rivers to the Kankakee, and ascending the latter and the Iroquois. Here Vasseur remained in trade until the removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi, in which he served as agent of the Government. While in the Iroquois region he married Watseka, a somewhat famous Pottawatomie woman, for whom the town of Watseka was named, and who had previously been the Indian wife of a fellow-trader. His later years were spent at Bourbonnais Grove, in Kankakee County, where he died, Dec. 12, 1879.

VENICE, a city of Madison County, on the Mississippi River opposite St. Louis and 2 miles north of East St. Louis; is touched by six trunk lines of railroad, and at the eastern approach to the new "Merchants' Bridge," with its round-house, has two ferries to St. Louis, street car line, electric lights, water-works, some manufactures and a newspaper. Pop. (1890), 532; (1900) 2,450.

VENICE & CARONDELET RAILROAD. (See *Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis (Consolidated) Railroad*.)

VERMILION COUNTY, an eastern county, bordering on the Indiana State line, and drained by the Vermilion and Little Vermilion Rivers, from which it takes its name. It was originally organized in 1826, when it extended north to Lake Michigan. Its present area is 926 square miles. The discovery of salt springs, in 1819, aided in attracting immigration to this region, but the manufacture of salt was abandoned many years ago. Early settlers were Seymour Treat, James Butler, Henry Johnston, Harvey Lidington, Gurdon S. Hubbard and Daniel W. Beckwith. James Butler and Achilles Morgan were the first County Commissioners. Many interesting fossil remains have been found, among them the skeleton of a mastodon (1868). Fire clay is found in large quantities, and two coal seams cross the county. The surface is level and the soil fertile. Corn is the chief agricultural product, although oats, wheat, rye, and potatoes are extensively cultivated. Stock-raising and wool-growing are important industries. There are also several manufactories, chiefly at Danville, which is the county-seat. Coal mining is carried on extensively, especially in the vicinity of Danville. Population (1880), 41,538; (1890), 49,905; (1900), 65,665.

VERMILION RIVER, a tributary of the Illinois; rises in Ford and the northern part of McLean County, and, running northwestward through Livingston and the southern part of La Salle Counties, enters the Illinois River nearly opposite the city of La Salle; has a length of about 80 miles.

VERMILION RIVER, an affluent of the Wabash, formed by the union of the North, Middle and South Forks, which rise in Illinois, and come together near Danville in this State. It flows southeastward, and enters the Wabash in Vermilion County, Ind. The main stream is about 28 miles long. The South Fork, however, which rises in Champaign County and runs eastward, has a length of nearly 75 miles. The Little Vermilion River enters the Wabash about 7 or 8 miles below the Vermilion, which is sometimes called the Big Vermilion, by way of distinction.

VERMONT, a village in Fulton County, at junction of Galesburg and St. Louis Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 24 miles north of Beardstown; has a carriage-manufacture, flour and saw-mills, brick and tile works, electric light plant, besides two banks, four churches, two graded schools, and one weekly newspaper. An artesian well has been sunk here to the depth of 2 600 feet. Pop. (1900), 1,105.

VERSAILLES, a town of Brown County, on the Wabash Railway, 48 miles east of Quincy; is in a timber and agricultural district; has a bank and weekly newspaper. Population (1900), 524.

VIENNA, the county-seat of Johnson County, situated on the Cairo and Vincennes branch of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, 36 miles north-northwest of Cairo. It has a court house, several churches, a graded school, banks and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 494; (1890), 828; (1900), 1,217.

VIGO, *Francois*, pioneer and early Indian-trader, was born at Mondovi, Sardinia (Western Italy), in 1747, served as a private soldier, first at Havana and afterwards at New Orleans. When he left the Spanish army he came to St. Louis, then the military headquarters of Spain for Upper Louisiana, where he became a partner of Commandant de Leba, and was extensively engaged in the fur-trade among the Indians on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. On the occupation of Kaskaskia by Col. George Rogers Clark in 1778, he rendered valuable aid to the Americans, turning out supplies to feed Clark's destitute soldiers, and accepting Virginia Continental money, at par, in payment, incurring liabilities in excess of

\$20,000. This, followed by the confiscation policy of the British Colonel Hamilton, at Vincennes, where Vigo had considerable property, reduced him to extreme penury. H. W. Beckwith says that, towards the close of his life, he lived on his little homestead near Vincennes, in great poverty but cheerful to the last. He was never recompensed during his life for his sacrifices in behalf of the American cause, though a tardy restitution was attempted, after his death, by the United States Government, for the benefit of his heirs. He died at a ripe old age, at Vincennes, Ind., March 22, 1835.

VILLA RIDGE, a village of Pulaski County, on the Illinois Central Railway, 10 miles north of Cairo. Population, 500.

VINCENNES, *Jean Baptiste Bissot*, a Canadian explorer, born at Quebec, January, 1688, of aristocratic and wealthy ancestry. He was closely connected with Louis Joliet — probably his brother-in-law, although some historians say that he was the latter's nephew. He entered the Canadian army as ensign in 1701, and had a long and varied experience as an Indian fighter. About 1725 he took up his residence on what is now the site of the present city of Vincennes, Ind., which is named in his honor. Here he erected an earth fort and established a trading-post. In 1726, under orders, he co-operated with D'Artaquiette (then the French Governor of Illinois) in an expedition against the Chickasaws. The expedition resulted disastrously. Vincennes and D'Artaquiette were captured and burned at the stake, together with Father Senat (a Jesuit priest) and others of the command. (See also *D'Artaquiette; French Governors of Illinois*.)

VIRBEN, a city of Macoupin County, on the Chicago & Alton and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, 21 miles south by west from Springfield, and 31 miles east-southeast of Jacksonville. It has five churches, two banks, two newspapers, telephone service, electric lights, grain elevators, machine shop, and extensive coal mines. Pop. (1900), 2,280; (school census 1903), 3,651.

VIRGINIA, an incorporated city, the county-seat of Cass County, situated at the intersection of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis, with the Springfield Division of the Baltimore & Ohio South-western Railroad, 15 miles north of Jacksonville, and 33 miles west-northwest of Springfield. It lies in the heart of a rich agricultural region. There is a flouring mill here, besides manufacturing of wagons and cigars. The city has two National and one State bank, five churches, a

high school, and two weekly papers. Pop (1890), 1,602; (1900), 1,600.

VOCKE, William, lawyer, was born at Minden, Westphalia (Germany), in 1839, the son of a Government Secretary in the Prussian service. Having lost his father at an early age, he emigrated to America in 1856, and, after a short stay in New York, came to Chicago, where he found employment as a paper-carrier for "The Staats-Zeitung," meanwhile giving his attention to the study of law. Later, he became associated with a real-estate firm; on the commencement of the Civil War, enlisted as a private in a three-months' regiment, and, finally, in the Twenty-fourth Illinois (the first Hecker regiment), in which he rose to the rank of Captain. Returning from the army, he was employed as city editor of "The Staats-Zeitung," but, in 1865, became Clerk of the Chicago Police Court, serving until 1869. Meanwhile he had been admitted to the bar, and, on retirement from office, began practice, but, in 1870, was elected Representative in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, in which he bore a leading part in framing "the burnt record act" made necessary by the fire of 1871. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, having been, for a number of years, attorney for the German Consulate at Chicago, also serving, for several years, on the Chicago Board of Education. Mr. Vocke is a man of high literary tastes, as shown by his publication, in 1869, of a volume of poems translated from the German, which has been highly commended, besides a legal work on "The Administration of Justice in the United States, and a Synopsis of the Mode of Procedure in our Federal and State Courts and All Federal and State Laws relating to Subjects of Interest to Aliens," which has been published in the German Language, and is highly valued by German lawyers and business men. Mr. Vocke was a member of the Republican National Convention of 1872 at Philadelphia, which nominated General Grant for the Presidency a second time.

VOLK, Leonard Wells, a distinguished Illinois sculptor, born at Wellstown (afterwards Wells), N. Y., Nov. 7, 1828. Later, his father, who was a marble cutter, removed to Pittsfield, Mass., and, at the age of 16, Leonard began work in his shop. In 1848 he came west and began modeling in clay and drawing at St. Louis, being only self-taught. He married a cousin of Stephen A. Douglas, and the latter, in 1855, aided him in the prosecution of his art studies in Italy. Two years afterward he settled in Chicago, where he

modeled the first portrait bust ever made in the city, having for his subject his first patron—the "Little Giant." The next year (1858) he made a life-size marble statue of Douglas. In 1860 he made a portrait bust of Abraham Lincoln, which passed into the possession of the Chicago Historical Society and was destroyed in the great fire of 1871. In 1868-69, and again in 1871-72, he revisited Italy for purposes of study. In 1867 he was elected Academician of the Chicago Academy, and was its President for eight years. He was genial, companionable and charitable, and always ready to assist his younger and less fortunate professional brethren. His best known works are the Douglas Monument, in Chicago, several soldiers' monuments in different parts of the country, the statuary for the Henry Keep mausoleum at Watertown, N. Y., life-size statues of Lincoln and Douglas, in the State House at Springfield, and numerous portrait busts of men eminent in political, ecclesiastical and commercial life. Died, at Osceola, Wis., August 18, 1895.

VOSS, Arno, journalist, lawyer and soldier, born in Prussia, April 16, 1821; emigrated to the United States and was admitted to the bar in Chicago, in 1848; the same year becoming editor of "The Staats-Zeitung"; was elected City Attorney in 1852, and again in 1853; in 1861 became Major of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, but afterwards assisted in organizing the Twelfth Cavalry, of which he was commissioned Colonel, still later serving with his command in Virginia. He was at Harper's Ferry at the time of the capture of that place in September, 1862, but succeeded in cutting his way, with his command, through the rebel lines, escaping into Pennsylvania. Compelled by ill-health to leave the service in 1863, he retired to a farm in Will County, but, in 1869, returned to Chicago, where he served as Master in Chancery and was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly in 1876, but declined a re-election in 1878. Died, in Chicago, March 23, 1888.

WABASH, CHESTER & WESTERN RAILROAD, a railway running from Chester to Mount Vernon, Ill., 62.33 miles, with a branch extending from Chester to Ménard, 1.5 miles; total mileage, 64.83. It is of standard gauge, and almost entirely laid with 60-pound steel rails.—(HISTORY.) It was organized, Feb. 29, 1878, as successor to the Iron Mountain, Chester & Eastern Railroad. During the fiscal year 1893-94 the Company purchased the Tamaroa & Mount Vernon Railroad, extending from Mount Vernon to

Tamaroa, 22.5 miles. Capital stock (1898), \$1,250,000; bonded indebtedness, \$690,000; total capitalization, \$2,028,573.

WABASH COUNTY, situated in the southeast corner of the State; area 220 square miles. The county was carved out from Edwards in 1824, and the first court house built at Centerville, in May, 1826. Later, Mount Carmel was made the county-seat. (See *Mount Carmel*.) The Wabash River drains the county on the east; other streams are the Don Pas, Coffee and Crawfish Creeks. The surface is undulating with a fair growth of timber. The chief industries are the raising of live-stock and the cultivation of cereals. The wool-crop is likewise valuable. The county is crossed by the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis and the Cairo and Vincennes Division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroads. Population (1880), 4,945; (1890), 11,866; (1900), 12,583.

WABASH RAILROAD, an extensive railroad system connecting the cities of Detroit and Toledo, on the east, with Kansas City and Council Bluffs, on the west, with branches to Chicago, St. Louis, Quincy and Altamont, Ill., and to Keokuk and Des Moines, Iowa. The total mileage (1898) is 1,874.96 miles, of which 677.4 miles are in Illinois—all of the latter being the property of the company, besides 176.7 miles of yard-tracks, sidings and spurs. The company has trackage privileges over the Toledo, Peoria & Western (6.5 miles) between Elvaston and Keokuk bridge, and over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (21.8 miles) between Camp Point and Quincy.—(HISTORY.) A considerable portion of this road in Illinois is constructed on the line upon which the Northern Cross Railroad was projected, in the "internal improvement" scheme adopted in 1837, and embraces the only section of road completed under that scheme—that between the Illinois River and Springfield. (1) The construction of this section was begun by the State, May 11, 1837, the first rail laid, May 9, 1838, the road completed to Jacksonville, Jan. 1, 1840, and to Springfield, May 13, 1842. It was operated for a time by "mule power," but the income was insufficient to keep the line in repair and it was finally abandoned. In 1847 the line was sold for \$21,100 to N. H. Ridgely and Thomas Mather of Springfield, and by them transferred to New York capitalists, who organized the Sangamon & Morgan Railroad Company, reconstructed the road from Springfield to Naples and opened it for business in 1849. (2) In 1853 two corporations were organized in Ohio and Indiana, respectively

under the name of the Toledo & Illinois Railroad and the Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis Railroad, which were consolidated as the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, June 25, 1856. In 1858 these lines were sold separately under foreclosure, and finally reorganized, under a special charter granted by the Illinois Legislature, under the name of the Great Western Railroad Company. (3) The Quincy & Toledo Railroad, extending from Camp Point to the Illinois River opposite Meredosia, was constructed in 1858-59, and that with the Illinois & Southern Iowa (from Clayton to Keokuk), was united, July 1, 1865, with the eastern divisions extending to Toledo, the new organization taking the name of the main line, (Toledo, Wabash & Western). (4) The Hannibal & Naples Division (49.6 miles), from Bluffs to Hannibal, Mo., was chartered in 1862, opened for business in 1879 and leased to the Toledo, Wabash & Western. The latter defaulted on its interest in 1875, was placed in the hands of a receiver and, in 1877, was turned over to a new company under the name of the Wabash Railway Company. (5) In 1868 the company, as it then existed, promoted and secured the construction, and afterwards acquired the ownership, of a line extending from Decatur to East St. Louis (110.5 miles) under the name of the Decatur & East St. Louis Railroad. (6) The El River Railroad, from Butler to Logansport, Ind., was acquired in 1877, and afterwards extended to Detroit under the name of the Detroit, Butler & St. Louis Railroad, completing the connection from Logansport to Detroit.—In November, 1879, the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company was organized, took the property and consolidated it with certain lines west of the Mississippi, of which the chief was the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern. A line had been projected from Decatur to Chicago as early as 1870, but, not having been constructed in 1881, the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific purchased what was known as the Chicago & Peoria Railroad, uniting with the main line at Bement, and by way of the Decatur and St. Louis Division, giving a direct line between Chicago and St. Louis. At this time the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific was operating the following additional leased lines: Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur (67.2 miles); Hannibal & Central Missouri (70.2 miles); Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington (56.7 miles), and the Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie (80 miles). A connection between Chicago on the west and Toledo and Detroit on the east was established over the Grand Trunk road in 1882, but, in 1890, the com-

pany constructed a line from Montpelier, Ohio, to Clark, Ind. (149.7 miles), thence by truck lease to Chicago (17.5 miles), giving an independent line between Chicago and Detroit by what is known to investors as the Detroit & Chicago Division.

The total mileage of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific system, in 1884, amounted to over 3,600 miles; but, in May of that year, default having been made in the payment of interest, the work of disintegration began. The main line east of the Mississippi and that on the west were separated, the latter taking the name of the "Wabash Western." The Eastern Division was placed in the hands of a receiver, so remaining until May, 1889, when the two divisions, having been bought in by a purchasing committee, were consolidated under the present name. The total earnings and income of the road in Illinois, for the fiscal year 1898, were \$4,402,621, and the expenses \$4,836,110. The total capital invested (1898) was \$139,889,643, including capital stock of \$52,000,000 and bonds to the amount of \$81,534,000.

WABASH RIVER, rises in northwestern Ohio, passes into Indiana, and runs northwest to Huntington. It then flows nearly due west to Logansport, thence southwest to Covington, finally turning southward to Terre Haute, a few miles below which it strikes the western boundary of Indiana. It forms the boundary between Illinois and Indiana (taking into account its numerous windings) for some 200 miles. Below Vincennes it runs in a south-southwesterly direction, and enters the Ohio at the south-west extremity of Indiana, near latitude 37° 49' north. Its length is estimated at 557 miles.

WABASH & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. (See *Illinois Central Railroad*.)

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD. (See *Wabash Railroad*.)

WAIT, William Smith, pioneer, and original suggestor of the Illinois Central Railroad, was born in Portland, Maine, March 5, 1789, and educated in the public schools of his native place. In his youth he entered a book-publishing house in which his father was a partner, and was for a time associated with the publication of a weekly paper. Later the business was conducted at Boston, and extended over the Eastern, Middle, and Southern States, the subject of this sketch making extensive tours in the interest of the firm. In 1817 he made a tour to the West,

reaching St. Louis, and, early in the following year, visited Bond County, Ill., where he made his first entry of land from the Government. Returning to Boston a few months later, he continued in the service of the publishing firm until 1820, when he again came to Illinois, and, in 1821, began farming in Ripley Township, Bond County. Returning East in 1824, he spent the next ten years in the employment of the publishing firm, with occasional visits to Illinois. In 1835 he located permanently near Greenville, Bond County, and engaged extensively in farming and fruit-raising, planting one of the largest apple orchards in the State at that early day. In 1845 he presided as chairman over the National Industrial Convention in New York, and, in 1848, was nominated as the candidate of the National Reform Association for Vice-President on the ticket with Gerrit Smith of New York, but declined. He was also prominent in County and State Agricultural Societies. Mr. Wait has been credited with being one of the first (if not the very first) to suggest the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, which he did as early as 1835; was also one of the prime movers in the construction of the Mississippi & Atlantic Railroad—now the "Vandalia Line"—giving much time to the latter enterprise from 1846 for many years, and was one of the original incorporators of the St. Louis & Illinois Bridge Company. Died, July 17, 1865.

WALKER, Cyrus, pioneer, lawyer, born in Rockbridge County, Va., May 14, 1791; was taken while an infant to Adair County, Ky., and came to Macomb, Ill., in 1833, being the second lawyer to locate in McDonough County. He had a wide reputation as a successful advocate, especially in criminal cases, and practiced extensively in the courts of Western Illinois and also in Iowa. Died, Dec. 1, 1875. Mr. Walker was uncle of the late Pinkney H. Walker of the Supreme Court, who studied law with him. He was Whig candidate for Presidential Elector for the State-at-large in 1840.

WALKER, James Barr, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, July 29, 1805; in his youth served as errand-boy in a country store near Pittsburg and spent four years in a printing office; then became clerk in the office of Mordecai M. Noah, in New York, studied law and graduated from Western Reserve College, Ohio; edited various religious papers, including "The Watchman of the Prairie," now "The Advocate" of Chicago, was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Chicago, and for some time was lecturer on

"Harmony between Science and Revealed Religion" at Oberlin College and Chicago Theological Seminary. He was author of several volumes, one of which—"The Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," published anonymously under the editorship of Prof. Calvin E. Stowe (1855)—ran through several editions and was translated into five different languages, including Hindustanee. Died, at Wheaton, Ill., March 6, 1887.

WALKER, James Monroe, corporation lawyer and Railway President, was born at Claremont, N. H., Feb. 14, 1820. At fifteen he removed with his parents to a farm in Michigan; was educated at Oberlin, Ohio, and at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, graduating from the latter in 1849. He then entered a law office as clerk and student, was admitted to the bar the next year, and soon after elected Prosecuting Attorney of Washtenaw County; was also local attorney for the Michigan Central Railway, for which, after his removal to Chicago in 1853, he became General Solicitor. Two years later the firm of Sedgwick & Walker, which had been organized in Michigan, became attorneys for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and, until his death, Mr. Walker was associated with this company, either as General Solicitor, General Counsel or President, filling the latter position from 1870 to 1875. Mr. Walker organized both the Chicago and Kansas City stock-yards, and was President of these corporations, as also of the Wilmington Coal Company, down to the time of his death, which occurred on Jan. 22, 1881, as a result of heart disease.

WALKER, (Rev.) Jesse, Methodist Episcopal missionary, was born in Rockingham County, Va., June 9, 1766; in 1800 removed to Tennessee, became a traveling preacher in 1802, and, in 1806, came to Illinois under the presiding-eldership of Rev. William McKendree (afterwards Bishop), locating first at Turkey Hill, St. Clair County. In 1807 he held a camp meeting near Edwardsville—the first on Illinois soil. Later, he transferred his labors to Northern Illinois; was at Peoria in 1824; at Ottawa in 1825, and devoted much time to missionary work among the Pottawatomies, maintaining a school among them for a time. He visited Chicago in 1836, and there is evidence that he was a prominent resident there for several years, occupying a log house, which he used as a church and living-room, on "Wolf Point" at the junction of the North and South Branches of the Chicago River. While acting as superintendent of the Fox River mission, his residence appears to have been at Plain-

field, in the northern part of Will County. Died, Oct. 5, 1855.

WALKER, Pinkney H., lawyer and jurist, was born in Adair County, Ky., June 18, 1815. His boyhood was chiefly passed in farm work and as clerk in a general store; in 1831 he came to Illinois, settling at Rushville, where he worked in a store for four years. In 1828 he removed to Macomb, where he began attendance at an academy and the study of law with his uncle, Cyrus Walker, a leading lawyer of his time. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, practicing at Macomb until 1848, when he returned to Rushville. In 1853 he was elected Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, to fill a vacancy, and re-elected in 1855. This position he resigned in 1858, having been appointed, by Governor Bissell, to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court occasioned by the resignation of Judge Skinner. Two months later he was elected to the same position, and re-elected in 1867 and '76. He presided as Chief Justice from January, 1864, to June, '67, and again from June, 1874, to June, '75. Before the expiration of his last term he died, Feb. 7, 1885.

WALL, George Willard, lawyer, politician and Judge, was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, April 22, 1839; brought to Perry County, Ill., in infancy, and received his preparatory education at McKendree College, finally graduating from the University of Michigan in 1858, and from the Cincinnati Law School in 1859, when he began practice at Duquoin, Ill. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and, from 1864 to '68, served as State's Attorney for the Third Judicial District; was also a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1869-70. In 1872 he was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Congress, although running ahead of his ticket. In 1877 he was elected to the bench of the Third Circuit, and re-elected in '79, '85 and '91, much of the time since 1877 being on duty upon the Appellate bench. His home is at Duquoin.

WALLACE, (Rev.) Peter, D.D., clergyman and soldier; was born in Mason County, Ky., April 11, 1813; taken in infancy to Brown County, Ohio, where he grew up on a farm until 15 years of age, when he was apprenticed to a carpenter; at the age of 20 came to Illinois, where he became a contractor and builder, following this occupation for a number of years. He was converted in 1835 at Springfield, Ill., and, some years later, having decided to enter the ministry, was admitted to the Illinois Conference as a deacon by Bishop E. S. Jones in 1845 and

placed in charge of the Danville Circuit. Two years later he was ordained by Bishop Scott, and, in the next few years, held pastorates at various places in the central and eastern parts of the State. From 1867 to 1874 he was Presiding Elder of the Mattoon and Quincy Districts, and, for six years, held the position of President of the Board of Trustees of Chaddock College at Quincy, from which he received the degree of D.D. in 1881. In the second year of the Civil War he raised a company in Sangamon County, was chosen its Captain and assigned to the Seventy-third Illinois Volunteers, known as the "preachers' regiment"—all of its officers being ministers. In 1864 he was compelled by ill-health to resign his commission. While pastor of the church at Saybrook, Ill., he was offered the position of Postmaster of that place, which he decided to accept, and was allowed to retire from the active ministry. On retirement from office, in 1884, he removed to Chicago. In 1889 he was appointed by Governor Fifer the first Chaplain of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, but retired some four years afterward, when he returned to Chicago. Dr. Wallace was an eloquent and effective preacher and continued to preach, at intervals, until within a short time of his decease, which occurred in Chicago, Feb. 21, 1897, in his 84th year. A zealous patriot, he frequently spoke very effectively upon the political rostrum. Originally a Whig, he became a Republican on the organization of that party, and took pride in the fact that the first vote he ever cast was for Abraham Lincoln, for Representative in the Legislature, in 1834. He was a Knight Templar, Vice-President of the Tippecanoe Club of Chicago, and, at his death, Chaplain of America Post, No. 708, G. A. R.

WALLACE, William Henry Lamb, lawyer and soldier, was born at Urbana, Ohio, July 8, 1821; brought to Illinois in 1833, his father settling near La Salle and, afterwards, at Mount Morris, Ogle County, where young Wallace attended the Rock River Seminary; was admitted to the bar in 1845; in 1846 enlisted as a private in the First Illinois Volunteers (Col. John J. Hardin's regiment), for the Mexican War, rising to the rank of Adjutant and participating in the battle of Buena Vista (where his commander was killed), and in other engagements. Returning to his profession at Ottawa, he served as District Attorney (1852-56), then became partner of his father-in-law, Col. T. Lyle Dickey, afterwards of the Supreme Court. In April, 1861, he was one of the first to answer the call for troops by enlisting, and became Colo-

nel of the Eleventh Illinois (three-months' men), afterwards re-enlisting for three years. As commander of a brigade he participated in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, in February, 1862, receiving promotion as Brigadier-General for gallantry. At Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh), as commander of Gen. C. F. Smith's Division, devolving on him on account of the illness of his superior officer, he showed great courage, but fell mortally wounded, dying at Charleston, Tenn., April 10, 1862. His career promised great brilliancy and his loss was greatly deplored. —**Martin R. M. Wallace**, brother of the preceding, was born at Urbana, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1829, came to La Salle County, Ill., with his father's family and was educated in the local schools and at Rock River Seminary; studied law at Ottawa, and was admitted to the bar in 1856, soon after locating in Chicago. In 1861 he assisted in organizing the Fourth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, of which he became Lieutenant-Colonel, and was complimented, in 1865, with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. After the war he served as Assessor of Internal Revenue (1866-69), County Judge (1869-77); Prosecuting Attorney (1884); and, for many years past, has been one of the Justices of the Peace of the city of Chicago.

WALNUT, a town of Bureau County, on the Mendota and Fulton branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 26 miles west of Mendota; is in a farming and stock-raising district; has two banks and two newspapers. Population (1890), 605; (1900), 791.

WAR OF 1812. Upon the declaration of war by Congress, in June, 1812, the Pottawatomes, and most of the other tribes of Indians in the Territory of Illinois, strongly sympathized with the British. The savages had been hostile and restless for some time previous, and blockhouses and family forts had been erected at a number of points, especially in the settlements most exposed to the incursions of the savages. Governor Edwards, becoming apprehensive of an outbreak, constructed Fort Russell, a few miles from Edwardsville. Taking the field in person, he made this his headquarters, and collected a force of 250 mounted volunteers, who were later reinforced by two companies of rangers, under Col. William Russell, numbering about 100 men. An independent company of twenty-one spies, of which John Reynolds—afterwards Governor—was a member, was also formed and led by Capt. Samuel Judy. The Governor organized his little army into two regiments under Colonels Rector

and Stephenson, Colonel Russell serving as second to the commander-in-chief, other members of his staff being Secretary Nathaniel Pope and Robert K. McLaughlin. On Oct. 18, 1812, Governor Edwards, with his men, set out for Peoria, where it was expected that their force would meet that of General Hopkins, who had been sent from Kentucky with a force of 2,000 men. En route, two Kickapoo villages were burned, and a number of Indians unnecessarily slain by Edwards' party. Hopkins had orders to disperse the Indians on the Illinois and Wabash Rivers, and destroy their villages. He determined, however, on reaching the headwaters of the Vermilion to proceed no farther. Governor Edwards reached the head of Peoria Lake, but, failing to meet Hopkins, returned to Fort Russell. About the same time Capt. Thomas E. Craig led a party, in two boats, up the Illinois River to Peoria. His boats, as he alleged, having been fired upon in the night by Indians, who were harbored and protected by the French citizens of Peoria, he burned the greater part of the village, and capturing the population, carried them down the river, putting them on shore, in the early part of the winter, just below Alton. Other desultory expeditions marked the campaigns of 1813 and 1814. The Indians meanwhile gaining courage, remote settlements were continually harassed by marauding bands. Later in 1814, an expedition, led by Major (afterwards President) Zachary Taylor, ascended the Mississippi as far as Rock Island, where he found a large force of Indians, supported by British regulars with artillery. Finding himself unable to cope with so formidable a foe, Major Taylor retreated down the river. On the site of the present town of Warsaw he threw up fortifications, which he named Fort Edwards, from which point he was subsequently compelled to retreat. The same year the British, with their Indian allies, descended from Mackinac, captured Prairie du Chien, and burned Forts Madison and Johnston, after which they retired to Cap au Gris. The treaty of Ghent, signed Dec. 24, 1814, closed the war, although no formal treaties were made with the tribes until the year following.

WAR OF THE REBELLION. At the outbreak of the Civil War, the executive chair, in Illinois, was occupied by Gov. Richard Yates. Immediately upon the issuance of President Lincoln's first call for troops (April 15, 1861), the Governor issued his proclamation summoning the Legislature together in special session and, the same day, issued a call for "six regiments of militia,"

the quota assigned to the State under call of the President. Public excitement was at fever heat, and dormant patriotism in both sexes was aroused as never before. Party lines were broken down and, with comparatively few exceptions, the mass of the people were actuated by a common sentiment of patriotism. On April 19, Governor Yates was instructed, by the Secretary of War, to take possession of Cairo as an important strategic point. At that time, the State militia organizations were few in number and poorly equipped, consisting chiefly of independent companies in the larger cities. The Governor acted with great promptitude, and, on April 21, seven companies, numbering 335 men, commanded by Gen. Richard K. Swift of Chicago, were en route to Cairo. The first volunteer company to tender its services, in response to Governor Yates' proclamation, on April 16, was the Zouave Grays of Springfield. Eleven other companies were tendered the same day, and, by the evening of the 14th, the number had been increased to fifty. Simultaneously with these proceedings, Chicago bankers tendered to the Governor a war loan of \$500,000, and those of Springfield, \$100,000. The Legislature, at its special session, passed acts increasing the efficiency of the militia law, and provided for the creation of a war fund of \$2,000,000. Besides the six regiments already called for, the raising of ten additional volunteer regiments and one battery of light artillery was authorized. The last of the six regiments, apportioned to Illinois under the first presidential call, was dispatched to Cairo early in May. The six regiments were numbered the Seventh to Twelfth, inclusive—the earlier numbers, First to Sixth, being conceded to the six regiments which had served in the war with Mexico. The regiments were commanded, respectively, by Colonels John Cook, Richard J. Oglesby, Eleazer A. Paine, James D. Morgan, William H. L. Wallace, and John McArthur, constituting the "First Brigade of Illinois Volunteers." Benjamin M. Prentiss, having been chosen Brigadier-General on arrival at Cairo, assumed command, relieving General Swift. The quota under the second call, consisting of ten regiments, was mustered into service within sixty days, 200 companies being tendered immediately. Many more volunteered than could be accepted, and large numbers crossed to Missouri and enlisted in regiments forming in that State. During June and July the Secretary of War authorized Governor Yates to recruit twenty-two additional regiments (seventeen infantry and five cavalry), which were promptly raised. On

July 22, the day following the defeat of the Union army at Bull Run, President Lincoln called for 500,000 more volunteers. Governor Yates immediately responded with an offer to the War Department of sixteen more regiments (thirteen of infantry and three of cavalry), and a battalion of artillery, adding, that the State claimed it as her right, to do her full share toward the preservation of the Union. Under supplemental authority, received from the Secretary of War in August, 1861, twelve additional regiments of infantry and five of cavalry were raised, and, by December, 1861, the State had 43,000 volunteers in the field and 17,000 in camps of instruction. Other calls were made in July and August, 1862, each for 300,000 men. Illinois' quota, under both calls, was over 52,000 men, no regard being paid to the fact that the State had already furnished 16,000 troops in excess of its quotas under previous calls. Unless this number of volunteers was raised by September 1, a draft would be ordered. The tax was a severe one, inasmuch as it would fall chiefly upon the prosperous citizens, the floating population, the idle and the extremely poor having already followed the army's march, either as soldiers or as camp-followers. But recruiting was actively carried on, and, aided by liberal bounties in many of the counties, in less than a fortnight the 52,000 new troops were secured, the volunteers coming largely from the substantial classes—agricultural, mercantile, artisan and professional. By the end of December, fifty-nine regiments and four batteries had been dispatched to the front, besides a considerable number to fill up regiments already in the field, which had suffered severely from battle, exposure and disease. At this time, Illinois had an aggregate of over 135,000 enlisted men in the field. The issue of President Lincoln's preliminary proclamation of emancipation, in September, 1862, was met by a storm of hostile criticism from his political opponents, who—aided by the absence of so large a proportion of the loyal population of the State in the field—were able to carry the elections of that year. Consequently, when the Twenty-third General Assembly convened in regular session at Springfield, on Jan. 5, 1863, a large majority of that body was not only opposed to both the National and State administrations, but avowedly opposed to the further prosecution of the war under the existing policy. The Legislature reconvened in June, but was prorogued by Governor Yates. Between Oct. 1, 1863, and July 1, 1864, 16,000 veterans re-enlisted and 87,000 new volunteers were enrolled; and, by the

date last mentioned, Illinois had furnished to the Union army 244,496 men, being 14,596 in excess of the allotted quotas, constituting fifteen per cent of the entire population. These were comprised in 151 regiments of infantry, 17 of cavalry and two complete regiments of artillery, besides twelve independent batteries. The total losses of Illinois organizations, during the war, has been reported at 31,834, of which 5,874 were killed in battle, 4,020 died from wounds, 23,786 from disease and 2,454 from other causes—being a total of thirteen per cent of the entire force of the State in the service. The part which Illinois played in the contest was conspicuous for patriotism, promptness in response to every call, and the bravery and efficiency of its troops in the field—reflecting honor upon the State and its history. Nor were its loyal citizens—who, while staying at home, furnished moral and material support to the men at the front—less worthy of praise than those who volunteered. By upholding the Government—National and State—and by their zeal and energy in collecting and sending forward immense quantities of supplies—surgical, medical and other—often at no little sacrifice, they contributed much to the success of the Union arms. (See also *Camp Douglas; Camp Douglas Conspiracy; Secret Treasonable Societies.*)

WAR OF THE REBELLION (HISTORY OF ILLINOIS REGIMENTS). The following is a list of the various military organizations mustered into the service during the Civil War (1861-65), with the terms of service and a summary of the more important events in the history of each, while in the field:

SEVENTH INFANTRY. Illinois having sent six regiments to the Mexican War, by courtesy the numbering of the regiments which took part in the war for the Union began with number Seven. A number of regiments which responded to the first call of the President, claimed the right to be recognized as the first regiment in the field, but the honor was finally accorded to that organized at Springfield by Col. John Cook, and hence his regiment was numbered Seventh. It was mustered into the service, April 25, 1861, and remained at Mound City during the three months' service, the period of its first enlistment. It was subsequently reorganized and mustered for the three years' service, July 25, 1861, and was engaged in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Cherokee, Albatona Pass, Salkahatchie Swamp, Bentonville and Columbia. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans at Pulaski, Tenn.,

Dec. 22, 1863; was mustered out at Louisville, July 9, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, July 11.

EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in for three months' service, April 26, 1861. Richard J. Oglesby of Decatur, being appointed Colonel. It remained at Cairo during its term of service, when it was mustered out. July 25, 1861, it was reorganized and mustered in for three years' service. It participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Port Gibson, Thompson Hill, Raymond, Champion Hill, Vicksburg, Brownsville, and Spanish Fort; re-enlisted as veterans, March 24, 1864; was mustered out at Baton Rouge, May 4, 1866, paid off and discharged, May 13, having served five years.

NINTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service at Springfield, April 26, 1861, for the term of three months, under Col. Eleazer A. Paine. It was reorganized at Cairo, in August, for three years, being composed of companies from St. Clair, Madison, Montgomery, Pulaski, Alexander and Mercer Counties; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Jackson (Tenn.), Mead Creek Swamps, Salem, Wyatt, Florence, Montezuma, Athens and Grenada. The regiment was mounted, March 15, 1863, and so continued during the remainder of its service. Mustered out at Louisville, July 9, 1865.

TENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into the service for three months, on April 29, 1861, at Cairo, and on July 29, 1861, was mustered into the service for three years, with Col. James D. Morgan in command. It was engaged at Sykeston, New Madrid, Corinth, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, Kenesaw, Chattahoochee, Savannah and Bentonville. Re-enlisted as veterans, Jan. 1, 1864, and mustered out of service, July 4, 1865, at Louisville, and received final discharge and pay, July 11, 1865, at Chicago.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, April 30, 1861, for three months. July 30, the regiment was mustered out, and re-enlisted for three years' service. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Tallahatchie, Vicksburg, Liverpool Heights, Yazoo City, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. W. H. L. Wallace, afterwards Brigadier-General and killed at Shiloh, was its first Colonel. Mustered out of service, at Baton Rouge, July 14, 1865; paid off and discharged at Springfield.

TWELFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service for three years, August 1, 1861; was engaged at

Columbus, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Lay's Ferry, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw, Nickajack Creek, Bald Knob, Decatur, Ezra Church, Atlanta, Allatoona and Goldsboro. On Jan. 16, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. John McArthur was its first Colonel, succeeded by Augustus L. Chetlain, both being promoted to Brigadier-Generals. Mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., July 10, 1865, and received final pay and discharge, at Springfield, July 18.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY. One of the regiments organized under the act known as the "Ten Regiment Bill"; was mustered into service on May 24, 1861, for three years, at Dixon, with John B. Wyman as Colonel; was engaged at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Missionary Ridge, Rossville and Ringgold Gap. Mustered out at Springfield, June 18, 1864, having served three years and two months.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY. One of the regiments raised under the "Ten Regiment Bill," which anticipated the requirements of the General Government by organizing, equipping and drilling a regiment in each Congressional District in the State for thirty days, unless sooner required for service by the United States. It was mustered in at Jacksonville for three years, May 25, 1861, under command of John M. Palmer as its first Colonel; was engaged at Shiloh, Corinth, Metamora, Vicksburg, Jackson, Fort Beauregard and Meridian; consolidated with the Fifteenth Infantry, as a veteran battalion (both regiments having enlisted as veterans), on July 1, 1864. In October, 1864, the major part of the battalion was captured by General Hood and sent to Andersonville. The remainder participated in the "March to the Sea," and through the campaign in the Carolinas. In the spring of 1865 the battalion organization was discontinued, both regiments having been filled up by recruits. The regiment was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 16, 1865; and arrived at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 22, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge. The aggregate number of men who belonged to this organization was 1,980, and the aggregate mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, 180. During its four years and four months of service, the regiment marched 4,490 miles, traveled by rail, 2,339 miles; and, by river, 4,490 miles—making an aggregate of 11,670 miles.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY. Raised under the "Ten Regiment Act," in the (then) First Congressional District; was organized at Freeport, and must-

tered into service, May 24, 1861. It was engaged at Sedalia, Shiloh, Corinth, Metamora Hill, Vicksburg, Fort Beauregard, Champion Hill, Allatoona and Bentonville. In March, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and, in July, 1864, was consolidated with the Fourteenth Infantry as a Veteran Battalion. At Big Shanty and Ackworth a large portion of the battalion was captured by General Hood. At Raleigh the Veteran Battalion was discontinued and the Fifteenth reorganized. From July 1, to Sept. 1, 1865, the regiment was stationed at Forts Leavenworth and Kearney. Having been mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, it was sent to Springfield for final payment and discharge—having served four years and four months. Miles marched, 4,299; miles by rail, 2,406; miles by steamer, 4,310; men enlisted from date of organization, 1,963; strength at date of muster-out, 640.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service at Quincy under the "Ten-Regiment Act," May 24, 1861. The regiment was engaged at New Madrid, Tiptonville, Corinth, Buzzards' Roost, Resaca, Rome, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Savannah, Columbia, Fayetteville, Aversyboro and Bentonville. In December, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans; was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 8, 1865, after a term of service of four years and three months, and, a week later, arrived at Springfield, where it received its final pay and discharge papers.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service at Peoria, Ill., on May 24, 1861; was engaged at Fredericktown (Mo.), Greenfield (Ark.), Shiloh, Corinth, Hatchie and Vicksburg. In May, 1864, the term of enlistment having expired, the regiment was ordered to Springfield for pay and discharge. Those men and officers who re-enlisted, and those whose term had not expired, were consolidated with the Eighth Infantry, which was mustered out in the spring of 1866.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized under the provisions of the "Ten Regiment Bill," at Anna, and mustered into the service on May 28, 1861, the term of enlistment being for three years. The regiment participated in the capture of Fort McHenry, and was actively engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth. It was mustered out at Little Rock, Dec. 16, 1865, and Dec. 31, thereafter, arrived at Springfield, Ill., for payment and discharge. The aggregate enlistments in the regiment, from its organization to date of discharge, rank and file, numbered 29,000.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the United States service for three years, June 17, 1861, at Chicago, embracing four companies which had been accepted under the call for three months' men; participated in the battle of Stone River and in the Tullahoma and Chattanooga campaigns; was also engaged at Davis' Cross Roads, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Resaca. It was mustered out of service on July 9, 1864, at Chicago. Originally consisting of nearly 1,000 men, besides a large number of recruits received during the war, its strength at the final muster-out was less than 350.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY. Organized, May 14, 1861, at Joliet, and June 13, 1861, and mustered into the service for a term of three years. It participated in the following engagements, battles, sieges, etc.: Fredericktown (Mo.), Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Thompson's Plantation, Champion Hills, Big Black River, Vicksburg, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta. After marching through the Carolinas, the regiment was finally ordered to Louisville, where it was mustered out, July 16, 1865, receiving its final discharge at Chicago, on July 24.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized under the "Ten Regiment Bill," from the (then) Seventh Congressional District, at Mattoon, and mustered into service for three years, June 28, 1861. Its first Colonel was U. S. Grant, who was in command until August 7, when he was commissioned Brigadier-General. It was engaged at Fredericktown (Mo.), Corinth, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Chattanooga, in February, 1864. From June, 1864, to December, 1865, it was on duty in Texas. Mustered out at San Antonio, Dec. 16, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, Jan. 18, 1866.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Belleville, and mustered into service, for three years, at Caseyville, Ill., June 25, 1861; was engaged at Belmont, Charleston (Mo.), Sikestown, Tiptonville, Farmington, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, and all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, except Rocky Face Ridge. It was mustered out at Springfield, July 7, 1864, the veterans and recruits whose term of service had not expired, being consolidated with the Forty-second Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY. The organization of the Twenty-third Infantry Volunteers commenced at Chicago under the popular name of

the "Irish Brigade," immediately upon the opening of hostilities at Sumter. The formal muster of the regiment, under the command of Col. James A. Mulligan, was made, June 15, 1861, at Chicago, when it was occupying barracks known as Kane's brewery near the river on West Polk Street. It was early ordered to Northern Missouri, and was doing garrison duty at Lexington, when, in September, 1861, it surrendered with the rest of the garrison, to the forces under the rebel General Price, and was paroled. From Oct. 8, 1861, to June 14, 1862, it was detailed to guard prisoners at Camp Douglas. Thereafter it participated in engagements in the Virginias, as follows: at South Fork, Greenland Gap, Philippi, Hedgeville, Leetown, Maryland Heights, Snicker's Gap, Kernstown, Cedar Creek, Winchester, Charlestown, Berryville, Opequan Creek, Fisher's Hill, Harrisonburg, Hatcher's Run and Petersburg. It also took part in the siege of Richmond and the pursuit of Lee, being present at the surrender at Appomattox. In January and February, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Greenland Gap, W. Va. In August, 1864, the ten companies of the Regiment, then numbering 440, were consolidated into five companies and designated, "Battalion, Twenty-third Regiment, Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry." The regiment was thanked by Congress for its part at Lexington, and was authorized to inscribe Lexington upon its colors. (See also *Mulligan, James A.*)

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY, (known as the First Hecker Regiment). Organized at Chicago, with two companies—to-wit: the Union Cadets and the Lincoln Rifles—from the three months' service, in June, 1861, and mustered in, July 8, 1861. It participated in the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and other engagements in the Atlanta campaign. It was mustered out of service at Chicago, August 6, 1864. A fraction of the regiment, which had been recruited in the field, and whose term of service had not expired at the date of muster-out, was organized into one company and attached to the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and mustered out at Camp Butler, August 1, 1865.

TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized from the counties of Kaukaee, Iroquois, Ford, Vermilion, Douglas, Coles, Champaign and Edgar, and mustered into service at St. Louis, August 4, 1861. It participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, in the siege of Corinth, the battle of Kenesaw Moun-

tain, the siege of Atlanta, and innumerable skirmishes; was mustered out at Springfield, Sept. 5, 1864. During its three years' service the regiment traveled 4,962 miles, of which 3,252 were on foot, the remainder by steamboat and railroad.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, consisting of seven companies, at Springfield, August 31, 1861. On Jan. 1, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. It was authorized by the commanding General to inscribe upon its banners "New Madrid"; "Island No. 10;" "Farmington;" "Siege of Corinth;" "Iuka;" "Corinth—3d and 4th, 1862;" "Resaca;" "Kenesaw;" "Ezra Church;" "Atlanta;" "Jonesboro;" "Griswoldville;" "McAllister;" "Savannah;" "Columbia," and "Bentonville." It was mustered out at Louisville, July 20, 1865, and paid off and discharged, at Springfield, July 28—the regiment having marched, during its four years of service, 6,931 miles, and fought twenty-eight hard battles, besides innumerable skirmishes.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. First organized, with only seven companies, at Springfield, August 10, 1861, and organization completed by the addition of three more companies, at Cairo, on September 1. It took part in the battle of Belmont, the siege of Island No. 10, and the battles of Farmington, Nashville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Chahoun, Adairsville, Dallas, Pine Top Mountain and Kenesaw Mountain, as well as in the investment of Atlanta; was relieved from duty, August 25, 1864, while at the front, and mustered out at Springfield, September 20. Its veterans, with the recruits whose term of service had not expired, were consolidated with the Ninth Infantry.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Composed of companies from Pike, Fulton, Schuyler, Mason, Scott and Menard Counties; was organized at Springfield, August 15, 1861, and mustered into service for three years. It participated in the battles of Shiloh and Metamora, the siege of Vicksburg and the battles of Jackson, Mississippi, and Fort Beauregard, and in the capture of Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and Mobile. From June, 1864, to March, 1866, it was stationed in Texas, and was mustered out at Brownsville, in that State, March 15, 1866, having served four years and seven months. It was discharged, at Springfield, May 13, 1866.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Springfield, August 19, 1861, and was engaged at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the sieges of Corinth, Vicksburg and Mobile. Eight

companies were detailed for duty at Holly Springs, and were there captured by General Van Dorn, in December, 1862, but were exchanged, six months later. In January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and, from June, 1864, to November, 1865, was on duty in Texas. It was mustered out of service in that State, Nov. 6, 1865, and received final discharge on November 28.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, August 28, 1861; was engaged at Belmont, Fort Donelson, the siege of Corinth, Median Station, Raymond, Champion Hills, the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, Big Shanty, Atlanta, Savannah, Pocotaligo, Orangeburg, Columbia, Cheraw, and Fayetteville; mustered out, July 17, 1865, and received final payment and discharge at Springfield, July 27, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Cairo, and there mustered into service on Sept. 18, 1861; was engaged at Belmont, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, in the two expeditions against Vicksburg, at Thompson's Hill, Ingram Heights, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station and Jonesboro; also participated in the "March to the Sea" and took part in the battles and skirmishes at Columbia, Cheraw, Fayetteville and Bentonville. A majority of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans in March, 1864. It was mustered out at Louisville, July 19, 1865, and finally discharged at Springfield, July 28.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, Dec. 31, 1861. By special authority from the War Department, it originally consisted of ten companies of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, in the sieges of Corinth and Vicksburg, and in the battles of La Grange, Grand Junction, Metamora, Harrisonburg, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Allatoona, Savannah, Columbia, Cheraw and Bentonville. In January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and, in June, 1865, was ordered to Fort Leavenworth. Mustered out there, Sept. 16, 1865, and finally discharged at Springfield.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service at Springfield in September, 1861; was engaged at Fredericktown (Mo.), Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, the assault and siege of Vicksburg, siege of Jackson, Fort Esperanza, and in the expedition against Mobile. The regiment veteranized at Vicksburg, Jan. 1, 1864; was mustered out, at the same point, Nov. 24, 1865, and finally discharged at Spring-

field, Dec. 6 and 7, 1865. The aggregate enrollment of the regiment was between 1,900 and 2,000.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Sept. 7, 1861; was engaged at Shiloh, Corinth, Murfreesboro, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and, after participating in the "March to the Sea" and through the Carolinas, took part in the battle of Bentonville. After the surrender of Johnston, the regiment went with Sherman's Army to Washington, D. C., and took part in the grand review, May 24, 1865; left Washington, June 12, and arrived at Louisville, Ky., June 18, where it was mustered out, on July 12; was discharged and paid at Chicago, July 17, 1865.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Decatur on July 3, 1861, and its services tendered to the President, being accepted by the Secretary of War as "Col. G. A. Smith's Independent Regiment of Illinois Volunteers," on July 23, and mustered into service at St. Louis, August 12. It was engaged at Pea Ridge and in the siege of Corinth, also participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas and Kenesaw. Its final muster-out took place at Springfield, Sept. 27, 1864, the regiment having marched (exclusive of railroad and steamboat transportation) 3,056 miles.

THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Hammond, near Aurora, Ill., and mustered into service, Sept. 23, 1861, for a term of three years. The regiment, at its organization, numbered 965 officers and enlisted men, and had two companies of Cavalry ("A" and "B"), 186 officers and men. It was engaged at Leetown, Pea Ridge, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, the siege of Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. Mustered out, Oct. 8, 1865, and disbanded, at Springfield, Oct. 27, having marched and been transported, during its term of service, more than 10,000 miles.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Familiarly known as "Fremont Rifles"; organized in August, 1861, and mustered into service, Sept. 18. The regiment was presented with battle-flags by the Chicago Board of Trade. It participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Neosho, Prairie Grove and Chalk Bluffs, the siege of Vicksburg, and in the battles of Yazoo City and Morgan's Bend. In October, 1863, it was ordered to the defense of the frontier along the Rio Grande; re-enlisted as

veterans in February, 1864; took part in the siege and storming of Fort Blakely and the capture of Mobile; from July, 1863, to May, 1866, was again on duty in Texas; was mustered out at Houston, May 15, 1866, and finally discharged at Springfield, May 31, having traveled some 17,000 miles, of which nearly 3,300 were by marching.

THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, in September, 1861. The regiment was engaged in the battles of Fredericktown, Perryville, Knob Gap, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Pine Top, Kennesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville; re-enlisted as veterans in February, 1864; from June to December, 1865, was on duty in Louisiana and Texas; was mustered out at Victoria, Texas, Dec. 31, 1865, and received final discharge at Springfield.

THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY. The organization of this Regiment was commenced as soon as the news of the firing on Fort Sumter reached Chicago. General Thomas O. Osborne was one of its contemplated field officers, and labored zealously to get it accepted under the first call for troops, but did not accomplish his object. The regiment had already assumed the name of the "Yates Phalanx" in honor of Governor Yates. It was accepted by the War Department on the day succeeding the first Bull Run disaster (July 22, 1861), and Austin Light of Chicago, was appointed Colonel. Under his direction the organization was completed, and the regiment left Camp Mather, Chicago, on the morning of Oct. 13, 1861. It participated in the battles of Winchester, Malvern Hill (the second), Morris Island, Fort Wagner, Drury's Bluff, and in numerous engagements before Petersburg and Richmond, including the capture of Fort Gregg, and was present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox. In the meantime the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Hilton Head, S. C., in September, 1863. It was mustered out at Norfolk, Dec. 6, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, December 16.

FORTIETH INFANTRY. Enlisted from the counties of Franklin, Hamilton, Wayne, White, Wabash, Marion, Clay and Fayette, and mustered into service for three years at Springfield, August 10, 1861. It was engaged at Shiloh, in the siege of Corinth, at Jackson (Miss.), in the siege of Vicksburg, at Missionary Ridge, New Hope Church, Black Jack Knob, Kennesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Ezra Chapel, Griswoldville, siege of Savannah, Columbia (S. C.), and Bentonville. It re-enlisted, as veterans, at

Scottsboro, Ala., Jan. 1, 1864, and was mustered out at Louisville, July 24, 1865, receiving final discharge at Springfield.

FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Decatur during July and August, 1861, and was mustered into service, August 5. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, the second battle of Corinth, the siege of Vicksburg and Jackson, in the Red River campaign, at Guntown, Kennesaw Mountain and Allatoona, and participated in the "March to the Sea." It re-enlisted, as veterans, March 17, 1864, at Vicksburg, and was consolidated with the Fifty-third Infantry, Jan. 4, 1865, forming Companies G and H.

FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, July 22, 1861; was engaged at Island No. 10, the siege of Corinth, battles of Farmington, Columbia (Tenn.), was besieged at Nashville, engaged at Stone River, in the Tullahoma campaign, at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Pine and Kennesaw Mountains, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. It re-enlisted, as veterans, Jan. 1, 1864; was stationed in Texas from July to December, 1865; was mustered out at Indianola, in that State, Dec. 16, 1865, and finally discharged, at Springfield, Jan. 12, 1866.

FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield in September, 1861, and mustered into service on Oct. 12. The regiment took part in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh and in the campaigns in West Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas; was mustered out at Little Rock, Nov. 30, 1865, and returned to Springfield for final pay and discharge, Dec. 14, 1865.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized in August, 1861, at Chicago, and mustered into service, Sept. 13, 1861; was engaged at Pea Ridge, Perryville, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Shelbyville, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Rocky Face Ridge, Adairsville, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kennesaw Mountain, Gulp's Farm, Chattahoochee River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans in Tennessee, in January, 1864. From June to September, 1865, it was stationed in Louisiana and Texas, was mustered out at Port Lavaca, Sept. 25, 1865, and received final discharge, at Springfield, three weeks later.

FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Originally called the "Washburne Lead Mine Regiment"; was organized at Galeua, July 23, 1861, and mustered

into service at Chicago, Dec. 25, 1861. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, battle of Median, the campaign against Vicksburg, the Meridian raid, the Atlanta campaign, the "March to the Sea," and the advance through the Carolinas. The regiment veteranized in January, 1864; was mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865, and arrived in Chicago, July 15, 1865, for final pay and discharge. Distance marched in four years, 1,750 miles.

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Dec. 28, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, battle of Metamora, siege of Vicksburg (where five companies of the regiment were captured), in the reduction of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley, and the capture of Mobile. It was mustered in as a veteran regiment, Jan. 4, 1864. From May, 1865, to January, 1866, it was on duty in Louisiana; was mustered out at Baton Rouge, Jan. 20, 1866, and, on Feb. 1, 1866, finally paid and discharged at Springfield.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service at Peoria, Ill., on August 16, 1861. The regiment took part in the expedition against New Madrid and Island No. 10; also participated in the battles of Farmington, Iuka, the second battle of Corinth, the capture of Jackson, the siege of Vicksburg, the Red River expedition and the battle of Pleasant Hill, and in the struggle at Lake Chicot. It was ordered to Chicago to assist in quelling an anticipated riot, in 1864, but, returning to the front, took part in the reduction of Spanish Fort and the capture of Mobile; was mustered out, Jan. 21, 1866, at Selma, Ala., and ordered to Springfield, where it received final pay and discharge. Those members of the regiment who did not re-enlist as veterans were mustered out, Oct. 11, 1864.

FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, September, 1861, and participated in battles and sieges as follows: Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth (siege of), Vicksburg (first expedition against), Missionary Ridge, as well as in the Atlanta campaign and the "March to the Sea." The regiment re-enlisted as veterans, at Scottsboro, Ala., Jan. 1, 1864; was mustered out, August 15, 1865, at Little Rock, Ark., and ordered to Springfield for final discharge, arriving August 21, 1865. The distance marched was 3,000 miles; moved by water, 5,000; by rail-road, 3,450—total, 11,450.

FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Ill., Dec. 31, 1861; was engaged at Fort

Donelson, Shiloh and Little Rock; took part in the campaign against Meridian and in the Red River expedition, being in the battle of Pleasant Hill, Jan. 15, 1864; three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted and were mustered in as veterans, returning to Illinois on furlough. The non-veterans took part in the battle of Tupelo. The regiment participated in the battle of Nashville, and was mustered out, Sept. 9, 1865, at Paducah, Ky., and arrived at Springfield, Sept. 15, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

FIFTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, in August, 1861, and mustered into service, Sept. 12, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, the second battle of Corinth, Allatoona and Bentonville, besides many minor engagements. The regiment was mounted, Nov. 17, 1863; re-enlisted as veterans, Jan. 1, 1864, was mustered out at Louisville, July 13, 1865, and reached Springfield, the following day, for final pay and discharge.

FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, Dec. 24, 1861; was engaged at New Madrid, Island No. 10, Farmington, the siege of Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment was mustered in as veterans, Feb. 16, 1864; from July to September, 1865, was on duty in Texas, and mustered out, Sept. 25, 1865, at Camp Irwin, Texas, arriving at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 15, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Geneva in November, 1861, and mustered into service, Nov. 19. The regiment participated in the following battles, sieges and expeditions: Shiloh, Corinth (siege and second battle of), Iuka, Town Creek, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Lay's Ferry, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Decatur, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Bentonville. It veteranized, Jan. 9, 1864; was mustered out at Louisville, July 4, 1865, and received final payment and discharge at Springfield, July 12.

FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Ottawa in the winter of 1861-62, and ordered to Chicago, Feb. 27, 1862, to complete its organization. It took part in the siege of Corinth, and was engaged at Davis' Bridge, the siege of Vicksburg, in the Meridian campaign, at Jackson, the siege of Atlanta, the "March to the Sea," the capture of Savannah and the campaign in the Carolinas, including the battle of Bentonville. The regiment was mustered out of service at Louisville,

July 22, 1865, and received final discharge, at Chicago, July 28. It marched 2,855 miles, and was transported by boat and cars, 4,168 miles. Over 1,800 officers and men belonged to the regiment during its term of service.

FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, in November, 1861, as a part of the "Kentucky Brigade," and was mustered into service, Feb. 18, 1862. No complete history of the regiment can be given, owing to the loss of its official records. It served mainly in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, and always effectively. Three-fourths of the men re-enlisted as veterans, in January, 1864. Six companies were captured by the rebel General Shelby, in August, 1864, and were exchanged, the following December. The regiment was mustered out at Little Rock, Oct. 15, 1865; arrived at Springfield, Oct. 26, and was discharged. During its organization, the regiment had 1,342 enlisted men and 71 commissioned officers.

FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, and mustered into service, Oct. 31, 1861. The regiment originally formed a part of the "Douglas Brigade," being chiefly recruited from the young farmers of Fulton, McDonough, Grundy, La Salle, De Kalb, Kane and Winnebago Counties. It participated in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth, and in the Tallahatchie campaign; in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, around Vicksburg, and at Missionary Ridge; was in the Atlanta campaign, notably in the battles of Kennesaw Mountain and Jonesboro. In all, it was engaged in thirty-one battles, and was 128 days under fire. The total mileage traveled amounted to 11,965, of which 3,240 miles were actually marched. Re-enlisted as veterans, while at Larkinsville, Tenn., was mustered out at Little Rock, August 14, 1865, receiving final discharge at Chicago, the same month.

FIFTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized with companies principally enlisted from the counties of Massac, Pope, Gallatin, Saline, White, Hamilton, Franklin and Wayne, and mustered in at Camp Mather, near Shawneetown. The regiment participated in the siege, and second battle, of Corinth, the Yazoo expedition, the siege of Vicksburg—being engaged at Champion Hills, and in numerous assaults; also took part in the battles of Missionary Ridge and Resaca, and in the campaign in the Carolinas, including the battle of Bentonville. Some 200 members of the regiment perished in a wreck off Cape Hatteras, March 31, 1865. It was mustered out in Arkansas, August 12, 1865.

FIFTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, Dec. 26, 1861, at Chicago; took part in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, and the second battle at that point, was also engaged at Resaca, Rome Cross Roads and Allatoona; participated in the investment and capture of Savannah, and the campaign through the Carolinas, including the battle of Bentonville. It was mustered out at Louisville, July 7, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, July 14.

FIFTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Recruited at Chicago, Feb. 11, 1862; participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, a large number of the regiment being captured during the latter engagement, but subsequently exchanged. It took part in the siege of Corinth and the battle of Iuka, after which detachments were sent to Springfield for recruiting and for guarding prisoners. Returning to the front, the regiment was engaged in the capture of Meridian, the Red River campaign, the taking of Fort de Russey, and in many minor battles in Louisiana. It was mustered out at Montgomery, Ala., April 1, 1866, and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge.

FIFTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Originally known as the Ninth Missouri Infantry, although wholly recruited in Illinois. It was organized at St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1861, the name being changed to the Fifty-ninth Illinois, Feb. 12, 1862, by order of the War Department. It was engaged at Pea Ridge, formed part of the reserve at Farmington, took part at Perryville, Nolansville, Knob Gap and Murfreesboro, in the Tullahoma campaign and the siege of Chattanooga, in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Kingston, Dallas, Ackworth, Pine Top, Kennesaw Mountain, Smyrna, Atlanta, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. Having re-enlisted as veterans, the regiment was ordered to Texas, in June, 1865, where it was mustered out, December, 1865, receiving its final discharge at Springfield.

SIXTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, Ill., Feb. 17, 1862; took part in the siege of Corinth and was besieged at Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans while at the front, in January, 1864; participated in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Ringgold, Dalton, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kennesaw Mountain, Nickajack, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Averysboro and Bentonville; was mustered out at Louisville, July 31, 1865, and received final discharge at Springfield.

SIXTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Channahon, Ill., three full companies being mustered

in, Feb. 5, 1862. On February 21, the regiment, being still incomplete, moved to Benton Barracks, Mo., where a sufficient number of recruits joined to make nine full companies. The regiment was engaged at Shiloh and Bolivar, took part in the Yazoo expedition, and re-enlisted as veterans early in 1861. Later, it took part in the battle of Wilkinson's Pike (near Murfreesboro), and other engagements near that point; was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 8, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, September 27.

SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, Ill., April 10, 1863; after being engaged in several skirmishes, the regiment sustained a loss of 170 men, who were captured and paroled at Holly Springs, Miss., by the rebel General Van Dorn, where the regimental records were destroyed. The regiment took part in forcing the evacuation of Little Rock; re-enlisted, as veterans, Jan. 9, 1864; was mustered out at Little Rock, March 6, 1866, and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge.

SIXTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Anna, in December, 1861, and mustered into service, April 10, 1862. It participated in the first investment of Vicksburg, the capture of Richmond Hill, La., and in the battle of Missionary Ridge. On Jan. 1, 1864, 272 men re-enlisted as veterans. It took part in the capture of Savannah and in Sherman's march through the Carolinas, participating in its important battles and skirmishes; was mustered out at Louisville, July 13, 1865, reaching Springfield, July 16. The total distance traveled was 6,453 miles, of which 2,250 was on the march.

SIXTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, December, 1861, as the "First Battalion of Yates Sharp Shooters." The last company was mustered in, Dec. 31, 1861. The regiment was engaged at New Madrid, the siege of Corinth, Chambers' Creek, the second battle of Corinth, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, the siege of Atlanta, the investment of Savannah and the battle of Bentonville; re-enlisted as veterans, in January, 1864; was mustered out at Louisville, July 11, 1865, and finally discharged, at Chicago, July 18.

SIXTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Originally known as the "Scotch Regiment"; was organized at Chicago, and mustered in, May 1, 1862. It was captured and paroled at Harper's Ferry, and ordered to Chicago; was exchanged in April, 1863; took part in Burnside's defense of Knoxville; re-enlisted as veterans in March, 1864, and participated

in the Atlanta campaign and the "March to the Sea." It was engaged in battles at Columbia (Tenn.), Franklin and Nashville, and later near Federal Point and Smithtown, N. C., being mustered out, July 13, 1865, and receiving final payment and discharge at Chicago, July 26, 1865.

SIXTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, Mo., during September and October, 1861—being designed as a regiment of "Western Sharp Shooters" from Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana and Ohio. It was mustered in, Nov. 23, 1861, was engaged at Mount Zion (Mo.), Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, Vicksburg, the second battle of Corinth, in the Atlanta campaign, the "March to the Sea" and the campaign through the Carolinas. The regiment was variously known as the Fourteenth Missouri Volunteers, Birge's Western Sharpshooters, and the Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry. The latter (and final) name was conferred by the Secretary of War, Nov. 20, 1862. It re-enlisted (for the veteran service), in December, 1863, was mustered out at Camp Logan, Ky., July 7, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Springfield, July 15.

SIXTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, June 13, 1862, for three months' service, in response to an urgent call for the defense of Washington. The Sixty-seventh, by doing guard duty at the camps at Chicago and Springfield, relieved the veterans who were sent to the front.

SIXTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Enlisted in response to a call made by the Governor, early in the summer of 1862, for State troops to serve for three months as State Militia, and was mustered in early in June, 1862. It was afterwards mustered into the United States service as Illinois Volunteers, by petition of the men, and received marching orders, July 5, 1862; mustered out, at Springfield, Sept. 26, 1862—many of the men re-enlisting in other regiments.

SIXTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and mustered into service for three months, June 14, 1862. It remained on duty at Camp Douglas, guarding the camp and rebel prisoners.

SEVENTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Butler, near Springfield, and mustered in, July 4, 1862. It remained at Camp Butler doing guard duty. Its term of service was three months.

SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Mustered into service, July 26, 1862, at Chicago, for three months. Its service was confined to garrison duty in Illinois and Kentucky, being mustered out at Chicago, Oct. 29, 1862.

SEVENTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, as the First Regiment of the Chicago Board of Trade, and mustered into service for three years, August 23, 1862. It was engaged at Champion Hill, Vicksburg, Natchez, Franklin, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely; mustered out of service, at Vicksburg, August 6, 1865, and discharged at Chicago.

SEVENTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Recruited from the counties of Adams, Champaign, Christian, Hancock, Jackson, Logan, Piatt, Pike, Sangamon, Tazewell and Vermilion, and mustered into service at Springfield, August 21, 1862, 900 strong. It participated in the battles of Stone River, Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Burnt Hickory, Pine and Lost Mountains, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out at Nashville, June 12, 1865, and, a few days later, went to Springfield to receive pay and final discharge.

SEVENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Rockford, in August, 1862, and mustered into service September 4. It was recruited from Winnebago, Ogle and Stephenson Counties. This regiment was engaged at Perryville, Murfreesboro and Nolansville, took part in the Tullahoma campaign, and the battles of Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Tunnel Hill, and Rocky Face Ridge, the siege of Atlanta, and the battles of Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. It was mustered out at Nashville, June 10, 1865, with 343 officers and men, the aggregate number enrolled having been 1,001.

SEVENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Dixon and mustered into service, Sept. 2, 1862. The regiment participated in the battles of Perryville, Nolansville, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Dalton, Resaca, Marietta, Kenesaw, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out at Nashville, June 12, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago, July 1, following.

SEVENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Kankakee, Ill., in August, 1862, and mustered into the service, August 22, 1862; took part in the siege of Vicksburg, the engagement at Jackson, the campaign against Meridian, the expedition to Yazoo City, and the capture of Mobile, was ordered to Texas in June, 1865, and mustered out at Galveston, July 22, 1865, being paid off and disbanded at Chicago, August 4, 1865—having traveled 10,000 miles.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into service, Sept. 3, 1862, at Peoria; was engaged in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou,

Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg (including the battle of Champion Hills), the capture of Jackson, the Red River expedition, and the battles of Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill; the reduction of Forts Gaines and Morgan, and the capture of Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and Mobile. It was mustered out of service at Mobile, July 10, 1865, and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge, where it arrived, July 22, 1865, having participated in sixteen battles and sieges.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, and mustered into service, Sept. 1, 1862; participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Averysboro and Bentonville; was mustered out, June 7, 1865, and sent to Chicago, where it was paid off and discharged, June 12, 1865.

SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Mattoon, in August, 1862, and mustered into service, August 28, 1862; participated in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out, June 12, 1865; arrived at Camp Butler, June 15, and, on June 23, received final pay and discharge.

EIGHTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Centralia, Ill., in August, 1862, and mustered into service, August 25, 1862. It was engaged at Perryville, Dug's Gap, Sand Mountain and Blunt's Farm, surrendering to Forrest at the latter point. After being exchanged, it participated in the battles of Wauhatchie, Missionary Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Adairsville, Cassville, Dallas, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station and Nashville. The regiment traveled 6,000 miles and participated in more than twenty engagements. It was mustered out of service, June 10, 1865, and proceeded to Camp Butler for final pay and discharge.

EIGHTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Recruited from the counties of Perry, Franklin, Williamson, Jackson, Union, Pulaski and Alexander, and mustered into service at Anna, August 26, 1862. It participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, and in the siege and capture of Vicksburg. Later, the regiment was engaged at Fort de Russey, Alexandria, Guntown and Nashville, besides assisting in the investment of Mobile. It was mustered out at Chicago, August 5, 1864.

EIGHTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Sometimes called the "Second Hecker Regiment," in honor of Colonel Frederick Hecker, its first Colonel, and formerly Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry—being chiefly composed of German members of Chicago. It was organized at Springfield, Sept. 26, 1862, and mustered into service, Oct. 23, 1862; participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Orchard Knob, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Dallas, Marietta, Pine Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Bentonville; was mustered out of service, June 9, 1865, and returned to Chicago, June 16—having marched, during its time of service, 2,503 miles.

EIGHTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Monmouth in August, 1862, and mustered into service, August 21. It participated in repelling the rebel attack on Fort Donelson, and in numerous hard fought skirmishes in Tennessee, but was chiefly engaged in the performance of heavy guard duty and in protecting lines of communication. The regiment was mustered out at Nashville, June 26, 1865, and finally paid off and discharged at Chicago, July 4, following.

EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, in August, 1862, and mustered into service, Sept. 1, 1862, with 929 men and officers. The regiment was authorized to inscribe upon its battle-flag the names of Perryville, Stone River, Woodbury, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Dalton, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Burnt Hickory, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Franklin, and Nashville. It was mustered out, June 8, 1865.

EIGHTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Peoria, about Sept. 1, 1862, and ordered to Louisville. It took part in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Knoxville, Dalton, Rocky-Face Ridge, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Savannah, Bentonville, Goldsboro and Raleigh; was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 5, 1865, and sent to Springfield, where the regiment was paid off and discharged on the 20th of the same month.

EIGHTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, August 27, 1862, at Peoria, at which time it numbered 923 men, rank and file. It took part in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, Aversboro and Bentonville; was mustered out on June 6, 1865, at Washington, D. C., arriving

on June 11, at Chicago, where, ten days later, the men received their pay and final discharge.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Enlisted in August, 1862; was composed of companies from Hamilton, Edwards, Wayne and White Counties; was organized in the latter part of August, 1862, at Shawneetown; mustered in, Oct. 3, 1862, the muster to take effect from August 2. It took part in the siege and capture of Warrenton and Jackson, and in the entire campaign through Louisiana and Southern Mississippi, participating in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads and in numerous skirmishes among the bayous, being mustered out, June 16, 1865, and ordered to Springfield, where it arrived, June 24, 1865, and was paid off and disbanded at Camp Butler, on July 2.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, in September, 1862, and known as the "Second Board of Trade Regiment." It was mustered in, Sept. 4, 1862; was engaged at Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Pine Mountain, Mud Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp Ground, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out, June 9, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., and arrived at Chicago, June 13, 1865, where it received final pay and discharge, June 22, 1865.

EIGHTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Called the "Rail road Regiment"; was organized by the railroad companies of Illinois, at Chicago, in August, 1862, and mustered into service on the 27th of that month. It fought at Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Knoxville, Resaca, Rocky Face Ridge, Pickett's Mills, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, Spring Hill, Columbia, Franklin and Nashville; was mustered out, June 10, 1865, in the field near Nashville, Tenn.; arrived at Chicago two days later, and was finally discharged, June 24, after a service of two years, nine months and twenty-seven days.

NINETIETH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Chicago, Sept. 7, 1862; participated in the siege of Vicksburg and the campaign against Jackson, and was engaged at Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Nickajack Creek, Roswell, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Fort McAllister. After the review at Washington, the regiment was mustered out, June 6, and returned to Chicago, June 9, 1865, where it was finally discharged.

NINETY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Camp Butler, near Springfield, in August, 1862, and

mustered in on Sept. 8, 1862; participated in the campaigns against Vicksburg and New Orleans, and all along the southwestern frontier in Louisiana and Texas, as well as in the investiture and capture of Mobile. It was mustered out at Mobile, July 12, 1865, starting for home the same day, and being finally paid off and discharged on July 28, following.

NINETY-SECOND INFANTRY (Mounted). Organized and mustered into service, Sept. 4, 1862, being recruited from Ogle, Stephenson and Carroll Counties. During its term of service, the Ninety-second was in more than sixty battles and skirmishes, including Ringgold, Chickamauga, and the numerous engagements on the "March to the Sea," and during the pursuit of Johnston through the Carolinas. It was mustered out at Concord, N. C., and paid and discharged from the service at Chicago, July 10, 1865.

NINETY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, in September, 1862, and mustered in, Oct. 13, 998 strong. It participated in the movements against Jackson and Vicksburg, and was engaged at Champion Hills and at Fort Fisher; also was engaged in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Dallas, Resaca, and many minor engagements, following Sherman in his campaign through the Carolinas. Mustered out of service, June 23, 1865, and, on the 25th, arrived at Chicago, receiving final payment and discharge, July 7, 1865, the regiment having marched 2,554 miles, traveled by water, 2,296 miles, and, by railroad, 1,237 miles—total, 6,087 miles.

NINETY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Bloomington in August, 1862, and enlisted wholly in McLean County. After some warm experience in Southwest Missouri, the regiment took part in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and was, later, actively engaged in the campaigns in Louisiana and Texas. It participated in the capture of Mobile, leading the final assault. After several months of garrison duty, the regiment was mustered out at Galveston, Texas, on July 17, 1865, reaching Bloomington on August 9, following, having served just three years, marched 1,360 miles, traveled by railroad 610 miles, and, by steamer, 6,000 miles, and taken part in nine battles, sieges and skirmishes.

NINETY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Rockford and mustered into service, Sept. 4, 1862. It was recruited from the counties of McHenry and Boone—three companies from the latter and seven from the former. It took part in the campaigns in Northern Mississippi and against Vicksburg in the Red River expedition, the campaigns

against Price in Missouri and Arkansas, against Mobile and around Atlanta. Among the battles in which the regiment was engaged were those of the Tallahatchie River, Grand Gulf, Raymond, Champion Hills, Fort de Russey, Old River, Cloutierville, Mansura, Yellow Bayou, Guntown, Nashville, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee River, Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station and Nashville. The distance traveled by the regiment, while in the service, was 9,960 miles. It was transferred to the Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, August 25, 1865.

NINETY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Recruited during the months of July and August, 1862, and mustered into service, as a regiment, Sept. 6, 1862. The battles engaged in included Fort Donelson, Spring Hill, Franklin, Triune, Liberty Gap, Shelbyville, Chickamauga, Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Buzzard's Roost, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Kingston, New Hope Church, Dallas, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp Ground, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Rough and Ready, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, Franklin and Nashville. Its date of final pay and discharge was June 30, 1865.

NINETY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized in August and September, 1862, and mustered in on Sept. 16; participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River, Vicksburg, Jackson and Mobile. On July 29, 1863, it was mustered out and proceeded homeward, reaching Springfield, August 10, after an absence of three years, less a few days.

NINETY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Centra, September, 1862, and mustered in, Sept. 3; took part in engagements at Chickamauga, McMinnville, Farmington and Selma, besides many others of less note. It was mustered out, June 27, 1865, the recruits being transferred to the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers. The regiment arrived at Springfield, June 30, and received final payment and discharge, July 7, 1865.

NINETY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized in Pike County and mustered in at Florence, August 23, 1862; participated in the following battles and skirmishes: Beaver Creek, Hartsville, Magnolia Hills, Raymond, Champion Hills, Black River, Vicksburg, Jackson, Fort Esperanza, Grand Coteau, Fish River, Spanish Fort and Blakely; days under fire, 62; miles traveled, 5,000; men killed in battle, 38; men died of wounds and disease, 149; men discharged for disability, 127; men deserted, 35; officers killed in battle, 3.

officers died, 2; officers resigned, 26. The regiment was mustered out at Baton Rouge, July 31, 1865, and paid off and discharged, August 9, following.

ONE HUNDREDTH INFANTRY. Organized at Joliet, in August, 1862, and mustered in, August 30. The entire regiment was recruited in Will County. It was engaged at Bardstown, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Nashville; was mustered out of service, June 12, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., and arrived at Chicago, June 15, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST INFANTRY. Organized at Jacksonville during the latter part of the month of August, 1862, and, on Sept. 2, 1862, was mustered in. It participated in the battles of Wauhatchie, Chattanooga, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw and Pine Mountains, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Averysboro and Bentonville. On Dec. 20, 1862, five companies were captured at Holly Springs, Miss., paroled and sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and formally exchanged in June, 1863. On the 7th of June, 1865, it was mustered out, and started for Springfield, where, on the 21st of June, it was paid off and disbanded.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Knoxville, in August, 1862, and mustered in, September 1 and 2. It was engaged at Resaca, Camp Creek, Burnt Hickory, Big Shanty, Peach Tree Creek and Averysboro; mustered out of service June 6, 1865, and started home, arriving at Chicago on the 9th, and, June 14, received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD INFANTRY. Recruited wholly in Fulton County, and mustered into the service, Oct. 2, 1862. It took part in the Grierson raid, the sieges of Vicksburg, Jackson, Atlanta and Savannah, and the battles of Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain and Griswoldsville; was also in the campaign through the Carolinas. The regiment was mustered out at Louisville, June 21, and received final discharge at Chicago, July 9, 1865. The original strength of the regiment was 808, and 84 recruits were enlisted.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Ottawa, in August, 1862, and composed almost entirely of La Salle County men. The regiment was engaged in the battles of Hartsview, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Utoy Creek, Jonesboro and Bentonville, besides many severe skirmishes; was mustered out at Washing-

ton, D. C., June 6, 1865, and, a few days later, received final discharge at Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, Sept. 2, 1862, at Dixon, and participated in the Atlanta campaign, being engaged at Resaca, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta and almost constantly skirmishing, also took part in the "March to the Sea" and the campaign in the Carolinas, including the siege of Savannah and the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville. It was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 7, 1865, and paid off and discharged at Chicago, June 17.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Lincoln, Sept. 18, 1862, eight of the ten companies having been recruited in Logan County, the other two being from Sangamon and Menard Counties. It aided in the defense of Jackson, Tenn., where Company "C" was captured and paroled, being exchanged in the summer of 1863; took part in the siege of Vicksburg, the Yazoo expedition, the capture of Little Rock, the battle of Clarendon, and performed service at various points in Arkansas. It was mustered out, July 12, 1865, at Pine Bluff, Ark., and arrived at Springfield, July 24, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Springfield, Sept. 4, 1862; was composed of six companies from DeWitt and four companies from Piatt County. It was engaged at Campbell's Station, Dandridge, Rocky-Face Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Spring Hill, Franklin, Nashville and Fort Anderson, and mustered out, June 21, 1865, at Salisbury, N. C., reaching Springfield, for final payment and discharge, July 2, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Peoria, and mustered into service, August 28, 1862; took part in the first expedition against Vicksburg and in the battles of Arkansas Post (Fort Hindman), Port Gibson and Champion Hills; in the capture of Vicksburg, the battle of Guntown, the reduction of Spanish Fort, and the capture of Mobile. It was mustered out at Vicksburg, August 5, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, August 11.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH INFANTRY. Recruited from Union and Pulaski Counties and mustered into the service, Sept. 11, 1862. Owing to its number being greatly reduced, it was consolidated with the Eleventh Infantry in April, 1863. (*See Eleventh Infantry.*)

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Anna and mustered in, Sept. 11, 1862; was

engaged at Stone River, Woodbury, and in numerous skirmishes in Kentucky and Tennessee. In May, 1863, the regiment was consolidated, its numbers having been greatly reduced. Subsequently it participated in the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, the battles around Atlanta and the campaign through the Carolinas, being present at Johnston's surrender. The regiment was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 5, 1865, and received final discharge at Chicago, June 15. The enlisted men whose term of service had not expired at date of muster-out, were consolidated into four companies and transferred to the Sixtieth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH INFANTRY. Recruited from Marion, Clay, Washington, Clinton and Wayne Counties, and mustered into the service at Salem, Sept. 18, 1862. The regiment aided in the capture of Decatur, Ala.; took part in the Atlanta campaign, being engaged at Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Atlanta and Jonesboro; participated in the "March to the Sea" and the campaign in the Carolinas, taking part in the battles of Fort McAllister and Bentonville. It was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 7, 1865, receiving final discharge at Springfield, June 27, having traveled 3,736 miles, of which 1,836 was on the march.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Peoria, Sept. 20 and 22, 1862; participated in the campaign in East Tennessee, under Burnside, and in that against Atlanta, under Sherman; was also engaged in the battles of Columbia, Franklin and Nashville, and the capture of Fort Anderson and Wilmington. It was mustered out at Goldsboro, N. C., June 20, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago, July 7, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH INFANTRY. Left Camp Hancock (near Chicago) for the front, Nov. 6, 1862; was engaged in the Tallahatchie expedition, participated in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, and was sent North to guard prisoners and recruit. The regiment also took part in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, was mustered out, June 20, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago, five days later.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized in July and August, 1862, and mustered in at Springfield, Sept. 18, being recruited from Cass, Menard and Sangamon Counties. The regiment participated in the battle of Jackson (Miss.), the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and in the battles of Guntown and Harrisville, the pursuit

of Price through Missouri, the battle of Nashville, and the capture of Mobile. It was mustered out at Vicksburg, August 3, 1865, receiving final payment and discharge at Springfield, August 15, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH INFANTRY. Ordered to the front from Springfield, Oct. 4, 1862; was engaged at Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Tunnel Hill, Resaca and in all the principal battles of the Atlanta campaign, and in the defense of Nashville and pursuit of Hood; was mustered out of service, June 11, 1865, and received final pay and discharge, June 23, 1865, at Springfield.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH INFANTRY. Recruited almost wholly from Macon County, numbering 980 officers and men when it started from Decatur for the front on Nov. 8, 1862. It participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Stone Mountain, Atlanta, Fort McAllister and Bentonville, and was mustered out, June 7, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in, Sept. 19, 1862; participated in the Meridian campaign, the Red River expedition (assisting in the capture of Fort de Russey), and in the battles of Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Franklin, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. It was mustered out at Springfield, August 5, 1865, having traveled 9,276 miles, 2,807 of which were marched.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered into the service at Springfield, Nov. 7, 1862; was engaged at Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Fort Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Jackson (Miss.), Grand Coteau, Jackson (La.), and Amite River. The regiment was mounted, Oct. 11, 1863, and dismounted, May 22, 1865. Oct. 1, 1865, it was mustered out, and finally discharged, Oct. 13. At the date of the muster-in, the regiment numbered 820 men and officers, received 283 recruits, making a total of 1,103; at muster-out it numbered 523. Distance marched, 2,000 miles; total distance traveled, 5,700 miles.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, in September, 1862, and was mustered into the United States service October 10; was engaged in the Red River campaign and in the battles of Shreveport, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Fort

Blakely. Its final muster-out took place at Mobile, August 26, 1865, and its discharge at Springfield.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY INFANTRY. Mustered into the service, Oct. 28, 1862, at Springfield; was mustered out, Sept. 7, 1865, and received final payment and discharge, September 19, at Springfield.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY. (The organization of this regiment was not completed.)

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Carlinville, in August, 1862, and mustered into the service, Sept. 4, with 960 enlisted men. It participated in the battles of Tupelo and Nashville, and in the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, and was mustered out, July 15, 1865, at Mobile, and finally discharged at Springfield, August 4.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Mattoon, Sept. 6, 1862; participated in the battles of Perryville, Milton, Hoover's Gap, and Farmington; also took part in the entire Atlanta campaign, marching as cavalry and fighting as infantry. Later, it served as mounted infantry in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, taking a prominent part in the capture of Selma. The regiment was discharged at Springfield, July 11, 1865—the recruits, whose terms had not expired, being transferred to the Sixty-first Volunteer Infantry.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Mustered into the service, Sept. 10, 1862, at Springfield; took part in the Vicksburg campaign and in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond and Champion Hills, the siege of Vicksburg, the Meridian raid, the Yazoo expedition, and the capture of Mobile. On the 16th of August, 1865, eleven days less than three years after the first company went into camp at Springfield, the regiment was mustered out at Chicago. Colonel Howe's history of the battle-flag of the regiment, stated that it had been borne 4,100 miles, in fourteen skirmishes, ten battles and two sieges of forty-seven days and nights, and thirteen days and nights, respectively.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service, Sept. 3, 1862; participated in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro, and in the "March to the Sea" and the Carolina campaign, being engaged at Avery'sboro and Bentonville. It was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 9, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Alton and mustered in, Sept. 4, 1862, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg. Six companies were engaged in skirmish line near Humboldt, Tenn., and the regiment took part in the capture of Little Rock and in the fight at Clarendon, Ark. It was mustered out July 12, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Chicago, Sept. 6, 1862; took part in the first campaign against Vicksburg, and in the battle of Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg under Grant, the capture of Jackson (Miss.), the battles of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, the Meridian raid, and in the fighting at Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro; also accompanied Sherman in his march through Georgia and the Carolinas, taking part in the battle of Bentonville; was mustered out at Chicago June 17, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Mustered in, Dec. 18, 1862, but remained in service less than five months, when, its number of officers and men having been reduced from 860 to 161 (largely by desertions), a number of officers were dismissed, and the few remaining officers and men were formed into a detachment, and transferred to another Illinois regiment.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Pontiac, in August, 1862, and mustered into the service Sept. 8. Prior to May, 1864, the regiment was chiefly engaged in garrison duty. It marched with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign and through Georgia and the Carolinas, and took part in the battles of Resaca, Buzzard's Roost, Lost Mountain, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Avery'sboro and Bentonville. It received final pay and discharge at Chicago, June 10, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, Oct. 25, 1862; was engaged at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Jackson (Miss.), and in the Red River expedition. While on this expedition almost the entire regiment was captured at the battle of Mansfield, and not paroled until near the close of the war. The remaining officers and men were consolidated with the Seventy-seventh Infantry in January, 1865, and participated in the capture of Mobile. Six months later its regimental reorganization, as the One Hundred and Thirtieth, was ordered. It was mustered out at New Orleans, August 15, 1865, and discharged at Springfield, August 31.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Organized in September, 1862, and mustered into the service, Nov. 13, with 115 men, exclusive of officers. In October, 1863, it was consolidated with the Twenty-ninth Infantry, and ceased to exist as a separate organization. Up to that time the regiment had been in but a few conflicts and in no pitched battle.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago and mustered in for 100 days from June 1, 1861. The regiment remained on duty at Paducah until the expiration of its service, when it moved to Chicago, and was mustered out, Oct. 17, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in for one hundred days, May 31, 1864; was engaged during its term of service in guarding prisoners of war at Rock Island; was mustered out, Sept. 4, 1864, at Camp Butler.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago and mustered in, May 31, 1864, for 100 days; was assigned to garrison duty at Columbus, Ky., and mustered out of service, Oct. 25, 1864, at Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered in for 100-days' service at Mattoon, June 6, 1864, having a strength of 852 men. It was chiefly engaged, during its term of service, in doing garrison duty and guarding railroads. It was mustered out at Springfield, Sept. 28, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Enlisted about the first of May, 1864, for 100 days, and went into camp at Centralia, Ill., but was not mustered into service until June 1, following. Its principal service was garrison duty, with occasional scouts and raids amongst guerrillas. At the end of its term of service the regiment re-enlisted for fifteen days; was mustered out at Springfield, Oct. 22, 1864, and discharged eight days later.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, with ex-Gov. John Wood as its Colonel, and mustered in, June 5, 1864, for 190 days. Was on duty at Memphis, Tenn., and mustered out of service at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 4, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Quincy, and mustered in, June 21, 1864, for 100 days; was assigned to garrison duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and in Western Missouri. It was mustered out of service at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 14, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service as a 100-day's regi-

ment, at Peoria, June 1, 1864; was engaged in garrison duty at Columbus and Cairo, in making reprisals for guerrilla raids, and in the pursuit of the Confederate General Price in Missouri. The latter service was rendered, at the President's request, after the term of enlistment had expired. It was mustered out at Peoria, Oct. 25, 1864, having been in the service nearly five months.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH INFANTRY. Organized as a 100-days' regiment, at Springfield, June 18, 1864, and mustered into service on that date. The regiment was engaged in guarding railroads between Memphis and Holly Springs, and in garrison duty at Memphis. After the term of enlistment had expired and the regiment had been mustered out, it aided in the pursuit of General Price through Missouri; was finally discharged at Chicago, after serving about five months.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Mustered into service as a 100-days' regiment, at Elgin, June 16, 1864—strength, 813 men; departed for the field, June 27, 1864; was mustered out at Chicago, Oct. 19, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Freeport as a battalion of eight companies, and sent to Camp Butler, where two companies were added and the regiment mustered into service for 100 days, June 18, 1864. It was ordered to Memphis, Tenn., five days later, and assigned to duty at White's Station, eleven miles from that city, where it was employed in guarding the Memphis & Charleston railroad. It was mustered out at Chicago, on Oct. 27, 1864, the men having voluntarily served one month beyond their term of enlistment.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Mattoon, and mustered in, June 11, 1864, for 100 days. It was assigned to garrison duty, and mustered out at Mattoon, Sept. 26, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Alton, in 1864, as a one-year regiment; was mustered into the service, Oct. 21, its strength being 1,159 men. It was mustered out, July 14, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Mustered into service at Springfield, June 9, 1864; strength, 880 men. It departed for the field, June 12, 1864; was mustered out, Sept. 23, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Sept. 18, 1864, for one year. Was assigned to the duty of guarding drafted men at Brighton, Quincy, Jacksonville

and Springfield, and mustered out at Springfield, July 5, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, and mustered into service for one year, Feb. 18 and 19, 1865; was engaged chiefly on guard or garrison duty, in scouting and in skirmishing with guerrillas. Mustered out at Nashville, Jan. 22, 1866, and received final discharge at Springfield, Feb. 4.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Feb. 21, 1865, for the term of one year; was assigned to garrison and guard duty and mustered out, Sept. 5, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn.; arrived at Springfield, Sept. 9, 1865, where it was paid off and discharged.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Feb. 11, 1865, and mustered in for one year; was engaged in garrison and guard duty; mustered out, Jan. 27, 1866, at Dalton, Ga., and ordered to Springfield, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, and mustered in, Feb. 14, 1865, for one year; was on duty in Tennessee and Georgia, guarding railroads and garrisoning towns. It was mustered out, Jan. 16, 1866, at Atlanta, Ga., and ordered to Springfield, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY. This regiment was organized at Quincy, Ill., and mustered into the United States service, Feb. 23, 1865, and was composed of companies from various parts of the State, recruited, under the call of Dec. 19, 1864. It was engaged in guard duty, with a few guerrilla skirmishes, and was present at the surrender of General Warford's army, at Kingston, Ga.; was mustered out at Columbus, Ga., Jan. 24, 1866, and ordered to Springfield, where it received final payment and discharge, Feb. 8, 1866.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered in, Feb. 18, 1865, for one year; was mustered out of service, to date Sept. 11, at Memphis, Tenn., and arrived at Camp Butler, Sept. 9, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY. Organized at Chicago, and mustered in, Feb. 27, 1865, for one year; was not engaged in any battles. It was mustered out, Sept. 15, 1865, and moved to Springfield, Ill., and, Sept. 24, received final pay and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield, Feb. 21, 1865, for one year. Sept. 18, 1865, the regiment was

mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge, where it arrived, Sept. 22; was paid off and discharged at Camp Butler, Sept. 29.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered in, Feb. 28, 1865, for one year, 904 strong. On Sept. 4, 1865, it was mustered out of service, and moved to Camp Butler, where it received final pay and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH INFANTRY. Organized and mustered in during the months of February and March, 1865, from the northern counties of the State, for the term of one year. The officers of the regiment have left no written record of its history, but its service seems to have been rendered chiefly in Tennessee in the neighborhood of Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga. Judging by the muster-rolls of the Adjutant-General, the regiment would appear to have been greatly depleted by desertions and otherwise, the remnant being finally mustered out, Sept. 20, 1865.

FIRST CAVALRY. Organized — consisting of seven companies, A, B, C, D, E, F and G — at Alton, in 1861, and mustered into the United States service, July 3. After some service in Missouri, the regiment participated in the battle of Lexington, in that State, and was surrendered, with the remainder of the garrison, Sept. 20, 1861. The officers were paroled, and the men sworn not to take up arms again until discharged. No exchange having been effected in November, the non-commissioned officers and privates were ordered to Springfield and discharged. In June, 1862, the regiment was reorganized at Benton Barracks, Mo., being afterwards employed in guarding supply trains and supply depots at various points. Mustered out, at Benton Barracks, July 14, 1862.

SECOND CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield and mustered into service, August 12, 1861, with Company M (which joined the regiment some months later), numbering 47 commissioned officers and 1,040 enlisted men. This number was increased by recruits and re-enlistments, during its four and a half year's term of service, to 2,236 enlisted men and 145 commissioned officers. It was engaged at Belmont; a portion of the regiment took part in the battles at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Shiloh, another portion at Merriweather's Ferry, Dover and Holly Springs, and participated in the investment of Vicksburg. In January, 1864, the major part of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, later, participating in the

Red River expedition and the investment of Fort Blakely. It was mustered out at San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 22, 1865, and finally paid and discharged at Springfield, Jan. 3, 1866.

THIRD CAVALRY. Composed of twelve companies, from various localities in the State, the grand total of company officers and enlisted men, under the first organization, being 1,433. It was organized at Springfield, in August, 1861; participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Haines' Bluff, Arkansas Post, Fort Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and the siege of Vicksburg. In July, 1864, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. The remainder were mustered out, Sept. 5, 1864. The veterans participated in the repulse of Forrest, at Memphis, and in the battles of Lawrenceburg, Spring Hill, Campbellsville and Franklin. From May to October, 1865, engaged in service against the Indians in the Northwest. The regiment was mustered out at Springfield, Oct. 18, 1865.

FOURTH CAVALRY. Mustered into service, Sept. 26, 1861, and participated in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and Shiloh; in the siege of Corinth, and in many engagements of less historic note; was mustered out at Springfield in November, 1864. By order of the War Department, of June 18, 1865, the members of the regiment whose terms had not expired, were consolidated with the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry.

FIFTH CAVALRY. Organized at Camp Butler, in November, 1861; took part in the Meridian raid and the expedition against Jackson, Miss., and in numerous minor expeditions, doing effective work at Canton, Grenada, Woodville, and other points. On Jan. 1, 1864, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. Its final muster-out took place, Oct. 27, 1865, and it received final payment and discharge, October 30.

SIXTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield, Nov. 19, 1861; participated in Sherman's advance upon Grenada; in the Grierson raid through Mississippi and Louisiana, the siege of Port Hudson, the battles of Moscow (Tenn.), West Point (Miss.), Franklin and Nashville; re-enlisted as veterans, March 30, 1864; was mustered out at Selma, Ala., Nov. 5, 1865, and received discharge, November 20, at Springfield.

SEVENTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield, and was mustered into service, Oct. 13, 1861. It participated in the battles of Farmington, Iuka, Corinth (second battle); in Grierson's raid through Mississippi and Louisiana; in the engagement at Plain Store (La.), and the investment of Port Hudson. In March, 1864, 288

officers and men re-enlisted as veterans. The non-veterans were engaged at Guntown, and the entire regiment took part in the battle of Franklin. After the close of hostilities, it was stationed in Alabama and Mississippi, until the latter part of October, 1865; was mustered out at Nashville, and finally discharged at Springfield, Nov. 17, 1865.

EIGHTH CAVALRY. Organized at St. Charles, Ill., and mustered in, Sept. 18, 1861. The regiment was ordered to Virginia, and participated in the general advance on Manassas in March, 1862; was engaged at Mechanicsville, Gaines' Hill, Malvern Hill, Sugar Loaf Mountain, Middletown, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Sulphur Springs, Warrenton, Rapidan Station, Northern Neck, Gettysburg, Williamsburg, Funkstown, Falling Water, Chester Gap, Sandy Hook, Culpepper, Brandy Station, and in many raids and skirmishes. It was mustered out of service at Benton Barracks, Mo., July 17, 1865, and ordered to Chicago, where it received final payment and discharge.

NINTH CAVALRY. Organized at Chicago, in the autumn of 1861, and mustered in, November 30; was engaged at Coldwater, Grenada, Wyatt, Saulsbury, Moscow, Guntown, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Hurricane Creek, Lawrenceburg, Campbellsville, Franklin and Nashville. The regiment re-enlisted as veterans, March 16, 1864; was mustered out of service at Selma, Ala., Oct. 31, 1865, and ordered to Springfield, where the men received final payment and discharge.

TENTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield in the latter part of September, 1861, and mustered into service, Nov. 27, 1861, was engaged at Prairie Grove, Cotton Plant, Arkansas Post, in the Yazoo Pass expedition, at Richmond (La.), Brownsville, Bayou Metee, Bayou La Fourche and Little Rock. In February, 1864, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, the non-veterans accompanying General Banks in his Red River expedition. On Jan. 27, 1865, the veterans, and recruits were consolidated with the Fifteenth Cavalry, and all reorganized under the name of the Tenth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Cavalry. Mustered out of service at San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 22, 1865, and received final discharge at Springfield, Jan. 6, 1866.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY. Robert G. Ingersoll of Peoria, and Basil D. Meeks, of Woodford County, obtained permission to raise a regiment of cavalry, and recruiting commenced in October, 1861. The regiment was recruited from the counties of Peoria, Fulton, Tazewell, Woodford,

Marshall, Stark, Knox, Henderso and Warren; was mustered into the service at Peoria, Dec. 20, 1861, and was first under fire at Shiloh. It also took part in the raid in the rear of Corinth, and in the battles of Bolivar, Corinth (second battle), Iuka, Lexington and Jackson (Tenn.); in McPherson's expedition to Canton and Sherman's Meridian raid, in the relief of Yazoo City, and in numerous less important raids and skirmishes. Most of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans in December, 1863; the non-veterans being mustered out at Memphis, in the autumn of 1864. The veterans were mustered out at the same place, Sept. 30, 1865, and discharged at Springfield, October 20.

TWELFTH CAVALRY. Organized at Springfield, in February, 1862, and remained there guarding rebel prisoners until June 25, when it was mounted and sent to Martinsburg, Va. It was engaged at Fredericksburg, Williamsport, Falling Waters, the Rapidan and Stevensburg. On Nov. 26, 1863, the regiment was relieved from service and ordered home to reorganize as veterans. Subsequently it joined Banks in the Red River expedition and in Davidson's expedition against Mobile. While at Memphis the Twelfth Cavalry was consolidated into an eight-company organization, and the Fourth Cavalry, having previously been consolidated into a battalion of five companies, was consolidated with the Twelfth. The consolidated regiment was mustered out at Houston, Texas, May 29, 1866, and on June 18, received final pay and discharge at Springfield.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY. Organized at Chicago, in December, 1861; moved to the front from Benton Barracks, Mo., in February, 1862, and was engaged in the following battles and skirmishes (all in Missouri and Arkansas): Putnam's Ferry, Cotton Plant, Union City (twice), Camp Pillow, Bloomfield (first and second battles), Van Buren, Allen, Eleven Point River, Jackson, White River, Chalk Bluff, Bushy Creek, near Helena, Grand Prairie, White River, Deadman's Lake, Brownsville, Bayou Metoe, Austin, Little Rock, Benton, Batesville, Pine Bluff, Arkadelphia, Okolona, Little Missouri River, Prairie du Anne, Camden, Jenkins' Ferry, Cross Roads, Mount Elba, Douglas Landing and Monticello. The regiment was mustered out, August 31, 1865, and received final pay and discharge at Springfield, Sept. 13, 1865.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY. Mustered into service at Peoria, in January and February, 1863; participated in the battle of Cumberland Gap, in the defense of Knoxville and the pursuit of Long-

street, in the engagements at Bean Station and Danville, in the Macon raid, and in the cavalry battle at Sunshine Church. In the latter General Stoneman surrendered, but the Fourteenth cut its way out. On their retreat the men were betrayed by a guide and the regiment badly cut up and scattered, those escaping being hunted by soldiers with bloodhounds. Later, it was engaged at Waynesboro and in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and was mustered out at Nashville, July 31, 1865, having marched over 10,000 miles, exclusive of duty done by detachments.

FIFTEENTH CAVALRY. Composed of companies originally independent, attached to infantry regiments and acting as such; participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the siege and capture of Corinth. Regimental organization was effected in the spring of 1863, and thereafter it was engaged chiefly in scouting and post duty. It was mustered out at Springfield, August 25, 1864, the recruits (whose term of service had not expired) being consolidated with the Tenth Cavalry.

SIXTEENTH CAVALRY. Composed principally of Chicago men—Thieleman's and Schambeck's Cavalry Companies, raised at the outset of the war, forming the nucleus of the regiment. The former served as General Sherman's body-guard for some time. Captain Thieleman was made a Major and authorized to raise a battalion, the two companies named thenceforth being known as Thieleman's Battalion. In September, 1862, the War Department authorized the extension of the battalion to a regiment, and, on the 11th of June, 1863, the regimental organization was completed. It took part in the East Tennessee campaign, a portion of the regiment aiding in the defense of Knoxville; a part garrisoning Cumberland Gap, and one battalion being captured by Longstreet. The regiment also participated in the battles of Rocky Face Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Kingston, Cassville, Cartersville, Allatoona, Kenesaw, Lost Mountain, Mines Ridge, Powder Springs, Chattahoochee, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville. It arrived in Chicago, August 23, 1865, for final payment and discharge, having marched about 5,000 miles and engaged in thirty-one battles, besides numerous skirmishes.

SEVENTEENTH CAVALRY. Mustered into service in January and February, 1864; aided in the repulse of Price at Jefferson City, Mo., and was engaged at Booneville, Independence, Mine Creek, and Fort Scott, besides doing garrison duty, scouting and raiding. It was mustered

out in November and December, 1865, at Leavenworth, Kan. Gov. John L. Beveridge, who had previously been a Captain and Major of the Eighth Cavalry, was the Colonel of this regiment.

FIRST LIGHT ARTILLERY. Consisted of ten batteries. Battery A was organized under the first call for State troops, April 21, 1861, but not mustered into the three years' service until July 16; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, and in the Atlanta campaign; was in reserve at Champion Hills and Nashville, and mustered out July 8, 1865, at Chicago.

Battery B was organized in April, 1861, engaged at Belmont, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, in the siege of Corinth and at La Grange, Holly Springs, Memphis, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, Mechanicsburg, Richmond (La.), the Atlanta campaign and the battle of Nashville. The Battery was reorganized by consolidation with Battery A, and mustered out at Chicago, July 2, 1865.

Battery D was organized at Cairo, Sept. 2, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson and at Shiloh, and mustered out, July 28, 1865, at Chicago.

Battery E was organized at Camp Douglas and mustered into service, Dec. 19, 1861; was engaged at Shiloh, Corinth, Jackson, Vicksburg, Gun-town, Pontotoc, Tupelo and Nashville, and mustered out at Louisville, Dec. 24, 1864.

Battery F was recruited at Dixon and mustered in at Springfield, Feb. 25, 1862. It took part in the siege of Corinth and the Yocona expedition, and was consolidated with the other batteries in the regiment, March 7, 1865.

Battery G was organized at Cairo and mustered in Sept. 28, 1861; was engaged in the siege and the second battle of Corinth, and mustered out at Springfield, July 24, 1865.

Battery H was recruited in and about Chicago, during January and February, 1862; participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Vicksburg, and in the Atlanta campaign, the "March to the Sea," and through the Carolinas with Sherman.

Battery I was organized at Camp Douglas and mustered in, Feb. 10, 1862; was engaged at Shiloh, in the Tallahatchie raid, the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, and in the battles of Chattanooga and Vicksburg. It was veteranized, March 17, 1864, and was mustered out, July 26, 1865.

Battery K was organized at Shawneetown and mustered in, Jan. 9, 1862, participated in Burn-

side's campaign in Tennessee, and in the capture of Knoxville. Part of the men were mustered out at Springfield in June, 1865, and the remainder at Chicago in July.

Battery M was organized at Camp Douglas and mustered into the service, August 12, 1862, for three years. It served through the Chickamauga campaign, being engaged at Chickamauga; also was engaged at Missionary Ridge, was besieged at Chattanooga, and took part in all the important battles of the Atlanta campaign. It was mustered out at Chicago, July 24, 1864, having traveled 3,192 miles and been under fire 178 days.

SECOND LIGHT ARTILLERY. Consisted of nine batteries. Battery A was organized at Peoria, and mustered into service, May 23, 1861; served in Missouri and Arkansas, doing brilliant work at Pea Ridge. It was mustered out of service at Springfield, July 27, 1865.

Battery D was organized at Cairo, and mustered into service in December, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Jackson, Meridian and Decatur, and mustered out at Louisville, Nov. 21, 1864.

Battery E was organized at St. Louis, Mo., in August, 1861, and mustered into service, August 20, at that point. It was engaged at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and in the siege of Corinth and the Yocona expedition—was consolidated with Battery A.

Battery F was organized at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and mustered in, Dec. 11, 1861; was engaged at Shiloh, in the siege and second battle of Corinth, and the Meridian campaign; also at Kennesaw, Atlanta and Jonesboro. It was mustered out, July 27, 1865, at Springfield.

Battery H was organized at Springfield, December, 1861, and mustered in, Dec. 31, 1861; was engaged at Fort Donelson and in the siege of Fort Pillow; veteranized, Jan. 1, 1864, was mounted as cavalry the following summer, and mustered out at Springfield, July 29, 1865.

Battery I was recruited in Will County, and mustered into service at Camp Butler, Dec. 31, 1861. It participated in the siege of Island No. 10, in the advance upon Corinth, and in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Chattanooga. It was veteranized, Jan. 1, 1864, marched with Sherman to Atlanta, and thence to Savannah and through the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Springfield.

Battery K was organized at Springfield and mustered in Dec. 31, 1863; was engaged at Fort Pillow, the capture of Clarkston, Mo., and the

siege of Vicksburg. It was mustered out, July 14, 1865, at Chicago.

Battery L was organized at Chicago and mustered in, Feb. 28, 1862; participated in the advance on Corinth, the battle of Hatchie and the advance on the Tallahatchie, and was mustered out at Chicago, August 9, 1865.

Battery M was organized at Chicago, and mustered in at Springfield, June, 1862; was engaged at Jonesboro, Blue Spring, Blountsville and Rogersville, being finally consolidated with other batteries of the regiment.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE BATTERY. Organized through the efforts of the Chicago Board of Trade, which raised \$15,000 for its equipment, within forty-eight hours. It was mustered into service, August 1, 1862, was engaged at Lawrenceburg, Murfreesboro, Stone River, Chickamauga, Farmington, Decatur (Ga.), Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Nashville, Selma and Columbus (Ga.) It was mustered out at Chicago, June 30, 1865, and paid in full, July 3, having marched 5,268 miles and traveled by rail 1,231 miles. The battery was in eleven of the hardest battles fought in the West, and in twenty-six minor battles, being in action forty-two times while on scouts, reconnaissances or outpost duty.

CHICAGO MERCANTILE BATTERY. Recruited and organized under the auspices of the Mercantile Association, an association of prominent and patriotic merchants of the City of Chicago. It was mustered into service, August 29, 1862, at Camp Douglas, participated in the Tallahatchie and Yazoo expeditions, the first attack upon Vicksburg, the battle of Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, the battles of Magnolia Hills, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge and Jackson (Miss.); also took part in Banks' Red River expedition; was mustered out at Chicago, and received final payment, July 10, 1865, having traveled, by river, sea and land, over 11,000 miles.

SPRINGFIELD LIGHT ARTILLERY. Recruited principally from the cities of Springfield, Belleville and Wenona, and mustered into service at Springfield, for the term of three years, August 21, 1862, numbering 199 men and officers. It participated in the capture of Little Rock and in the Red River expedition, and was mustered out at Springfield, 114 strong, June 30, 1865.

COGSWELL'S BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY. Organized at Ottawa, Ill., and mustered in, Nov. 11, 1861, as Company A (Artillery) Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers, Colonel Cushman commanding the regiment. It participated in the

advance on Corinth, the siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Missionary Ridge, and the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, near Mobile. The regiment was mustered out at Springfield, August 14, 1865, having served three years and nine months, marched over 7,500 miles, and participated in seven sieges and battles.

STURGES RIFLES. An independent company, organized at Chicago, armed, equipped and subsisted for nearly two months, by the patriotic generosity of Mr. Solomon Sturges; was mustered into service, May 6, 1861; in June following, was ordered to West Virginia, serving as body-guard of General McClellan; was engaged at Rich Mountain, in the siege of Yorktown, and in the seven days' battle of the Chickahominy. A portion of the company was at Antietam, the remainder having been detached as foragers, scouts, etc. It was mustered out at Washington, Nov. 25, 1862.

WAR, THE SPANISH-AMERICAN. The oppressions and misrule which had characterized the administration of affairs by the Spanish Government and its agents for generations, in the Island of Cuba, culminated, in April, 1898, in mutual declarations of war between Spain and the United States. The causes leading up to this result were the injurious effects upon American commerce and the interests of American citizens owning property in Cuba, as well as the constant expense imposed upon the Government of the United States in the maintenance of a large navy along the South Atlantic coast to suppress filibustering, superadded to the friction and unrest produced among the people of this country by the long continuance of disorders and abuses so near to our own shores, which aroused the sympathy and indignation of the entire civilized world. For three years a large proportion of the Cuban population had been in open rebellion against the Spanish Government, and, while the latter had imported a large army to the island and subjected the insurgents and their families and sympathizers to the grossest cruelties, not even excepting torture and starvation itself, their policy had failed to bring the insurgents into subjection or to restore order. In this condition of affairs the United States Government had endeavored, through negotiation, to secure a mitigation of the evils complained of, by a modification of the Spanish policy of government in the island; but all suggestions in this direction had either been resented by Spain as unwarrantable interference in her affairs, or promises of reform, when made, had been as invariably broken.

In the meantime an increasing sentiment had been growing up in the United States in favor of conceding belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents, or the recognition of their independence, which found expression in measures proposed in Congress—all offers of friendly intervention by the United States having been rejected by Spain with evidences of indignation. Compelled, at last, to recognize its inability to subdue the insurrection, the Spanish Government, in November, 1897, made a pretense of tendering autonomy to the Cuban people, with the privilege of amnesty to the insurgents on laying down their arms. The long duration of the war and the outrages perpetrated upon the helpless "reconcentrados," coupled with the increased confidence of the insurgents in the final triumph of their cause, rendered this movement—even if intended to be carried out to the letter—of no avail. The proffer came too late, and was promptly rejected.

In this condition of affairs and with a view to greater security for American interests, the American battleship *Maine* was ordered to Havana, on Jan. 24, 1898. It arrived in Havana Harbor the following day, and was anchored at a point designated by the Spanish commander. On the night of February 15, following, it was blown up and destroyed by some force, as shown by after investigation, applied from without. Of a crew of 354 men belonging to the vessel at the time, 266 were either killed outright by the explosion, or died from their wounds. Not only the American people, but the entire civilized world, was shocked by the catastrophe. An act of horrible treachery had been perpetrated against an American vessel and its crew on a peaceful mission in the harbor of a professedly friendly nation.

The successive steps leading to actual hostilities were rapid and eventful. One of the earliest and most significant of these was the passage, by a unanimous vote of both houses of Congress, on March 9, of an appropriation placing \$50,000,000 in the hands of the President as an emergency fund for purposes of national defense. This was followed, two days later, by an order for the mobilization of the army. The more important events following this step were: An order, under date of April 5, withdrawing American consuls from Spanish stations; the departure, on April 9, of Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee from Havana; April 19, the adoption by Congress of concurrent resolutions declaring Cuba independent and directing the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States to put an end to

Spanish authority in the island; April 20, the sending to the Spanish Government, by the President, of an ultimatum in accordance with this act; April 21, the delivery to Minister Woodford, at Madrid, of his passports without waiting for the presentation of the ultimatum, with the departure of the Spanish Minister from Washington; April 23, the issue of a call by the President for 125,000 volunteers; April 24, the final declaration of war by Spain; April 25, the adoption by Congress of a resolution declaring that war had existed from April 21; on the same date an order to Admiral Dewey, in command of the Asiatic Squadron at Hongkong, to sail for Manila with a view to investing that city and blockading Philippine ports.

The chief events subsequent to the declaration of war embraced the following: May 1, the destruction by Admiral Dewey's squadron of the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manila; May 19, the arrival of the Spanish Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago de Cuba; May 25, a second call by the President for 75,000 volunteers; July 3, the attempt of Cervera's fleet to escape, and its destruction off Santiago; July 17, the surrender of Santiago to the forces under General Shafter; July 30, the statement by the President, through the French Ambassador at Washington, of the terms on which the United States would consent to make peace; August 9, acceptance of the peace terms by Spain, followed, three days later, by the signing of the peace protocol; September 9, the appointment by the President of Peace Commissioners on the part of the United States; Sept. 18, the announcement of the Peace Commissioners selected by Spain; October 1, the beginning of the Peace Conference by the representatives of the two powers, at Paris, and the formal signing, on December 10, of the peace treaty, including the recognition by Spain of the freedom of Cuba, with the transfer to the United States of Porto Rico and her other West India islands, together with the surrender of the Philippines for a consideration of \$20,000,000.

Seldom, if ever, in the history of nations have such vast and far-reaching results been accomplished within so short a period. The war, which practically began with the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila Harbor—an event which aroused the enthusiasm of the whole American people, and won the respect and admiration of other nations—was practically ended by the surrender of Santiago and the declaration by the President of the conditions of peace just three months later. Succeeding

events, up to the formal signing of the peace treaty, were merely the recognition of results previously determined.

HISTORY OF ILLINOIS REGIMENTS.—The part played by Illinois in connection with these events may be briefly summarized in the history of Illinois regiments and other organizations. Under the first call of the President for 125,000 volunteers, eight regiments—seven of infantry and one of cavalry—were assigned to Illinois, to which was subsequently added, on application through Governor Tanner, one battery of light artillery. The infantry regiments were made up of the Illinois National Guard, numbered consecutively from one to seven, and were practically mobilized at their home stations within forty-eight hours from the receipt of the call, and began to arrive at Camp Tanner, near Springfield, the place of rendezvous, on April 26, the day after the issue of the Governor's call. The record of Illinois troops is conspicuous for the promptness of their response and the completeness of their organization—in this respect being unsurpassed by those of any other State. Under the call of May 25 for an additional force of 75,000 men, the quota assigned to Illinois was two regiments, which were promptly furnished, taking the names of the Eighth and Ninth. The first of these belonged to the Illinois National Guard, as the regiments mustered in under the first call had done, while the Ninth was one of a number of "Provisional Regiments" which had tendered their services to the Government. Some twenty-five other regiments of this class, more or less complete, stood ready to perfect their organizations should there be occasion for their services. The aggregate strength of Illinois organizations at date of muster out from the United States service was 12,280—11,789 men and 491 officers.

FIRST REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS (originally Illinois National Guard) was organized at Chicago, and mustered into the United States service at Camp Tanner (Springfield), under the command of Col. Henry L. Turner, May 13, 1898; left Springfield for Camp Thomas (Chickamauga) May 17; assigned to First Brigade, Third Division, of the First Army Corps; started for Tampa, Fla., June 2, but soon after arrival there was transferred to Pinar del Rio, and assigned to provost duty in place of the First United States Infantry. On June 30 the bulk of the regiment embarked for Cuba, but was detained in the harbor at Key West until July 5, when the vessel sailed for Santiago, arriving in Guantanamo Bay

on the evening of the 8th. Disembarking on the 10th, the whole regiment arrived on the firing line on the 11th, spent several days and nights in the trenches before Santiago, and were present at the surrender of that city on the 17th. Two companies had previously been detached for the scarcely less perilous duty of service in the fever hospitals and in caring for their wounded comrades. The next month was spent on guard duty in the captured city, until August 25, when, depleted in numbers and weakened by fever, the bulk of the regiment was transferred by hospital boats to Camp Wikoff, on Montauk Point, L. I. The members of the regiment able to travel left Camp Wikoff, September 8, for Chicago, arriving two days later, where they met an enthusiastic reception and were mustered out, November 17, 1,365 strong (rank and file)—a considerable number of recruits having joined the regiment just before leaving Tampa. The record of the First was conspicuous by the fact that it was the only Illinois regiment to see service in Cuba during the progress of actual hostilities. Before leaving Tampa some eighty members of the regiment were detailed for engineering duty in Porto Rico, sailed for that island on July 12, and were among the first to perform service there. The First suffered severely from yellow fever while in Cuba, but, as a regiment, while in the service, made a brilliant record, which was highly complimented in the official reports of its commanding officers.

SECOND REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (originally Second I. N. G.). This regiment, also from Chicago, began to arrive at Springfield, April 27, 1898—at that time numbering 1,302 men and 47 officers, under command of Col. George M. Moulton; was mustered in between May 4 and May 15; on May 17 started for Tampa, Fla., but en route its destination was changed to Jacksonville, where, as a part of the Seventh Army Corps, under command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, it assisted in the dedication of Camp Cuba Libre. October 25 it was transferred to Savannah, Ga., remaining at "Camp Lee" until December 8, when two battalions embarked for Havana, landing on the 15th, being followed, a few days later, by the Third Battalion, and stationed at Camp Columbia. From Dec. 17 to Jan. 11, 1899, Colonel Moulton served as Chief of Police for the city of Havana. On March 28 to 30 the regiment left Camp Columbia in detachments for Augusta, Ga., where it arrived April 5, and was mustered out, April 26, 1,651 strong (rank and file), and returned to Chicago. Dur-

ing its stay in Cuba the regiment did not lose a man. A history of this regiment has been written by Rev. H. W. Bolton, its late Chaplain.

THIRD REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, composed of companies of the Illinois National Guard from the counties of La Salle, Livingston, Kane, Kankakee, McHenry, Ogle, Will, and Winnebago, under command of Col. Fred Bennett, reported at Springfield, with 1,170 men and 50 officers, on April 27; was mustered in May 7, 1898; transferred from Springfield to Camp Thomas (Chickamauga), May 14; on July 22 left Chickamauga for Porto Rico; on the 24th sailed from Newport News, on the liner St. Louis, arriving at Ponce, Porto Rico, on July 31; soon after disembarking captured Arroyo, and assisted in the capture of Guayama, which was the beginning of General Brooke's advance across the island to San Juan, when intelligence was received of the signing of the peace protocol by Spain. From August 13 to October 1 the Third continued in the performance of guard duty in Porto Rico; on October 22, 986 men and 39 officers took transport for home by way of New York, arriving in Chicago, November 11, the several companies being mustered out at their respective home stations. Its strength at final muster-out was 1,213 men and officers. This regiment had the distinction of being one of the first to see service in Porto Rico, but suffered severely from fever and other diseases during the three months of its stay in the island.

FOURTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, composed of companies from Champaign, Coles, Douglas, Edgar, Effingham, Fayette, Jackson, Jefferson, Montgomery, Richland, and St. Clair counties; mustered into the service at Springfield, May 20, under command of Col. Casimer Andel; started immediately for Tampa, Fla., but en route its destination was changed to Jacksonville, where it was stationed at Camp Cuba Libre as a part of the Seventh Corps under command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee; in October was transferred to Savannah, Ga., remaining at Camp Onward until about the first of January, when the regiment took ship for Havana. Here the regiment was stationed at Camp Columbia until April 4, 1899, when it returned to Augusta, Ga., and was mustered out at Camp Mackenzie (Augusta), May 2, the companies returning to their respective home stations. During a part of its stay at Jacksonville, and again at Savannah, the regiment was employed on guard duty. While at Jacksonville Colonel Andel was suspended by court-martial, and finally tendered his resigna-

tion, his place being supplied by Lieut.-Col. Eben Swift, of the Ninth.

FIFTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY was the first regiment to report, and was mustered in at Springfield, May 7, 1898, under command of Col. James S. Culver, being finally composed of twelve companies from Pike, Christian, Sangamon, McLean, Montgomery, Adams, Tazewell, Macon, Morgan, Peoria, and Fulton counties; on May 14 left Springfield for Camp Thomas (Chickamauga, Ga.), being assigned to the command of General Brooke; August 3 left Chickamauga for Newport News, Va., with the expectation of embarking for Porto Rico—a previous order of July 26 to the same purport having been countermanded; at Newport News embarked on the transport Ogdan, but again the order was rescinded, and, after remaining on board thirty-six hours, the regiment was disembarked. The next move was made to Lexington, Ky., where the regiment—having lost hope of reaching “the front”—remained until Sept. 5, when it returned to Springfield for final muster-out. This regiment was composed of some of the best material in the State, and anxious for active service, but after a succession of disappointments, was compelled to return to its home station without meeting the enemy. After its arrival at Springfield the regiment was furloughed for thirty days and finally mustered out, October 16, numbering 1,213 men and 47 officers.

SIXTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, consisting of twelve companies from the counties of Rock Island, Knox, Whiteside, Lee, Carroll, Stephenson, Henry, Warren, Bureau, and Jo Daviess, was mustered in May 11, 1898, under command of Col. D. Jack Foster; on May 17 left Springfield for Camp Alger, Va.; July 5 the regiment moved to Charleston, S. C., where a part embarked for Siboney, Cuba, but the whole regiment was soon after united in General Miles' expedition for the invasion of Porto Rico, landing at Guanico on July 25, and advancing into the interior as far as Adjunta and Utuado. After several weeks' service in the interior, the regiment returned to Ponce, and on September 7 took transport for the return home, arrived at Springfield a week later, and was mustered out November 25, the regiment at that time consisting of 1,339 men and 39 officers.

SEVENTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (known as the “Hibernian Rifles”), Two battalions of this regiment reported at Springfield, April 27, with 33 officers and 765 enlisted men, being afterwards increased to the maxi-

mum; was mustered into the United States service, under command of Col. Marcus Kavanaugh, May 18, 1898; on May 28 started for Camp Alger, Va.; was afterwards encamped at Thoroughfare Gap and Camp Meade; on September 9 returned to Springfield, was furloughed for thirty days, and mustered out, October 20, numbering 1,260 men and 49 officers. Like the Fifth, the Seventh saw no actual service in the field.

EIGHTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (colored regiment), mustered into the service at Springfield under the second call of the President, July 23, 1898, being composed wholly of Afro-Americans under officers of their own race, with Col. John R. Marshall in command, the muster-roll showing 1,195 men and 76 officers. The six companies, from A to F, were from Chicago, the other five being, respectively, from Bloomington, Springfield, Quincy, Litchfield, Mound City and Metropolis, and Cairo. The regiment having tendered their services to relieve the First Illinois on duty at Santiago de Cuba, it started for Cuba, August 8, by way of New York; immediately on arrival at Santiago, a week later, was assigned to duty, but subsequently transferred to San Luis, where Colone, Marshall was made military governor. The major part of the regiment remained here until ordered home early in March, 1899, arrived at Chicago, March 15, and was mustered out, April 3, 1,226 strong, rank and file, having been in service nine months and six days.

NINTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY was organized from the counties of Southern Illinois, and mustered in at Springfield under the second call of the President, July 4-11, 1898, under command of Col. James R. Campbell; arrived at Camp Cuba Libre (Jacksonville, Fla.), August 9; two months later was transferred to Savannah, Ga.; was moved to Havana in December, where it remained until May, 1899, when it returned to Augusta, Ga., and was mustered out there, May 20, 1899, at that time consisting of 1,095 men and 46 officers. From Augusta the several companies returned to their respective home stations. The Ninth was the only "Provisional Regiment" from Illinois mustered into the service during the war, the other regiments all belonging to the National Guard.

FIRST ILLINOIS CAVALRY was organized at Chicago immediately after the President's first call, seven companies being recruited from Chicago, two from Bloomington, and one each from Springfield, Elkhart and Lacon; was mustered in at Springfield, May 21, 1898, under command of

Col. Edward C. Young; left Springfield for Camp Thomas, Ga., May 30, remaining there until August 24, when it returned to Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, where it was stationed until October 11, when it was mustered out, at that time consisting of 1,158 men and 50 officers. Although the regiment saw no active service in the field, it established an excellent record for itself in respect to discipline.

FIRST ENGINEERING CORPS, consisting of 80 men detailed from the First Illinois Volunteers, were among the first Illinois soldiers to see service in Porto Rico, accompanying General Miles' expedition in the latter part of July, and being engaged for a time in the construction of bridges in aid of the intended advance across the island. On September 8 they embarked for the return home, arrived at Chicago, September 17, and were mustered out November 20.

BATTERY A (I. N. G.), from Danville, Ill., was mustered in under a special order of the War Department, May 12, 1898, under command of Capt. Oscar P. Yaeger, consisting of 118 men; left Springfield for Camp Thomas, Ga., May 19, and, two months later, joined in General Miles' Porto Rico expedition, landing at Guanico on August 3, and taking part in the affair at Guayama on the 12th. News of peace having been received, the Battery returned to Ponce, where it remained until September 7, when it started on the return home by way of New York, arrived at Danville, September 17, was furloughed for sixty days, and mustered out November 25. The Battery was equipped with modern breech-loading rapid-firing guns, operated by practical artillerymen and prepared for effective service.

NAVAL RESERVES.—One of the earliest steps taken by the Government after it became apparent that hostilities could not be averted, was to begin preparation for strengthening the naval arm of the service. The existence of the "Naval Militia," first organized in 1893, placed Illinois in an exceptionally favorable position for making a prompt response to the call of the Government, as well as furnishing a superior class of men for service—a fact evidenced during the operations in the West Indies. Gen. John McNulta, as head of the local committee, was active in calling the attention of the Navy Department to the value of the service to be rendered by this organization, which resulted in its being enlisted practically as a body, taking the name of "Naval Reserves"—all but eighty-eight of the number passing the physical examination, the places of these being promptly filled by new recruits. The first de-

tachment of over 200 left Chicago May 2, under the command of Lieut.-Com. John M. Hawley, followed soon after by the remainder of the First Battalion, making the whole number from Chicago 400, with 267, constituting the Second Battalion, from other towns of the State. The latter was made up of 117 men from Moline, 58 from Quincy, and 62 from Alton—making a total from the State of 667. This does not include others, not belonging to this organization, who enlisted for service in the navy during the war, which raised the whole number for the State over 1,000. The Reserves enlisted from Illinois occupied a different relation to the Government from that of the "naval militia" of other States, which retained their State organizations, while those from Illinois were regularly mustered into the United States service. The recruits from Illinois were embarked at Key West, Norfolk and New York, and distributed among fifty-two different vessels, including nearly every vessel belonging to the North Atlantic Squadron. They saw service in nearly every department from the position of stokers in the hold to that of gunners in the turrets of the big battleships, the largest number (60) being assigned to the famous battleship Oregon, while the cruiser Yale followed with 47; the Harvard with 35; Cincinnati, 27; Yankton, 19; Franklin, 18; Montgomery and Indiana, each, 17; Hector, 14; Marietta, 11; Wilmington and Lancaster, 10 each, and others down to one each. Illinois sailors thus had the privilege of participating in the brilliant affair of July 3, which resulted in the destruction of Cervera's fleet off Santiago, as also in nearly every other event in the West Indies of less importance, without the loss of a man while in the service, although among the most exposed. They were mustered out at different times, as they could be spared from the service, or the vessels to which they were attached went out of commission, a portion serving out their full term of one year. The Reserves from Chicago retain their organization under the name of "Naval Reserve Veterans," with headquarters in the Masonic Temple Building, Chicago.

WARD, James H., ex-Congressman, was born in Chicago, Nov. 30, 1853, and educated in the Chicago public schools and at the University of Notre Dame, graduating from the latter in 1873. Three years later he graduated from the Union College of Law, Chicago, and was admitted to the bar. Since then he has continued to practice his profession in his native city. In 1879 he was elected Supervisor of the town of West Chicago,

and, in 1884, was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket, and the same year, was the successful candidate of his party for Congress in the Third Illinois District, serving one term.

WINNEBAGO INDIANS, a tribe of the Dakota, or Sioux, stock, which at one time occupied a part of Northern Illinois. The word Winnebago is a corruption of the French *Ouinibegoutz*, *Quinibezac*, etc., the diphthong "ou" taking the place of the consonant "w," which is wanting in the French alphabet. These were, in turn, French misspellings of an Algonquin term meaning "fetid," which the latter tribe applied to the Winnebagoes because they had come from the western ocean—the salt (or "fetid") water. In their advance towards the East the Winnebagoes early invaded the country of the Illinois, but were finally driven northward by the latter, who surpassed them in numbers rather than in bravery. The invaders settled in Wisconsin, near the Fox River, and here they were first visited by the Jesuit Fathers in the seventeenth century. (See *Jesuit Relations*.) The Winnebagoes are commonly regarded as a Wisconsin tribe; yet, that they claimed territorial rights in Illinois is shown by the fact that the treaty of Prairie du Chien (August 1, 1829), alludes to a Winnebago village located in what is now Jo Daviess County, near the mouth of the Pecatonica River. While, as a rule, the tribe, if left to itself, was disposed to live in amity with the whites, it was carried away by the eloquence and diplomacy of Tecumseh and the cajoleries of "The Prophet." General Harrison especially alludes to the bravery of the Winnebago warriors at Tippecanoe, which he attributes in part, however, to a superstitious faith in "The Prophet." In June or July, 1827, an unprovoked and brutal outrage by the whites upon an unoffending and practically defenseless party of Winnebagoes, near Prairie du Chien brought on what is known as the "Winnebago War." (See *Winnebago War*.) The tribe took no part in the Black Hawk War, largely because of the great influence and shrewd tactic of their chief, Naw-caw. By treaties executed in 1822 and 1837 the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their lands lying east of the Mississippi. They were finally removed west of that river, and, after many shiftings of location, were placed upon the Omaha Reservation in Eastern Nebraska, where their industry, thrift and peaceable disposition elicited high praise from Government officials.

WARNER, Vespasian, lawyer and Member of Congress, was born in Le Witt County, Ill., April 23, 1812, and has lived all his life in his native county—his present residence being Clinton. After a short course in Lombard University, while studying law in the office of Hon. Lawrence Welton, at Clinton, he enlisted as a private soldier of the Twentieth Illinois Volunteers, in June, 1861, serving until July, 1866, when he was mustered out with the rank of Captain and brevet Major. He received a gunshot wound at Shiloh, but continued to serve in the Army of the Tennessee until the evacuation of Atlanta, when he was ordered North on account of disability. His last service was in fighting Indians on the plains. After the war he completed his law studies at Harvard University, graduating in 1868, when he entered into a law partnership with Clifton H. Moore of Clinton. He served as Judge-Advocate General of the Illinois National Guard for several years, with the rank of Colonel, under the administrations of Governors Hamilton, Oglesby and Fifer, and, in 1894, was nominated and elected, as a Republican, to the Fifty-fourth Congress for the Thirteenth District, being re-elected in 1896, and again in 1898. In the Fifty-fifth Congress, Mr. Warner was a member of the Committees on Agriculture and Invalid Pensions, and Chairman of the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

WARREN, a village in Jo Daviess County, at intersection of the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways, 26 miles west-northwest of Freeport and 27 miles east by north of Galena. The surrounding region is agricultural and stock-raising; there are also lead mines in the vicinity. Tobacco is grown to some extent. Warren has a flouring mill, tin factory, creamery and stone quarries, a State bank, water supply from artesian wells, fire department, gas plant, two weekly newspapers, five churches, a high school, an academy and a public library. Pop. (1890), 1,172; (1900), 1,327.

WARREN, Calvin A., lawyer, was born in Essex County, N. Y., June 3, 1807; in his youth, worked for a time, as a typographer, in the office of "The Northern Spectator," at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., side by side with Horace Greeley, afterwards the founder of "The New York Tribune." Later, he became one of the publishers of "The Palladium" at Ballston, N. Y., but, in 1832, removed to Hamilton County, Ohio, where he began the study of law, completing his course at Transylvania University, Ky., in 1834, and beginning practice at Batavia, Ohio, as the partner of

Thomas Morris, then a United States Senator from Ohio, whose daughter he married, thereby becoming the brother-in-law of the late Isaac N. Morris, of Quincy, Ill. In 1836, Mr. Warren came to Quincy, Adams County, Ill., but soon after removed to Warsaw in Hancock County, where he resided until 1839, when he returned to Quincy. Here he continued in practice, either alone or as a partner, at different times, of several of the leading attorneys of that city. Although he held no office except that of Master in Chancery, which he occupied for some sixteen years, the possession of an inexhaustible fund of humor, with strong practical sense and decided ability as a speaker, gave him great popularity at the bar and upon the stump, and made him a recognized leader in the ranks of the Democratic party, of which he was a life-long member. He served as Presidential Elector on the Pierce ticket in 1854, and was the nominee of his party for the same position on one or two other occasions. Died, at Quincy, Feb. 22, 1881.

WARREN, Hooper, pioneer journalist, was born at Walpole, N. H., in 1790; learned the printer's trade on the Rutland (Vt.) "Herald"; in 1814 went to Delaware, whence, three years later, he emigrated to Kentucky, working for a time on a paper at Frankfort. In 1818 he came to St. Louis and worked in the office of the old "Missouri Gazette" (the predecessor of "The Republican"), and also acted as the agent of a lumber company at Cairo, Ill., when the whole population of that place consisted of one family domiciled on a grounded flat-boat. In March, 1819, he established, at Edwardsville, the third paper in Illinois, its predecessors being "The Illinois Intelligencer," at Kaskaskia, and "The Illinois Emigrant," at Shawneetown. The name given to the new paper was "The Spectator," and the contest over the effort to introduce a pro-slavery clause in the State Constitution soon brought it into prominence. Backed by Governor Coles, Congressman Daniel P. Cook, Judge S. D. Lockwood, Rev. Thomas Lippincott, Judge Wm. H. Brown (afterwards of Chicago), George Churchill and other opponents of slavery, "The Spectator" made a sturdy fight in opposition to the scheme, which ended in defeat of the measure by the rejection at the polls, in 1824, of the proposition for a Constitutional Convention. Warren left the Edwardsville paper in 1825, and was, for a time, associated with "The National Crisis," an anti-slavery paper at Cincinnati, but soon returned to Illinois and established "The Sangamon Spectator"—the first paper ever published at the

present State capital. This he sold out in 1829, and, for the next three years, was connected with "The Advertiser and Upper Mississippi Herald," at Galena. Abandoning this field in 1832, he removed to Hennepin, where, within the next five years, he held the offices of Clerk of the Circuit and County Commissioners' Courts and ex-officio Recorder of Deeds. In 1836 he began the publication of the third paper in Chicago—"The Commercial Advertiser" (a weekly)—which was continued a little more than a year, when it was abandoned, and he settled on a farm at Henry, Marshall County. His further newspaper ventures were, as the associate of Zebina Eastman, in the publication of "The Genius of Liberty," at Lowell, La Salle County, and "The Western Citizen"—afterwards "The Free West"—in Chicago. (See *Eastman*, *Zebina*, and *Lundy*, *Benjamin*.) On the discontinuance of "The Free West" in 1856, he again retired to his farm at Henry, where he spent the remainder of his days. While returning home from a visit to Chicago, in August, 1864, he was taken ill at Mendota, dying there on the 22d of the month.

WARREN, John Esaias, diplomatist and real-estate operator, was born in Troy, N. Y., in 1826, graduated at Union College and was connected with the American Legation to Spain during the administration of President Pierce; in 1859-60 was a member of the Minnesota Legislature and, in 1861-62, Mayor of St. Paul; in 1867, came to Chicago, where, while engaged in real-estate business, he became known to the press as the author of a series of articles entitled "Topics of the Time." In 1886 he took up his residence in Brussels, Belgium, where he died, July 6, 1896. Mr. Warren was author of several volumes of travel, of which "An Attache in Spain" and "Para" are most important.

WARREN COUNTY. A western county, created by act of the Legislature, in 1825, but not fully organized until 1830, having at that time about 350 inhabitants; has an area of 540 square miles, and was named for Gen. Joseph Warren. It is drained by the Henderson River and its affluents, and is traversed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy two divisions, the Iowa Central and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroads. Bituminous coal is mined and limestone is quarried in large quantities. The county's early development was retarded in consequence of having become the "seat of war," during the Black Hawk War. The principal products are grain and live-stock, although manufacturing is carried on to some extent. The county-seat and

chief city is Monmouth (which see). Roseville is a shipping point. Population (1880), 22,933. (1890), 21,241; (1900), 23,163.

WARRENSBURG, a town of Macon County, on Peoria Division Ill. Cent. Railway, 9 miles northwest of Decatur; has elevators, canning factory, a bank and newspaper. Pop. (1900), 593.

WARSAW, the largest town in Hancock County, and admirably situated for trade. It stands on a bluff on the Mississippi River, some three miles below Keokuk, and about 40 miles above Quincy. It is the western terminus of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway, and lies 116 miles west-southwest of Peoria. Old Fort Edwards, established by Gen. Zachary Taylor, during the War of 1812, was located within the limits of the present city of Warsaw, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines River. An iron foundry, a large woolen mill, a plow factory and cooperage works are its principal manufacturing establishments. The channel of the Mississippi admits of the passage of the largest steamers up to this point. Warsaw has eight churches, a system of common schools comprising one high and three grammar schools, a National bank and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 3,105; (1890), 2,721; (1900), 2,335.

WASHBURN, a village of Woolford County, on a branch of the Chicago & Alton Railway 25 miles northeast of Peoria; has banks and a weekly paper; the district is agricultural. Population (1890), 598; (1900), 703.

WASHBURN, Elihu Benjamin, Congressman and diplomatist, was born at Livermore, Maine, Sept. 23, 1816; in early life learned the trade of a printer, but graduated from Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1840. Coming west, he settled at Galena, forming a partnership with Charles S. Hempstead, for the practice of law, in 1841. He was a stalwart Whig, and, as such, was elected to Congress in 1852. He continued to represent his District until 1869, taking a prominent position, as a Republican, on the organization of that party. On account of his long service he was known as the "Father of the House," administering the Speaker's oath three times to Schuyler Colfax and once to James G. Blaine. He was appointed Secretary of State by General Grant in 1869, but surrendered his portfolio to become Envoy to France, in which capacity he achieved great distinction. He was the only official representative of a foreign government who remained in Paris, during the siege of that city by the Germans (1870-71) and the reign of the "Commune." For his conduct he was

honored by the Governments of France and Germany alike. On his return to the United States, he made his home in Chicago, where he devoted his latter years chiefly to literary labor, and where he died, Oct. 22, 1887. He was strongly favored as a candidate for the Presidency in 1880.

WASHINGTON, a city in Tazewell County, situated at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton, the Atchafson, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroads. It is 21 miles west of El Paso, and 12 miles east of Peoria. Carriages, plows and farming implements constitute the manufactured output. It is also an important shipping-point for farm products. It has electric light and water-works plants, eight churches, a graded school, two banks and two newspapers. Pop. (1890), 1,391; (1900), 1,451.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, an interior county of Southern Illinois, east of St. Louis; is drained by the Kaskaskia River and the Elkhorn, Beaucoup and Muddy Creeks; was organized in 1818, and has an area of 540 square miles. The surface is diversified, well watered and timbered. The soil is of variable fertility. Corn, wheat and oats are the chief agricultural products. Manufacturing is carried on to some extent, among the products being agricultural implements, flour, carriages and wagons. The most important town is Nashville, which is also the county-seat. Population (1890), 19,262; (1900), 19,526. Washington was one of the fifteen counties into which Illinois was divided at the organization of the State Government, being one of the last three created during the Territorial period—the other two being Franklin and Union.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, a village of Cook County, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railways, 12 miles southwest of Chicago; has a graded school, female seminary, military school, a car factory, several churches and a newspaper. Annexed to City of Chicago, 1890.

WATAGA, a village of Knox County, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 8 miles northeast of Galesburg. Population (1900), 545.

WATERLOO, the county-seat and chief town of Monroe County, on the Illinois Division of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, 24 miles east of south from St. Louis. The region is chiefly agricultural, but underlaid with coal. Its industries embrace two flour mills, a plow factory, distillery, creamery, two ice plants, and some minor concerns. The city has municipal water and electric light plants, four churches, a graded school and two newspapers. Pop. (1890), 1,860; (1900), 2,114.

WATERMAN, Arba Nelson, lawyer and jurist, was born at Greensboro, Orleans County, Vt., Feb. 3, 1836. After receiving an academic education and teaching for a time, he read law at Montpelier and, later, passed through the Albany Law School. In 1861 he was admitted to the bar, removed to Joliet, Ill., and opened an office. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the One Hundredth Illinois Volunteers, serving with the Army of the Cumberland for two years, and being mustered out in August, 1864, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. On leaving the army, Colonel Waterman commenced practice in Chicago. In 1873-74 he represented the Eleventh Ward in the City Council. In 1887 he was elected to the bench of the Cook County Circuit Court, and was re-elected in 1891 and, again, in 1897. In 1890 he was assigned as one of the Judges of the Appellate Court.

WATSEKA, the county-seat of Iroquois County, situated on the Iroquois River, at the mouth of Sugar Creek, and at the intersection of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroads, 77 miles south of Chicago, 46 miles north of Danville and 14 miles east of Gilman. It has flour-mills, brick and tile works and foundries, besides several churches, banks, a graded school and three weekly newspapers. Artesian well water is obtained by boring to the depth of 100 to 160 feet, and some forty flowing streams from these shafts are in the place. Population (1890), 2,017; (1900), 2,505.

WATTS, Amos, jurist, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., Oct. 25, 1821, but removed to Washington County in boyhood, and was elected County Clerk in 1847, '49 and '53, and State's Attorney for the Second Judicial District in 1856 and '60; then became editor and proprietor of a newspaper, later resuming the practice of law, and, in 1873, was elected Circuit Judge, remaining in office until his death, at Nashville, Ill. Dec. 6, 1888.

WAUKEGAN, the county-seat and principal city of Lake County, situated on the shore of Lake Michigan and on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, about 36 miles north by west from Chicago, and 50 miles south of Milwaukee; is also the northern terminus of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad and connected by electric lines with Chicago and Fox Lake. Lake Michigan is about 80 miles wide opposite this point. Waukegan was first known as "Little Fort," from the remains of an old fort that stood on its site. The principal part of the city is built on a bluff, which rises abruptly to the height of about

fifty feet. Between the bluff and the shore is a flat tract about 400 yards wide which is occupied by gardens, dwellings, warehouses and manufacturing. The manufactures include steel-wire, refined sugar, scales, agricultural implements, brass and iron products, sash, doors and blinds, leather, beer, etc.; the city has paved streets, gas and electric light plants, three banks, eight or ten churches, graded and high schools and two newspapers. A large trade in grain, lumber, coal and dairy products is carried on. Pop. (1890), 4,915; (1900), 9,426.

WACKEGAN & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY. (See *Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway*.)

WAVERTON, a city in Morgan County, 18 miles southeast of Jacksonville, on the Jacksonville & St. Louis and the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroads. It was originally settled by enterprising emigrants from New England, whose descendants constitute a large proportion of the population. It is the center of a rich agricultural region, has a fine graded school, six or seven churches, two banks, two newspapers and tile works. Population (1880), 1,124; (1890), 1,337; (1900), 1,573.

WAYNE, (Gen.) Anthony, soldier, was born in Chester County, Pa., Jan. 1, 1745, of Anglo-Irish descent, graduated as a Surveyor, and first practiced his profession in Nova Scotia. During the years immediately antecedent to the Revolution he was prominent in the colonial councils of his native State, to which he had returned in 1767, where he became a member of the "Committee of Safety." On June 3, 1776, he was commissioned Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania troops in the Continental army, and, during the War of the Revolution, was conspicuous for his courage and ability as a leader. One of his most daring and successful achievements was the capture of Stony Point, in 1779, when—the works having been carried and Wayne having received, what was supposed to be, his death-wound—he entered the fort, supported by his aids. For this service he was awarded a gold medal by Congress. He also took a conspicuous part in the investiture and capture of Yorktown. In October, 1783, he was brevetted Major-General. In 1784 he was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature. A few years later he settled in Georgia, which State he represented in Congress for seven months, when his seat was declared vacant after contest. In April, 1792, he was confirmed as General-in-Chief of the United States Army, on nomination of President Washington. His connection with Illinois history began shortly after

St. Clair's defeat, when he led a force into Ohio (1783) and erected a stockade at Greenville, which he named Fort Recovery; his object being to subdue the hostile savage tribes. In this he was eminently successful and, on August 3, 1793, after a victorious campaign, negotiated the Treaty of Greenville, as broad in its provisions as it was far-reaching in its influence. He was a daring fighter, and although Washington called him "prudent," his dauntlessness earned for him the sobriquet of "Mad Anthony." In matters of dress he was punctilious, and, on this account, he was sometimes dubbed "Dandy Wayne." He was one of the few white officers whom all the Western Indian tribes at once feared and respected. They named him "Black Snake" and "Tornado." He died at Presque Isle near Erie, Dec. 15, 1796. Thirteen years afterward his remains were removed by one of his sons, and interred in Badmor churchyard, in his native county. The Pennsylvania Historical Society erected a marble monument over his grave, and appropriately dedicated it on July 4 of the same year.

WAYNE COUNTY, in the southeast quarter of the State; has an area of 720 square miles; was organized in 1819, and named for Gen. Anthony Wayne. The county is watered and drained by the Little Wabash and its branches, notably the Skillet Fork. At the first election held in the county, only fifteen votes were cast. Early life was exceedingly primitive, the first settlers pounding corn into meal with a wooden pestle, a hollowed stump being used as a mortar. The first mill erected (of the antique South Carolina pattern) charged 25 cents per bushel for grinding. Prairie and woodland make up the surface, and the soil is fertile. Railroad facilities are furnished by the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis and the Baltimore & Ohio (Southwestern) Railroads. Corn, oats, tobacco, wheat, hay and wool are the chief agricultural products. Saw mills are numerous and there are also carriage and wagon factories. Fairfield is the county-seat. Population (1880), 21,291; (1890), 23,506; (1900), 27,626.

WEAS, THE, a branch of the Miami tribe of Indians. They called themselves "We-wee-hahs," and were spoken of by the French as "Oui-at-a-nons" and "Oui-as." Other corruptions of the name were common among the British and American colonists. In 1718 they had a village at Chicago, but abandoned it through fear of their hostile neighbors, the Chippewas and Pottawatomies. The Weas were, at one time brave and warlike; but their numbers were reduced by

constant warfare and disease, and, in the end, debauchery enervated and demoralized them. They were removed west of the Mississippi and given a reservation in Miami County, Kan. This they ultimately sold, and, under the leadership of Baptiste Peoria, united with their few remaining brethren of the Miami and with the remnant of the Illini under the title of the "Confederated tribes," and settled in Indian Territory. (See also *Miamis; Piankeshaws.*)

WEBB, Edwin B., early lawyer and politician, was born about 1802, came to the vicinity of Carmi, White County, Ill., about 1828 to 1830, and, still later, studied law at Transylvania University. He held the office of Prosecuting Attorney of White County, and, in 1844, was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly, serving, by successive re-elections, until 1842, and, in the Senate, from 1842 to '46. During his service in the House he was a colleague and political and personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. He opposed the internal improvement scheme of 1837, predicting many of the disasters which were actually realized a few years later. He was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Whig ticket, in 1844 and '48, and, in 1852, received the nomination for Governor as the opponent of Joel A. Matteson, two years later, being an unsuccessful candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court in opposition to Judge W. B. Scates. While practicing law at Carmi, he was also a partner of his brother in the mercantile business. Died, Oct. 14, 1858, in the 56th year of his age.

WEBB, Henry Livingston, soldier and pioneer (an elder brother of James Watson Webb, a noted New York journalist), was born at Claverack, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1795; served as a soldier in the War of 1812, came to Southern Illinois in 1817, and became one of the founders of the town of America near the mouth of the Ohio; was Representative in the Fourth and Eleventh General Assemblies, a Major in the Black Hawk War and Captain of volunteers and, afterwards, Colonel of regulars, in the Mexican War. In 1860 he went to Texas and served, for a time, in a semi-military capacity under the Confederate Government; returned to Illinois in 1869, and died, at Makanda, Oct. 5, 1876.

WEBSTER, Fletcher, lawyer and soldier, was born at Portsmouth, N. H., July 23, 1815, graduated at Harvard in 1833, and studied law with his father (Daniel Webster), in 1837, located at Peru, Ill., where he practiced three years. His father having been appointed Secretary of State

in 1841, the son became his private secretary, was also Secretary of Legation to Caleb Cushing (Minister to China) in 1845, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1847, and Surveyor of the Port of Boston, 1850-61, the latter year became Colonel of the Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers and was killed in the second battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862.

WEBSTER, Joseph Dana, civil engineer and soldier, was born at Old Hampton, N. H., August 25, 1811. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1832, and afterwards read law at Newburyport, Mass. His natural inclination was for engineering, and after serving for a time in the Engineer and War offices, at Washington, was made a United States civil engineer (1835) and, on July 7, 1838, entered the army as Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers. He served through the Mexican War, was made First Lieutenant in 1849 and promoted to captaincy in March, 1853. Thirteen months later he resigned, removing to Chicago, where he made his permanent home, and soon after was identified, for a time, with the proprietorship of "The Chicago Tribune." He was President of the commission that perfected the Chicago sewerage system, and designed and executed the raising of the grade of a large portion of the city from two to eight feet, whole blocks of buildings being raised by jack screws, while new foundations were inserted. At the outbreak of the Civil War he tendered his services to the Government and superintended the erection of the fortifications at Cairo, Ill., and Paducah, Ky. On April 7, 1861, he was commissioned Paymaster of Volunteers, with the rank of Major, and, in February, 1862, Colonel of the First Illinois Artillery. For several months he was chief of General Grant's staff, participating in the capture of Forts Donelson and Henry, and in the battle of Shiloh, in the latter as Chief of Artillery. In October, 1862, the War Department detained him to make a survey of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and the following month he was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers, serving as Military Governor of Memphis and Superintendent of military railroads. He was again chief of staff to General Grant during the Vicksburg campaign and from 1864 until the close of the war, occupied the same relation to General Sherman. He was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1865, but, resigning Nov. 6, following, returned to Chicago, where he spent the remainder of his life. From 1863 to 1872 he was Assessor of Internal Revenue

constant warfare and disease, and, in the end, debauchery enervated and demoralized them. They were removed west of the Mississippi and given a reservation in Miami County, Kan. This they ultimately sold, and, under the leadership of Baptiste Peoria, united with their few remaining brethren of the Miamis and with the remnant of the Ill-ini under the title of the "confederated tribes," and settled in Indian Territory. (See also *Miamis; Piankeshaws.*)

WEBB, Edwin B., early lawyer and politician, was born about 1802, came to the vicinity of Carmi, White County, Ill., about 1828 to 1830, and, still later, studied law at Transylvania University. He held the office of Prosecuting Attorney of White County, and, in 1834, was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly, serving, by successive re-elections, until 1842, and, in the Senate, from 1842 to '46. During his service in the House he was a colleague and political and personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. He opposed the internal improvement scheme of 1837, predicting many of the disasters which were actually realized a few years later. He was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Whig ticket, in 1844 and '48, and, in 1852, received the nomination for Governor as the opponent of Joel A. Matteson, two years later, being an unsuccessful candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court in opposition to Judge W. B. Scates. While practicing law at Carmi, he was also a partner of his brother in the mercantile business. Died, Oct. 14, 1858, in the 56th year of his age.

WEBB, Henry Livingston, soldier and pioneer (an elder brother of James Watson Webb, a noted New York journalist), was born at Claverack, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1795; served as a soldier in the War of 1812, came to Southern Illinois in 1817, and became one of the founders of the town of America near the mouth of the Ohio; was Representative in the Fourth and Eleventh General Assemblies, a Major in the Black Hawk War and Captain of volunteers and, afterwards, Colonel of regulars, in the Mexican War. In 1860 he went to Texas and served, for a time, in a semi-military capacity under the Confederate Government; returned to Illinois in 1869, and died, at Makanda, Oct. 5, 1876.

WEBSTER, Fletcher, lawyer and soldier, was born at Portsmouth, N. H., July 23, 1813; graduated at Harvard in 1833, and studied law with his father (Daniel Webster); in 1837, located at Peru, Ill., where he practiced three years. His father having been appointed Secretary of State

in 1841, the son became his private secretary, was also Secretary of Legation to Caleb Cushing (Minister to China) in 1843, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1847, and Surveyor of the Port of Boston, 1850-61; the latter year became Colonel of the Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers and was killed in the second battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862.

WEBSTER, Joseph Dana, civil engineer and soldier, was born at Old Hampton, N. H., August 25, 1811. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1832, and afterwards read law at Newburyport, Mass. His natural inclination was for engineering, and, after serving for a time in the Engineer and War offices, at Washington, was made a United States civil engineer (1835) and, on July 7, 1838, entered the army as Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers. He served through the Mexican War, was made First Lieutenant in 1849, and promoted to a captaincy, in March, 1853. Thirteen months later he resigned, removing to Chicago, where he made his permanent home, and soon after was identified, for a time, with the proprietorship of "The Chicago Tribune." He was President of the commission that perfected the Chicago sewerage system, and designed and executed the raising of the grade of a large portion of the city from two to eight feet, whole blocks of buildings being raised by jack screws, while new foundations were inserted. At the outbreak of the Civil War he tendered his services to the Government and superintended the erection of the fortifications at Cairo, Ill., and Paducah, Ky. On April 7, 1861, he was commissioned Paymaster of Volunteers, with the rank of Major, and, in February, 1862, Colonel of the First Illinois Artillery. For several months he was chief of General Grant's staff, participating in the capture of Forts Donelson and Henry and in the battle of Shiloh, in the latter as Chief of Artillery. In October, 1862, the War Department detailed him to make a survey of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and, the following month, he was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers, serving as Military Governor of Memphis and Superintendent of military railroads. He was again chief of staff to General Grant during the Vicksburg campaign, and, from 1861 until the close of the war, occupied the same relation to General Sherman. He was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers, March 13, 1865, but, resigning Nov. 6, following, returned to Chicago, where he spent the remainder of his life. From 1869 to 1872 he was Assessor of Internal Revenue

there, and, later, Assistant United States Treasurer, and, in July, 1872, was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue. Died, at Chicago, March 12, 1876.

WELCH, William R., lawyer and jurist, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., Jan. 22, 1828, educated at Transylvania University, Lexington, graduating from the academic department in 1847, and, from the law school, in 1851. In 1864 he removed to Carlinville, Macoupin County, Ill., which place he made his permanent home. In 1877 he was elected to the bench of the Fifth Circuit, and re-elected in 1879 and '85. In 1884 he was assigned to the bench of the Appellate Court for the Second District. Died, Sept. 1, 1888.

WELDON, Lawrence, one of the Judges of the United States Court of Claims, Washington, D. C., was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1829; while a child, removed with his parents to Madison County, and was educated in the common schools, the local academy and at Wittenberg College, Springfield, in the same State; read law with Hon. R. A. Harrison, a prominent member of the Ohio bar, and was admitted to practice in 1854, meanwhile, in 1852-53, having served as a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State at Columbus. In 1854 he removed to Illinois, locating at Clinton, DeWitt County, where he engaged in practice; in 1860 was elected a Representative in the Twenty-second General Assembly, was also chosen a Presidential Elector the same year, and assisted in the first election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. Early in 1861 he resigned his seat in the Legislature to accept the position of United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, tendered him by President Lincoln, but resigned the latter office in 1866 and, the following year, removed to Bloomington, where he continued the practice of his profession until 1883, when he was appointed, by President Arthur, an Associate Justice of the United States Court of Claims at Washington—a position which he still (1899) continues to fill. Judge Weldon is among the remaining few who rode the circuit and practiced law with Mr. Lincoln. From the time of coming to the State in 1854 to 1860, he was one of Mr. Lincoln's most intimate traveling companions in the old Eighth Circuit, which extended from Sangamon County on the west to Vermillion on the east, and of which Judge David Davis, afterwards of the Supreme Court of the United States and United States Senator, was the presiding Justice. The Judge holds in his memory many pleasant remi-

niscences of that day, especially of the eastern portion of the District, where he was accustomed to meet the late Senator Voorhees, Senator McDonald and other leading lawyers of Indiana, as well as the historic men whom he met at the State capital.

WELLS, Albert W., lawyer and legislator, was born at Woodstock, Conn., May 9, 1839, and enjoyed only such educational and other advantages as belonged to the average New England boy of that period. During his boyhood his family removed to New Jersey, where he attended an academy, later, graduating from Columbia College and Law School in New York City, and began practice with State Senator Robert Allen at Red Bank, N. J. During the Civil War he enlisted in a New Jersey regiment and took part in the battle of Gettysburg, resuming his profession at the close of the war. Coming west in 1870, he settled in Quincy, Ill., where he continued practice. In 1886 he was elected to the House of Representatives from Adams County, as a Democrat, and re-elected two years later. In 1890 he was advanced to the Senate, where, by re-election in 1894, he served continuously until his death in office, March 5, 1897. His abilities and long service—covering the sessions of the Thirty-fifth to the Fortieth General Assemblies—placed him at the head of the Democratic side of the Senate during the latter part of his legislative career.

WELLS, William, soldier and victim of the Fort Dearborn massacre, was born in Kentucky, about 1770. When a boy of 12, he was captured by the Miami Indians, whose chief, Little Turtle, adopted him, giving him his daughter in marriage when he grew to manhood. He was highly esteemed by the tribe as a warrior, and, in 1790, was present at the battle where Gen. Arthur St. Clair was defeated. He then realized that he was fighting against his own race, and informed his father-in-law that he intended to ally himself with the whites. Leaving the Miamis, he made his way to General Wayne, who made him Captain of a company of scouts. After the treaty of Greenville (1795) he settled on a farm near Fort Wayne, where he was joined by his Indian wife. Here he acted as Indian Agent and Justice of the Peace. In 1812 he learned of the contemplated evacuation of Fort Dearborn, and, at the head of thirty Miamis, he set out for the post, his intention being to furnish a body-guard to the non-combatants on their proposed march to Fort Wayne. On August 13, he marched out of the fort with fifteen of his dusky warriors behind

him, the remainder bringing up the rear. Before a mile and a half had been traveled, the party fell into an Indian ambuscade, and an indiscriminate massacre followed. (See *Fort Dearborn*.) The Miamis fled, and Captain Wells' body was riddled with bullets, his head cut off and his heart taken out. He was an uncle of Mrs. Heald, wife of the commander of Fort Dearborn.

WELLS, William Harvey, educator, was born in Tolland, Conn., Feb. 27, 1812; lived on a farm until 17 years old, attending school irregularly, but made such progress that he became successively a teacher in the Teachers' Seminary at Andover and Newburyport, and, finally, Principal of the State Normal School at Westfield, Mass. In 1856 he accepted the position of Superintendent of Public Schools for the city of Chicago, serving till 1864, when he resigned. He was an organizer of the Massachusetts State Teachers' Association, one of the first editors of "The Massachusetts Teacher" and prominently connected with various benevolent, educational and learned societies; was also author of several textbooks, and assisted in the revision of "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary." Died, Jan. 21, 1885.

WENONA, city on the eastern border of Marshall County, 20 miles south of La Salle, has zinc works, public and parochial schools, a weekly paper, two banks, and five churches. A good quality of soft coal is mined here. Population (1880), 911; (1890), 1,053; (1900), 1,486.

WENTWORTH, John, early journalist and Congressman, was born at Sandwich, N. H., March 5, 1815, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1836, and came to Chicago the same year, where he became editor of "The Chicago Democrat," which had been established by John Calhoun three years previous. He soon after became proprietor of "The Democrat," of which he continued to be the publisher until it was merged into "The Chicago Tribune," July 24, 1864. He also studied law, and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1841. He served in Congress as a Democrat from 1843 to 1851, and again from 1853 to 1855, but left the Democratic party on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He was elected Mayor of Chicago in 1857, and again in 1860, during his incumbency introducing a number of important municipal reforms; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, and twice served on the Board of Education. He again represented Illinois in Congress as a Republican from 1865 to 1867—making fourteen years of service in that body. In 1872 he joined in the Greeley movement, but later renewed his alle-

giance to the Republican party. In 1874 Mr. Wentworth published an elaborate genealogical work in three volumes, entitled "History of the Wentworth Family." A volume of "Congressional Reminiscences" and two by him on "Early Chicago," published in connection with the Fergus Historical Series, contain some valuable information on early local and national history. On account of his extraordinary height he received the sobriquet of "Long John," by which he was familiarly known throughout the State. Died, in Chicago, Oct. 16, 1888.

WEST, Edward M., merchant and banker, was born in Virginia, May 2, 1814; came with his father to Illinois in 1818; in 1829 became a clerk in the Recorder's office at Edwardsville, also served as deputy postmaster, and, in 1833, took a position in the United States Land Office there. Two years later he engaged in mercantile business, which he prosecuted over thirty years—meanwhile filling the office of County Treasurer, ex-officio Superintendent of Schools, and Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1847. In 1867, in conjunction with W. R. Prickett, he established a bank at Edwardsville, with which he was connected until his death, Oct. 31, 1887. Mr. West officiated frequently as a "local preacher" of the Methodist Church, in which capacity he showed much ability as a public speaker.

WEST, Mary Allen, educator and philanthropist, was born at Galesburg, Ill., July 31, 1837; graduated at Knox Seminary in 1854 and taught until 1873, when she was elected County Superintendent of Schools, serving nine years. She took an active and influential interest in educational and reformatory movements, was for two years editor of "Our Home Monthly," in Philadelphia, and also a contributor to other journals, besides being editor-in-chief of "The Union Signal," Chicago, the organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—in which she held the position of President; was also President, in the latter days of her life, of the Illinois Woman's Press Association of Chicago, that city having become her home in 1885. In 1892, Miss West started on a tour of the world for the benefit of her health, but died at Tokio, Japan, Dec. 1, 1892.

WESTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, an institution for the treatment of the insane, located at Watertown, Rock Island County, in accordance with an act of the General Assembly, approved May 22, 1895. The Thirty-ninth General Assembly made an appropriation of \$100,000 for the erection of fire-proof buildings, while Rock Island County donated a tract of 400 acres

of land valued at \$40,000. The site selected by the Commissioners, is a commanding one overlooking the Mississippi River, eight miles above Rock Island, and five and a half miles from Moline, and the buildings are of the most modern style of construction. Watertown is reached by two lines of railroad—the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—besides the Mississippi River. The erection of buildings was begun in 1896, and they were opened for the reception of patients in 1898. They have a capacity for 800 patients.

WESTERN MILITARY ACADEMY, an institution located at Upper Alton, Madison County, incorporated in 1892; has a faculty of eight members and reports eighty pupils for 1897-98, with property valued at \$70,000. The institution gives instruction in literary and scientific branches, besides preparatory and business courses.

WESTERN NORMAL COLLEGE, located at Bushnell, McDonough County; incorporated in 1888. It is co-educational, has a corps of twelve instructors and reported 500 pupils for 1897-98, 300 males and 200 females.

WESTERN SPRINGS, a village of Cook County, and residence suburb of the city of Chicago, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 15 miles west of the initial station. Population (1890), 451; (1900), 662.

WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, located in Chicago and controlled by the Protestant Episcopal Church. It was founded in 1883 through the munificence of Dr. Tolman Wheeler, and was opened for students two years later. It has two buildings, of a superior order of architecture—one including the school and lecture rooms and the other a dormitory. A hospital and gymnasium are attached to the latter, and a school for boys is conducted on the first floor of the main building, which is known as Wheeler Hall. The institution is under the general supervision of Rt. Rev. William E. McLaren, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois.

WESTFIELD, village of Clark County, on Cin. Han. & Dayton R. R., 10 m. s. e. of Charleston; seat of Westfield College, has a bank, five churches and two newspapers. Pop. (1900) 820.

WEST SALEM, a town of Edwards County, on the Peoria-Evanston Div. Ill. Cent. R. R., 12 miles northeast of Albion, has a bank and a weekly paper. Pop. (1890), 476; (1900), 700.

WETHERELL, Emma Abbott, vocalist, was born in Chicago, Dec. 9, 1849; in her childhood attracted attention while singing with her father (a poor musician) in hotels and on the streets in

Chicago, Peoria and elsewhere; at 18 years of age, went to New York to study, earning her way by giving concerts en route, and receiving aid and encouragement from Clara Louisa Kellogg; in New York was patronized by Henry Ward Beecher and others, and aided in securing the training of European masters. Compelled to surmount many obstacles from poverty and other causes, her after success in her profession was phenomenal. Died, during a professional tour, at Salt Lake City, Jan. 5, 1891. Miss Abbott married her manager, Eugene Wetherell, who died before her.

WHEATON, a city and the county-seat of Du Page County, situated on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 35 miles west of Chicago. Agriculture and stock-raising are the chief industries in the surrounding region. The city owns a new water-works plant (costing \$60,000) and has a public library valued at \$75,000, the gift of a resident, Mr. John Quincy Adams; has a court house, electric light plant, sewerage and drainage system, seven churches, three graded schools, four weekly newspapers and a State bank. Wheaton is the seat of Wheaton College (which see). Population (1880), 1,160; (1890), 1,622; (1900), 2,345.

WHEATON COLLEGE, an educational institution located at Wheaton, Du Page County, and under Congregational control. It was founded in 1853, as the Illinois Institute, and was chartered under its present name in 1860. Its early existence was one of struggle, but of late years it has been established on a better foundation, in 1898 having \$54,000 invested in productive funds, and property aggregating \$136,000. The faculty comprises fifteen professors, and, in 1898, there were 321 students in attendance. It is co-educational and instruction is given in business and preparatory studies, as well as the fine arts, music and classical literature.

WHEELER, David Hilton, D.D., LL.D., clergyman, was born at Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1829; graduated at Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, in 1851; edited "The Carroll County Republican" and held a professorship in Cornell College, Iowa, (1857-61); was United States Consul at Geneva, Switzerland, (1861-66); Professor of English Literature in Northwestern University (1867-75); edited "The Methodist" in New York, seven years, and was President of Allegheny College (1883-87); received the degree of D.D. from Cornell College in 1867, and that of LL.D. from the Northwestern University in 1881. He is the author of "Brigandage in South Italy"

(two volumes, 1864) and "By-Ways of Literature" (1883), besides some translations.

WHEELER, Hamilton K., ex-Congressman, was born at Ballston, N. Y., August 5, 1848, but emigrated with his parents to Illinois in 1852; remained on a farm until 19 years of age, his educational advantages being limited to three months' attendance upon a district school each year. In 1871, he was admitted to the bar at Kankakee, where he has since continued to practice. In 1884 he was elected to represent the Sixteenth District in the State Senate, where he served on many important committees, being Chairman of that on the Judicial Department. In 1892 he was elected Representative in Congress from the Ninth Illinois District, on the Republican ticket.

WHEELING, a town on the northern border of Cook County, on the Wisconsin Central Railway. Population (1890), 811; (1900), 331.

WHISTLER, (Maj.) John, soldier and builder of the first Fort Dearborn, was born in Ulster, Ireland, about 1756; served under Burgoyne in the Revolution, and was with the force surrendered by that officer at Saratoga, in 1777. After the peace he returned to the United States, settled at Hagerstown, Md., and entered the United States Army, serving at first in the ranks and being severely wounded in the disastrous Indian campaigns of 1791. Later, he was promoted to a captaincy and, in the summer of 1803, sent with his company, to the head of Lake Michigan, where he constructed the first Fort Dearborn within the limits of the present city of Chicago, remaining in command until 1811, when he was succeeded by Captain Heald. He received the brevet rank of Major, in 1815 was appointed military store-keeper at Newport, Ky., and afterwards at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, where he died, Sept. 3, 1829. Lieut. William Whistler, his son, who was with his father, for a time, in old Fort Dearborn—but transferred, in 1809, to Fort Wayne—was of the force included in Hull's surrender at Detroit in 1812. After his exchange he was promoted to a captaincy, to the rank of Major in 1836 and to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in 1845, dying at Newport, Ky., in 1863. James Abbott McNeil Whistler, the celebrated, but eccentric artist of that name, is a grandson of the first Major Whistler.

WHITE, George E., ex-Congressman, was born in Massachusetts in 1848; after graduating, at the age of 16, he enlisted as a private in the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, serving under General Grant in the campaign

against Richmond from the battle of the Wilderness until the surrender of Lee. Having taken a course in a commercial college at Worcester, Mass., in 1867 he came to Chicago, securing employment in a lumber yard, but a year later began business on his own account, which he has successfully conducted. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate, as a Republican, from one of the Chicago Districts, and re-elected four years later, serving in that body eight years. He declined a nomination for Congress in 1884, but accepted in 1894, and was elected for the Fifth District, as he was again in 1896, but was defeated, in 1898, by Edward T. Noonan, Democrat.

WHITE, Horace, journalist, was born at Colebrook, N. H., August 10, 1834; in 1853 graduated at Beloit College, Wis., whither his father had removed in 1837; engaged in journalism as city editor of "The Chicago Evening Journal," later becoming agent of the Associated Press, and, in 1857, an editorial writer on "The Chicago Tribune," during a part of the war acting as its Washington correspondent. He also served, in 1856, as Assistant Secretary of the Kansas National Committee, and, later, as Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1864 he purchased an interest in "The Tribune," a year or so later becoming editor-in-chief, but retired in October, 1874. After a protracted European tour, he united with Carl Schurz and E. L. Godkin of "The Nation," in the purchase and reorganization of "The New York Evening Post," of which he is now editor-in-chief.

WHITE, Julius, soldier, was born in Cazenovia, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1816; removed to Illinois in 1836, residing there and in Wisconsin, where he was a member of the Legislature of 1849; in 1861 was made Collector of Customs at Chicago, but resigned to assume the colonelcy of the Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, which he commanded on the Fremont expedition to Southwest Missouri. He afterwards served with General Curtiss in Arkansas, participated in the battle of Pea Ridge and was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. He was subsequently assigned to the Department of the Shenandoah, but finding his position at Martinsburg, W. Va., untenable, retired to Harper's Ferry, voluntarily serving under Colonel Miles, his inferior in command. When this post was surrendered (Sept. 15, 1862), he was made a prisoner, but released under parole; was tried by a court of inquiry at his own request, and acquitted. The court finding that he had acted with courage and capability.

He resigned in 1864, and, in March, 1865, was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers. Died, at Evanston, May 12, 1890.

WHITE COUNTY, situated in the southeastern quarter of the State, and bounded on the east by the Wabash River; was organized in 1816, being the tenth county organized during the Territorial period; area, 500 square miles. The county is crossed by three railroads and drained by the Wabash and Little Wabash Rivers. The surface consists of prairie and woodland, and the soil is, for the most part, highly productive. The principal agricultural products are corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, tobacco, fruit, butter, sorghum and wool. The principal industrial establishments are carriage factories, saw mills and flour mills. Carmi is the county-seat. Other towns are Enfield, Grayville and Norris City. Population (1880), 23,087; (1890), 25,005; (1900), 25,386.

WHITEHALL, a city in Greene County, at the intersection of the Chicago & Alton and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, 65 miles north of St. Louis and 24 miles south-southwest of Jacksonville; in rich farming region; has stoneware and sewer-pipe factories, foundry and machine shop, flour mill, elevators, wagon shops, creamery, water system, sanitarium, heating, electric light and power system, nurseries and fruit-supply houses, and two poultry packing houses; also has five churches, a graded school, two banks and three newspapers—one daily. Population (1890), 1,961; (1900), 2,030.

WHITEHOUSE, Henry John, Protestant Episcopal Bishop, was born in New York City, August 19, 1803; graduated from Columbia College in 1821, and from the (New York) General Theological Seminary in 1824. After ordination he was rector of various parishes in Pennsylvania and New York until 1851, when he was chosen Assistant Bishop of Illinois, succeeding Bishop Chase in 1852. In 1867, by invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, he delivered the opening sermon before the Pan-Anglican Conference held in England. During this visit he received the degree of D.D. from Oxford University, and that of LL.D. from Cambridge. His rigid views as a churchman and a disciplinarian, were illustrated in his prosecution of Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, which resulted in the formation of the Reformed Episcopal Church. He was a brilliant orator and a trenchant and unyielding controversialist. Died, in Chicago, August 10, 1874.

WHITESIDE COUNTY, in the northwestern portion of the State bordering on the Mississippi River; created by act of the Legislature passed in

1836, and named for Capt. Samuel Whiteside, a noted Indian fighter; area, 700 square miles. The surface is level, diversified by prairies and woodland, and the soil is extremely fertile. The county-seat was first fixed at Lyndon, then at Sterling, and finally at Morrison, its present location. The Rock River crosses the county and furnishes abundant water power for numerous factories, turning out agricultural implements, carriages and wagons, furniture, woolen goods, flour and wrapping paper. There are also distilling and brewing interests, besides saw and planing mills. Corn is the staple agricultural product, although all the leading cereals are extensively grown. The principal towns are Morrison, Sterling, Fulton and Rock Falls. Population (1880), 30,885; (1890), 30,854; (1900), 34,710.

WHITESIDE, William, pioneer and soldier of the Revolution, emigrated from the frontier of North Carolina to Kentucky, and thence, in 1793, to the present limits of Monroe County, Ill., erecting a fort between Cahokia and Kaskaskia, which became widely known as "Whiteside Station." He served as a Justice of the Peace, and was active in organizing the militia during the War of 1812-14, dying at the old Station in 1815.—**John (Whiteside)**, a brother of the preceding, and also a Revolutionary soldier, came to Illinois at the same time, as also did **William B.** and **Samuel**, sons of the two brothers, respectively. All of them became famous as Indian fighters. The two latter served as Captains of companies of "Rangers" in the War of 1812, Samuel taking part in the battle of Rock Island in 1814, and contributing greatly to the success of the day. During the Black Hawk War (1832) he attained the rank of Brigadier-General. Whiteside County was named in his honor. He made one of the earliest improvements in Ridge Prairie, a rich section of Madison County, and represented that county in the First General Assembly. William B. served as Sheriff of Madison County for a number of years.—**John D. (Whiteside)**, another member of this historic family, became very prominent, serving in the lower House of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Fourteenth General Assemblies, and in the Senate of the Tenth, from Monroe County; was a Presidential Elector in 1836, State Treasurer (1837-41) and a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1847. General Whiteside, as he was known, was the second of James Shields in the famous Shields and Lincoln duel (so-called) in 1842 and, as such, carried the challenge of the former to Mr. Lincoln. (See *Duels*.)

WHITING, Lorenzo D., legislator, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1819; came to Illinois in 1838, but did not settle there permanently until 1849, when he located in Bureau County. He was a Representative from that county in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly (1869), and a member of the Senate continuously from 1871 to 1887, serving in the latter through eight General Assemblies. Died at his home near Tiskilwa, Bureau County, Ill., Oct. 10, 1889.

WHITING, Richard H., Congressman, was born at West Hartford, Conn., June 17, 1826, and received a common school education. In 1862 he was commissioned Paymaster in the Volunteer Army of the Union, and resigned in 1866. Having removed to Illinois, he was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifth Illinois District, in February, 1870, and so continued until the abolition of the office in 1873. On retiring from the Assessorship he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, and served until March 4, 1875, when he resigned to take his seat as Republican Representative in Congress from the Peoria District, to which he had been elected in November, 1874. After the expiration of his term he held no public office, but was a member of the Republican National Convention of 1884. Died, at the Continental Hotel, in New York City, May 24, 1888.

WHITNEY, James W., pioneer lawyer and early teacher, known by the nickname of "Lord Coko"; came to Illinois in Territorial days (believed to have been about 1800); resided for some time at or near Edwardsville, then became a teacher at Atlas, Pike County, and, still later, the first Circuit and County Clerk of that county. Though nominally a lawyer, he had little if any practice. He acquired the title, by which he was popularly known for a quarter of a century, by his custom of visiting the State Capital, during the sessions of the General Assembly, when he would organize the lobbyists and visitors about the capital—of which there were an unusual number in those days—into what was called the "Third House." Having been regularly chosen to preside under the name of "Speaker of the Lobby," he would deliver a message full of practical hits and jokes, aimed at members of the two houses and others, which would be received with cheers and laughter. The meetings of the "Third House," being held in the evening, were attended by many members and visitors in lieu of other forms of entertainment. Mr. Whitney's home, in his latter years,

was at Pittsfield. He resided for a time at Quincy. Died, Dec. 13, 1860, aged over 80 years.

WHITEMORE, Floyd K., State Treasurer, is a native of New York, came at an early age, with his parents, to Sycamore, Ill., where he was educated in the high school there. He purposed becoming a lawyer, but, on the election of the late James H. Beveridge State Treasurer, in 1864, accepted the position of clerk in the office. Later, he was employed as a clerk in the banking house of Jacob Bunn in Springfield, and, on the organization of the State National Bank, was chosen cashier of that Institution, retaining the position some twenty years. After the appointment of Hon. John R. Tanner to the position of Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at Chicago, in 1892, Mr. Whittemore became cashier in that office, and, in 1895, Assistant State Treasurer under the administration of State Treasurer Henry Wulff. In 1898 he was elected State Treasurer, receiving a plurality of 43,450 over his Democratic opponent.

WICKERSHAM, (Col.) Dudley, soldier and merchant, was born in Woodford County, Ky., Nov. 22, 1819; came to Springfield, Ill., in 1843, and served as a member of the Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers (Col. E. D. Baker's) through the Mexican War. On the return of peace he engaged in the dry-goods trade in Springfield, until 1861, when he enlisted in the Tenth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, serving, first as Lieutenant-Colonel and then as Colonel, until May, 1864, when, his regiment having been consolidated with the Fifteenth Cavalry, he resigned. After the war, he held the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue for several years, after which he engaged in the grocery trade. Died, in Springfield, August 8, 1898.

WIDEN, Raphael, pioneer and early legislator, was a native of Sweden, who, having been taken to France at eight years of age, was educated for a Catholic priest. Coming to the United States in 1815, he was at Cahokia, Ill., in 1818, where, during the same year, he married into a French family of that place. He served in the House of Representatives from Randolph County, in the Second and Third General Assemblies (1820-24), and as Senator in the Fourth and Fifth (1824-28). During his last term in the House, he was one of those who voted against the pro-slavery Convention resolution. He died of cholera, at Kaskaskia, in 1833.

WIKE, Scott, lawyer and ex-Congressman, was born at Meadville, Pa., April 6, 1831; at 4 years of age removed with his parents to Quincy, Ill.,

and, in 1844, to Pike County. Having graduated from Lombard University, Galesburg, in 1857, he began reading law with Judge O. C. Skinner of Quincy. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, but, before commencing practice, spent a year at Harvard Law School, graduating there, in 1859. Immediately thereafter he opened an office at Pittsfield, Ill., and has resided there ever since. In politics he has always been a strong Democrat. He served two terms in the Legislature (1863-67) and, in 1874, was chosen Representative from his District in Congress, being re-elected in 1888 and, again, in 1890. In 1893 he was appointed by President Cleveland Third Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, which position he continued to fill until March, 1897, when he resumed the practice of law at Pittsfield. Died Jan. 15, 1901.

WILEY, (Col.) Benjamin Ladd, soldier, was born in Smithfield, Jefferson County, Ohio, March 25, 1821, came to Illinois in 1845 and began life at Vienna, Johnson County, as a teacher. In 1846 he enlisted for the Mexican War, as a member of the Fifth (Colonel Newby's) Regiment Illinois Volunteers, serving chiefly in New Mexico until mustered out in 1848. A year later he removed to Jonesboro, where he spent some time at the carpenter's trade, after which he became clerk in a store, meanwhile assisting to edit "The Jonesboro Gazette" until 1853; then became traveling salesman for a St. Louis firm, but later engaged in the hardware trade at Jonesboro, in which he continued for several years. In 1856 he was the Republican candidate for Congress for the Ninth District, receiving 4,000 votes, while Fremont, the Republican candidate for President, received only 835 in the same district. In 1857 he opened a real estate office in Jonesboro in conjunction with David L. Phillips and Col. J. W. Ashley, with which he was connected until 1860, when he removed to Makanda, Jackson County. In September, 1861, he was mustered in as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, later serving in Missouri and Arkansas under Generals Steele and Curtiss, being, a part of the time, in command of the First Brigade of Cavalry, and, in the advance on Vicksburg, having command of the right wing of General Grant's cavalry. Being disabled by rheumatism at the end of the siege, he tendered his resignation, and was immediately appointed Enrolling Officer at Cairo, serving in this capacity until May, 1865, when he was mustered out. In 1869 he was appointed by Governor Palmer one of the Commissioners to locate the Southern Illinois Hospital for the Insane, and served as

Secretary of the Board until the institution was opened at Anna, in May, 1871. In 1869 he was defeated as a candidate for County Judge of Jackson County, and, in 1872, for the State Senate, by a small majority in a strongly Democratic District; in 1876 was the Republican candidate for Congress, in the Eighteenth District, against William Hartzell, but was defeated by only twenty votes, while carrying six out of the ten counties comprising the District. In the latter years of his life, Colonel Wiley was engaged quite extensively in fruit-growing at Makanda, Jackson County, where he died, March 22, 1890.

WILKIE, Franc Bangs, journalist, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., July 2, 1830; took a partial course at Union College, after which he edited papers at Schenectady, N. Y., Elgin, Ill., and Davenport and Dubuque, Iowa; also serving during a part of the Civil War, as the western war correspondent of "The New York Times." In 1893 he became an editorial writer on "The Chicago Times," remaining with that paper, with the exception of a brief interval, until 1888—a part of the time as its European correspondent. He was the author of a series of sketches over the nom de plume of "Poliuto," and of a volume of reminiscences under the title, "Thirty-five Years of Journalism," published shortly before his death, which took place, April 12, 1892.

WILKIN, Jacob W., Justice of the Supreme Court, was born in Licking County, Ohio, June 7, 1837; removed with his parents to Illinois, at 12 years of age, and was educated at McKendree College; served three years in the War for the Union; studied law with Judge Scholfield and was admitted to the bar in 1866. In 1872, he was chosen Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, and, in 1879, elected Judge of the Circuit Court and re-elected in 1885—the latter year being assigned to the Appellate bench for the Fourth District, where he remained until his election to the Supreme bench in 1888, being re-elected to the latter office in 1897. His home is at Danville.

WILKINSON, Ira O., lawyer and Judge, was born in Virginia in 1822, and accompanied his father to Jacksonville (1835), where he was educated. During a short service as Deputy Clerk of Morgan County, he conceived a fondness for the profession of the law, and, after a course of study under Judge William Thomas, was admitted to practice in 1847. Richard Yates (afterwards Governor and Senator) was his first partner. In 1849 he removed to Rock Island, and, six years later,

was elected a Circuit Judge, being again chosen to the same position in 1861. At the expiration of his second term he removed to Chicago. Died, at Jacksonville, August 24, 1894.

WILKINSON, John P., early merchant, was born, Dec. 14, 1799, in New Kent County, Va., emigrated first to Kentucky, and, in 1828, settled in Jacksonville, Ill., where he engaged in mercantile business. Mr. Wilkinson was a liberal friend of Illinois College and Jacksonville Female Academy, of each of which he was a Trustee from their origin until his death, which occurred, during a business visit to St. Louis, in December, 1841.

WILL, Conrad, pioneer physician and early legislator, was born in Philadelphia, June 4, 1778; about 1804 removed to Somerset County Pa., and, in 1813, to Kaskaskia, Ill. He was a physician by profession, but having leased the saline lands on the Big Muddy, in the vicinity of what afterwards became the town of Brownsville, he engaged in the manufacture of salt, removing thither in 1815, and becoming one of the founders of Brownsville, afterwards the first county-seat of Jackson County. On the organization of Jackson County, in 1816, he became a member of the first Board of County Commissioners, and, in 1818, served as Delegate from that county in the Convention which framed the first State Constitution. Thereafter he served continuously as a member of the Legislature from 1815 to '34—first as Senator in the First General Assembly, then as Representative in the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth, and again as Senator in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth—his career being conspicuous for long service. He died in office, June 11, 1834. Dr. Will was short of stature, fleshy, of jovial disposition and fond of playing practical jokes upon his associates, but very popular, as shown by his successive elections to the Legislature. He has been called "The Father of Jackson County." Will County, organized by act of the Legislature two years after his death, was named in his honor.

WILL COUNTY, a northeastern county, embracing 850 square miles, named in honor of Dr. Conrad Will, an early politician and legislator. Early explorations of the territory were made in 1829, when white settlers were few. The bluff west of Joliet is said to have been first occupied by David and Benjamin Maggard. Joseph Smith, the Mormon "apostle," expounded his peculiar doctrines at "the Point" in 1831. Several of the early settlers fled from the country during (or after) a raid by the Sac Indians.

There is a legend, seemingly well supported, to the effect that the first lumber, sawed to build the first frame house in Chicago (that of P. F. W. Peck), was sawed at Plainfield, Will County, originally a part of Cook, was separately erected in 1836, Joliet being made the county-seat. Agriculture, quarrying and manufacturing are the chief industries. Joliet, Lockport and Wilmington are the principal towns. Population (1880, 53,422; (1890, 62,007; (1900, 74,731.

WILLARD, Frances Elizabeth, teacher and reformer, was born at Churchville, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1839, graduated from the Northwestern Female College at Evanston, Ill., in 1859, and, in 1862, accepted the Professorship of Natural Sciences in that institution. During 1866-67 she was the Principal of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. The next two years she devoted to travel and study abroad, meanwhile contributing to various periodicals. From 1871 to 1874 she was Professor of Esthetics in the Northwestern University and dean of the Woman's College. She was always an enthusiastic champion of temperance, and, in 1874, abandoned her profession to identify herself with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. For five years she was Corresponding Secretary of the national body, and, from 1879, its President. While Secretary she organized the Home Protective Association, and prepared a petition to the Illinois Legislature, to which nearly 200,000 names were attached, asking for the granting to women of the right to vote on the license question. In 1878 she succeeded her brother, Oliver A. Willard (who had died), as editor of "The Chicago Evening Post," but, a few months later, withdrew, and, in 1882, was elected as a member of the executive committee of the National Prohibition party. In 1886 she became leader of the White Cross Movement for the protection of women, and succeeded in securing favorable legislation, in this direction, in twelve States. In 1883 she founded the World's Christian Temperance Union, and, in 1888, was chosen its President, as also President of the International Council of Women. The latter years of her life were spent chiefly abroad, much of the time as the guest and co-worker of Lady Henry Somerset, of England, during which she devoted much attention to investigating the condition of women in the Orient. Miss Willard was a prolific and highly varied contributor to the magazines, and besides numerous pamphlets published several volumes, including "Nineteen Beautiful Years," a tribute to her sister, "Woman in Temperance," "How to Win," and

"Woman in the Pulpit." Died, in New York, Feb. 18, 1898.

WILLARD, Samuel, A.M., M.D., LL.D., physician and educator. was born in Lunenburg, Vt., Dec. 30, 1821—the lineal descendant of Maj. Simon Willard, one of the founders of Concord, Mass., and prominent in "King Philip's War," and of his son, Rev. Dr. Samuel Willard, of the Old South Church, Boston, and seventh President of Harvard College. The subject of this sketch was taken in his infancy to Boston, and, in 1831, to Carrollton, Ill., where his father pursued the avocation of a druggist. After a preparatory course at Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, in 1836 he entered the freshman class in Illinois College at Jacksonville, but withdrew the following year, re-entering college in 1840 and graduating in the class of 1843, as a classmate of Dr. Newton Bateman, afterwards State Superintendent of Public Instruction and President of Knox College, and Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, now of Elmira, N. Y. The next year he spent as Tutor in Illinois College, when he began the study of medicine at Quincy, graduating from the Medical Department of Illinois College in 1848. During a part of the latter year he edited a Free-Soil campaign paper ("The Tribune") at Quincy, and, later, "The Western Temperance Magazine" at the same place. In 1849 he began the practice of his profession at St. Louis, but the next year removed to Collinsville, Ill., remaining until 1857, when he took charge of the Department of Languages in the newly organized State Normal University at Normal. The second year of the Civil War (1862) he enlisted as a private in the Ninety-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was soon after commissioned as Surgeon with the rank of Major, participating in the campaigns in Tennessee and in the first attack upon Vicksburg. Being disabled by an attack of paralysis, in February, 1863, he was compelled to resign, when he had sufficiently recovered accepting a position in the office of Provost Marshal General Oakes, at Springfield, where he remained until the close of the war. He then became Grand Secretary of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows for the State of Illinois—a position which he had held from 1856 to 1862—remaining under his second appointment from 1865 to '69. The next year he served as Superintendent of Schools at Springfield, meanwhile assisting in founding the Springfield public library, and serving as its first librarian. In 1870 he accepted the professorship of History in the West Side High School of Chicago, which, with the exception of two years (1854-56),

he continued to occupy for more than twenty-five years, retiring in 1898. In the meantime, Dr. Willard has been a laborious literary worker, having been, for a considerable period, editor, or assistant-editor, of "The Illinois Teacher," a contributor to "The Century Magazine" and "The Dial" of Chicago, besides having published a "Digest of the Laws of Odd Fellowship" in sixteen volumes, begun while he was Grand Secretary of the Order in 1864, and continued in 1872 and '82; a "Synopsis of History and Historical Chart," covering the period from B. C. 800 to A. D. 1876—of which he has had a second edition in course of preparation. Of late years he has been engaged upon a "Historical Dictionary of Names and Places," which will include some 12,000 topics, and which promises to be the most important work of his life. Previous to the war he was an avowed Abolitionist and operator on the "Underground Railroad," who made no concealment of his opinions, and, on one or two occasions, was called to answer for them in prosecutions under the "Fugitive Slave Act." (See "Underground Railroad.") His friend and classmate, the late Dr. Bateman, says of him: "Dr. Willard is a sound thinker; a clear and forcible writer; of broad and accurate scholarship; conscientious, genial and kindly, and a most estimable gentleman."

WILLIAMS, Archibald, lawyer and jurist, was born in Montgomery County, Ky., June 10, 1801; with moderate advantages but natural fondness for study, he chose the profession of law, and was admitted to the bar in Tennessee in 1828, coming to Quincy, Ill., the following year. He was elected to the General Assembly three times—serving in the Senate in 1832-36, and in the House, 1836-40; was United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, by appointment of President Taylor, 1849-53; was twice the candidate of his party (the Whig) for United States Senator, and appointed by President Lincoln, in 1864, United States District Judge for the State of Kansas. His abilities and high character were widely recognized. Died, in Quincy, Sept. 21, 1863.—His son, John H., an attorney at Quincy, served as Judge of the Circuit Court 1879-85.—Another son, Abraham Lincoln, was twice elected Attorney-General of Kansas.

WILLIAMS, Erastus Smith, lawyer and jurist, was born at Salem, N. Y., May 22, 1821. In 1842 he removed to Chicago, where, after reading law, he was admitted to the bar in 1844. In 1854 he was appointed Master in Chancery, which

office he filled until 1863, when he was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County. After re-election in 1870 he became Chief Justice, and, at the same time, heard most of the cases on the equity side of the court. In 1879 he was a candidate for re-election as a Republican, but was defeated with the party ticket. After his retirement from the bench he resumed private practice. Died, Feb. 24, 1884.

WILLIAMS, James R., Congressman, was born in White County, Ill., Dec. 27, 1850, at the age of 25 graduated from the Indiana State University, at Bloomington, and, in 1876, from the Union College of Law, Chicago, since then being an active and successful practitioner at Carmi. In 1880 he was appointed Master in Chancery and served two years. From 1882 to 1886 he was County Judge. In 1892 he was a nominee on the Democratic ticket for Presidential Elector. He was elected to represent the Nineteenth Illinois District in the Fifty-first Congress at a special election held to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of R. W. Townshend, was re-elected in 1890 and 1892, but defeated by Orlando Burrell (Republican) for re-election in the newly organized Twentieth District in 1894. In 1898 he was again a candidate and elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress.

WILLIAMS, John, pioneer merchant, was born in Bath County, Ky., Sept. 11, 1808; between 14 and 16 years of age was clerk in a store in his native State; then, joining his parents, who had settled on a tract of land in a part of Sangamon (now Menard) County, Ill., he found employment as clerk in the store of Major Elijah Hles, at Springfield, whom he succeeded in business at the age of 23, continuing it without interruption until 1880. In 1856 Mr. Williams was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Springfield District, and, in 1861, was appointed Commissary-General for the State, rendering valuable service in furnishing supplies for State troops, in camps of instruction and while proceeding to the field, in the first years of the war; was also chief officer of the Illinois Sanitary Commission for two years, and, as one of the intimate personal friends of Mr. Lincoln, was chosen to accompany the remains of the martyred President, from Washington to Springfield, for burial. Liberal, enterprising and public-spirited, his name was associated with nearly every public enterprise of importance in Springfield during his business career—being one of the founders, and, for eleven years President, of the First National Bank; a chief promoter in the construction of

what is now the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, and the Springfield and Peoria line; a Director of the Springfield Iron Company; one of the Commissioners who constructed the Springfield water-works, and an officer of the Lincoln Monument Association, from 1865 to his death, May 29, 1890.

WILLIAMS, Norman, lawyer, was born at Woodstock, Vt., Feb. 1, 1833, being related, on both the paternal and maternal sides, to some of the most prominent families of New England. He fitted for college at Union Academy, Meriden, and graduated from the University of Vermont in the class of 1855. After taking a course in the Albany Law School and with a law firm in his native town, he was admitted to practice in both New York and Vermont, removed to Chicago in 1858, and, in 1860, became a member of the firm of King, Kales & Williams, still later forming a partnership with Gen. John L. Thompson, which ended with the death of the latter in 1888. In a professional capacity he assisted in the organization of the Pullman Palace Car Company, and was a member of its Board of Directors; also assisted in organizing the Western Electric Company, and was prominently identified with the Chicago Telephone Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company. In 1881 he served as the United States Commissioner to the Electrical Exposition at Paris. In conjunction with his brother (Edward H. Williams) he assisted in founding the public library at Woodstock, Vt., which, in honor of his father, received the name of "The Norman Williams Public Library." With Col. Huntington W. Jackson and J. McGregor Adams, Mr. Williams was named, in the will of the late John Crerar, as an executor of the Crerar estate and one of the Trustees of the Crerar Public Library, and became its first President; was also a Director of the Chicago Public Library, and trustee of a number of large estates. Mr. Williams was a son-in-law of the late Judge John D. Caton, and his oldest daughter became the wife of Major-General Wesley Merritt, a few months before his death, which occurred at Hampton Beach, N. H., June 19, 1899—his remains being interred in his native town of Woodstock, Vt.

WILLIAMS, Robert Ebenezer, lawyer, born Dec. 3, 1825, at Clarksville, Pa., his grandfathers on both sides being soldiers of the Revolutionary War. In 1839 his parents removed to Washington in the same State, where in boyhood he worked as a mechanic in his father's shop, attending a common school in the winter until

he reached the age of 17 years, when he entered Washington College, remaining for more than a year. He then began teaching, and, in 1845 went to Kentucky, where he pursued the business of a teacher for four years. Then he entered Bethany College in West Virginia, at the same time prosecuting his law studies, but left at the close of his junior year, when, having been licensed to practice, he removed to Clinton, Texas. Here he accepted, from a retired lawyer, the loan of a law library, which he afterwards purchased; served for two years as State's Attorney, and, in 1856, came to Bloomington, Ill., where he spent the remainder of his life in the practice of his profession. Much of his time was devoted to practice as a railroad attorney, especially in connection with the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central Railroads, in which he acquired prominence and wealth. He was a lifelong Democrat and, in 1868, was the unsuccessful candidate of his party for Attorney-General of the State. The last three years of his life he had been in bad health, dying at Bloomington, Feb. 15, 1899.

WILLIAMS, Samuel, Bank President, was born in Adams County, Ohio, July 11, 1820; came to Winnebago County, Ill., in 1835, and, in 1842, removed to Iroquois County, where he held various local offices, including that of County Judge, to which he was elected in 1861. During his later years he had been President of the Watseka Citizens' Bank. Died, June 16, 1896.

WILLIAMSON, Robin Samuel, legislator and jurist, was born at Cornwall, Vt., May 23, 1839. At the age of 14 he went to Boston, where he began life as a telegraph messenger boy. In two years he had become a skillful operator, and, as such, was employed in various offices in New England and New York. In 1857 he came to Chicago seeking employment and, through the fortunate correction of an error on the part of the receiver of a message, secured the position of operator and station agent at Palatine, Cook County. Here he read law during his leisure time without a preceptor, and, in 1870, was admitted to the bar. The same year he was elected to the lower House of the General Assembly and, in 1872, to the Senate. In 1880 he was elected to the bench of the Superior Court of Cook County, and, in 1887, was chosen a Judge of the Cook County Circuit Court. Died, August 10, 1889.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY, in the southern part of the State, originally set off from Franklin and organized in 1839. The county is well watered,

the principal streams being the Big Muddy and the South Fork of the Saline. The surface is undulating and the soil fertile. The region was originally well covered with forests. All the cereals (as well as potatoes) are cultivated, and rich meadows encourage stock-raising. Coal and sandstone underlie the entire county. Area, 119 square miles; population (1880), 19,321; (1890), 22,296; (1900), 27,796.

WILLIAMSVILLE, village of Sangamon County, on Chicago & Alton Railroad, 12 miles north of Springfield, has a bank, elevator, 3 churches, a newspaper and coal-mines. Pop. (1900), 573.

WILLIS, Jonathan Clay, soldier and former Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, was born in Sumner County, Tenn., June 27, 1826; brought to Gallatin County, Ill., in 1844, and settled at Golconda in 1849; was elected Sheriff of Pope County in 1856, removed to Metropolis in 1859, and engaged in the wharf-boat and commission business. He entered the service as Quartermaster of the Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteers in 1861, but was compelled to resign on account of injuries in 1863; was elected Representative in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly (1868), appointed Collector of Internal Revenue in 1869, and Railway and Warehouse Commissioner in 1892, as the successor of John R. Tanner, serving until 1893.

WILMETTE, a village in Cook County, 14 miles north of Chicago, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, a handsome suburb of Chicago on the shore of Lake Michigan; principal streets paved and shaded with fine forest trees; has public library and good schools. Pop. (1900), 2,300.

WILMINGTON, a city of Will County, on the Kankakee River and the Chicago & Alton Railroad, 53 miles from Chicago and 15 south-southwest of Joliet; has considerable manufactures, two National banks, a graded school, churches and one newspaper. Wilmington is the location of the Illinois Soldiers' Widows' Home. Population (1890), 1,576; (1900), 1,420.

WILSON, Charles Lush, journalist, was born in Fairfield County, Conn., Oct. 10, 1818, educated in the common schools and at an academy in his native State, and, in 1835, removed to Chicago, entering the employment of his older brothers, who were connected with the construction of the Illinois & Michigan Canal at Joliet. His brother, Richard L., having assumed charge of "The Chicago Daily Journal" (the successor of "The Chicago American"), in 1844, Charles took a position in the office, ultimately securing a partnership which continued until the

of his brother in 1856, when he succeeded to the ownership of the paper. Mr. Wilson was an ardent friend and supporter of Abraham Lincoln for the United States Senate in 1858, but, in 1860, favored the nomination of Mr. Seward for the Presidency, though earnestly supporting Mr. Lincoln after his nomination. In 1861 he was appointed Secretary of the American Legation at London, serving with the late Minister Charles Francis Adams, until 1864, when he resigned and resumed his connection with "The Journal." In 1875 his health began to fail, and three years later, having gone to San Antonio, Tex., in the hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate, he died in that city, March 9, 1878.—**Richard Lush (Wilson)**, an older brother of the preceding, the first editor and publisher of "The Chicago Evening Journal," the oldest paper of consecutive publication in Chicago, was a native of New York. Coming to Chicago with his brother John L., in 1834, they soon after established themselves in business on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, then in course of construction. In 1844 he took charge of "The Chicago Daily Journal" for a publishing committee which had purchased the material of "The Chicago American," but soon after became principal proprietor. In April, 1847, while firing a salute in honor of the victory of Buena Vista, he lost an arm and was otherwise injured by the explosion of the cannon. Early in 1849, he was appointed, by President Taylor, Postmaster of the city of Chicago, but, having failed of confirmation, was compelled to retire in favor of a successor appointed by Millard Fillmore, eleven months later. Mr. Wilson published a little volume in 1842 entitled "A Trip to Santa Fe," and, a few years later, a story of travel under the title, "Short Ravelings from a Long Yarn." Died, December, 1856.—**John Lush (Wilson)**, another brother, also a native of New York, came to Illinois in 1834, was afterwards associated with his brothers in business, being for a time business manager of "The Chicago Journal;" also served one term as Sheriff of Cook County. Died, in Chicago, April 13, 1888.

WILSON, Isaac Grant, jurist, was born at Middlebury, N. Y., April 26, 1817, graduated from Brown University in 1838, and the same year came to Chicago, whither his father's family had preceded him in 1835. After reading law for two years, he entered the senior class at Cambridge (Mass.) Law School, graduating in 1841. In August of that year he opened an office at Elgin, and, for ten years "rode the cir-

cuit." In 1851 he was elected to the bench of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit to fill a vacancy, and re-elected for a full term in 1855, and again in '61. In November of the latter year he was commissioned the first Colonel of the Fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but resigned, a few weeks later, and resumed his place upon the bench. From 1867 to 1879 he devoted himself to private practice, which was largely in the Federal Courts. In 1879 he resumed his seat upon the bench (this time for the Twelfth Circuit), and was at once designated as one of the Judges of the Appellate Court at Chicago, of which tribunal he became Chief Justice in 1881. In 1885 he was re-elected Circuit Judge, but died, about the close of his term, at Geneva, June 8, 1891.

WILSON, James Grant, soldier and author, was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, April 28, 1832, and, when only a year old, was brought by his father, William Wilson, to America. The family settled at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where James Grant was educated at College Hill and under private teachers. After finishing his studies he became his father's partner in business, but, in 1855, went abroad, and, shortly after his return, removed to Chicago, where he founded the first literary paper established in the Northwest. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he disposed of his journal to enlist in the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, of which he was commissioned Major and afterwards promoted to the colonelcy. In August, 1863, while at New Orleans, by advice of General Grant, he accepted a commission as Colonel of the Fourth Regiment United States Colored Cavalry, and was assigned, as Aid-de-camp, to the staff of the Commander of the Department of the Gulf, filling this post until April, 1865. When General Banks was relieved, Colonel Wilson was brevetted Brigadier-General and placed in command at Port Hudson, resigning in July, 1865, since which time his home has been in New York. He is best known as an author, having published numerous addresses, and being a frequent contributor to American and European magazines. Among larger works which he has written or edited are "Biographical Sketches of Illinois Officers"; "Love in Letters"; "Life of General U. S. Grant"; "Life and Letters of Fitz Greene Hallcock"; "Poets and Poetry of Scotland"; "Bryant and His Friends"; and "Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography."

WILSON, James Harrison, soldier and military engineer, was born near Shawneetown, Ill., Sept. 2, 1837. His grandfather, Alexander Wil-

son, was one of the pioneers of Illinois, and his father (Harrison Wilson) was an ensign during the War of 1812 and a Captain in the Black Hawk War. His brother (Elford Wilson) served as Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers during the Civil War, and as Solicitor of the United States Treasury during the "whisky ring" prosecutions. James H. was educated in the common schools, at McKendree College, and the United States Military Academy at West Point, graduating from the latter in 1860, and being assigned to the Topographical Engineer Corps. In September, 1861, he was promoted to a First Lieutenantcy, then served as Chief Topographical Engineer of the Fort Royal expedition until March, 1862; was afterwards attached to the Department of the South, being present at the bombardment of Fort Pulaski; was Aid-de-camp to McClellan, and participated in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam; was made Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers in November, 1862; was Chief Topographical Engineer and Inspector-General of the Army of the Tennessee until October, 1863, being actively engaged in the operations around Vicksburg; was made Captain of Engineers in May, 1863, and Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Oct. 31, following. He also conducted operations preliminary to the battle of Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge, and for the relief of Knoxville. Later, he was placed in command of the Third Division of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, serving from May to August, 1864, under General Sheridan. Subsequently he was transferred to the Department of the Mississippi, where he so distinguished himself that, on April 20, 1865, he was made Major-General of Volunteers. In twenty-eight days he captured five fortified cities, twenty-three stands of colors, 288 guns and 6,820 prisoners—among the latter being Jefferson Davis. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in January, 1866, and, on July 28, following, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-fifth United States Infantry, being also brevetted Major-General in the regular army. On Dec. 31, 1870, he returned to civil life, and was afterwards largely engaged in railroad and engineering operations, especially in West Virginia. Promptly after the declaration of war with Spain (1898) General Wilson was appointed, by the President, Major-General of Volunteers, serving until its close. He is the author of "China: Travels and Investigations in the Middle Kingdom", "Life of Andrew J. Alexander"; and the "Life of Gen. U. S. Grant," in conjunction with Charles A.

Dana. His home, in recent years, has been in New York.

WILSON, John M., lawyer and jurist, was born in New Hampshire in 1802, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1824—the classmate of Franklin Pierce and Nathaniel Hawthorne; studied law in New Hampshire and came to Illinois in 1833, locating at Joliet; removed to Chicago in 1841, where he was the partner of Norman B. Judl, serving, at different periods, as attorney of the Chicago & Rock Island, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the Chicago & Northwestern Railways; was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Cook County, 1853-59, when he became Presiding Judge of the Superior Court of Chicago, serving until 1868. Died, Dec. 7, 1883.

WILSON, John P., lawyer, was born in Whiteside County, Ill., July 3, 1844; educated in the common schools and at Knox College, Galesburg, graduating from the latter in 1863; two years later was admitted to the bar in Chicago, and speedily attained prominence in his profession. During the World's Fair period he was retained as counsel by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, and was prominently connected, as counsel for the city, with the Lake Front litigation.

WILSON, Robert L., early legislator, was born in Washington County, Pa., Sept. 11, 1805, taken to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1810, graduated at Franklin College in 1831, studied law and, in 1833, removed to Athens (now in Menard County), Ill.; was elected Representative in 1836, and was one of the members from Sangamon County, known as the "Long Nine," who assisted in securing the removal of the State Capital to Springfield. Mr. Wilson removed to Sterling, Whiteside County, in 1840, was elected five times Circuit Clerk and served eight years as Probate Judge. Immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter, he enlisted as private in a battalion in Washington City under command of Cassius M. Clay, for guard duty until the arrival of the Seventh New York Regiment. He subsequently assisted in raising troops in Illinois, was appointed Paymaster by Lincoln, serving at Washington, St. Louis, and, after the fall of Vicksburg, at Springfield—being mustered out in November, 1865. Died, in Whiteside County, 1880.

WILSON, Robert S., lawyer and jurist, was born at Montrose, Susquehanna County, Pa., Nov. 6, 1812, learned the printer's art, then studied law and was admitted to the bar in Allegany County, about 1833; in 1836 removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he served as Probate Judge

and State Senator; in 1850 came to Chicago, was elected Judge of the Recorder's Court in 1853, and re-elected in 1858, serving ten years, and proving "a terror to evil-doers." Died, at Lawrence, Mich., Dec. 23, 1892.

WILSON, William, early jurist, was born in Loudoun County, Va., April 27, 1794; studied law with Hon. John Cook, a distinguished lawyer, and minister to France in the early part of the century; in 1817 removed to Kentucky, soon after came to Illinois, two years later locating in White County, near Carni, which continued to be his home during the remainder of his life. In 1819 he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court as successor to William P. Foster, who is described by Governor Ford as "a great rascal and no lawyer," and who held office only about nine months. Judge Wilson was re-elected to the Supreme bench, as Chief-Justice, in 1825, being then only a little over 30 years old, and held office until the reorganization of the Supreme Court under the Constitution of 1843—a period of over twenty-nine years, and, with the exception of Judge Brown's, the longest term of service in the history of the court. He died at his home in White County, April 29, 1857. A Whig in early life, he allied himself with the Democratic party on the dissolution of the former. Hon. James C. Conkling, of Springfield, says of him, "as a writer, his style was clear and distinct; as a lawyer, his judgment was sound and discriminating."

WINCHESTER, a city and county-seat of Scott County, founded in 1839, situated on Big Sandy Creek and on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 29 miles south of Beardstown and 84 miles north by west of St. Louis. While the surrounding region is agricultural and largely devoted to wheat growing, there is some coal mining. Winchester is an important shipping-point, having three grain elevators, two flouring mills, and a coal mine employing fifty miners. There are four Protestant and one Catholic church, a court house, a high school, a graded school building, two banks and two weekly newspapers. Population (1880), 1,626; (1890), 1,542; (1900), 1,711.

WINDSOR, a city of Shelby County at the crossing of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Wabash Railways, 11 miles northeast of Shelbyville. Population (1880), 763; (1890), 888; (1900), 866.

WIXES, Frederick Howard, clergyman and sociologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 9, 1838, graduated at Washington (Pa.) College

in 1857, and, after serving as tutor there for a short time, entered Princeton Theological Seminary, but was compelled temporarily to discontinue his studies on account of a weakness of the eyes. The Presbytery of St. Louis licensed him to preach in 1860, and, in 1862, he was commissioned Hospital Chaplain in the Union army. During 1862-64 he was stationed at Springfield, Mo., participating in the battle of Springfield on Jan. 8, 1863, and being personally mentioned for bravery on the field in the official report. Re-entering the seminary at Princeton in 1864, he graduated in 1865, and at once accepted a call to the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, Ill., which he filled for four years. In 1869 he was appointed Secretary of the newly created Board of Commissioners of Public Charities of Illinois, in which capacity he continued until 1893, when he resigned. For the next four years he was chiefly engaged in literary work, in lecturing before universities on topics connected with social science, in aiding in the organization of charitable work, and in the conduct of a thorough investigation into the relations between liquor legislation and crime. At an early period he took a prominent part in organizing the various Boards of Public Charities of the United States into an organization known as the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, and, at the Louisville meeting (1883), was elected its President. At the International Penitentiary Congress at Stockholm (1878) he was the official delegate from Illinois. On his return, as a result of his observations while abroad, he submitted to the Legislature a report strongly advocating the construction of the Kankakee Hospital for the Insane, then about to be built, upon the "detached ward" or "village" plan, a departure from then existing methods, which marks an era in the treatment of insane in the United States. Mr. Wines conducted the investigation into the condition and number of the defective, dependent and delinquent classes throughout the country, his report constituting a separate volume under the "Tenth Census," and rendered a similar service in connection with the eleventh census (1890). In 1887 he was elected Secretary of the National Prison Association, succeeding to the post formerly held by his father, Enoch Cobb Wines, D.D., LL.D. After the inauguration of Governor Tanner in 1897, he resumed his former position of secretary of the Board of Public Charities, remaining until 1899, when he again tendered his resignation, having received the appointment to the position of Assistant Director

of the Twelfth Census, which he now holds. He is the author of "Crime and Reformation" (1895); of a voluminous series of reports; also of numerous pamphlets and brochures, among which may be mentioned "The County Jail System: An Argument for its Abolition" (1878); "The Kankakee Hospital" (1882); "Provision for the Insane in the United States" (1885); "Conditional Liberation, or the Paroling of Prisoners" (1886), and "American Prisons in the Tenth Census" (1888).

WINES, Walter B., lawyer (brother of Frederick H. Wines), was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 10, 1848, received his primary education at Williston Academy, East Hampton, Mass., after which he entered Middlebury College, Vt., taking a classical course and graduating there. He afterwards became a student in the law department of Columbia College, N. Y., graduating in 1871, being admitted to the bar the same year and commencing practice in New York City. In 1879 he came to Springfield, Ill., and was, for a time, identified with the bar of that city. Later, he removed to Chicago, where he has been engaged in literary and journalistic work.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, situated in the "northern tier," bordering on the Wisconsin State line; was organized, under an act passed in 1836, from La Salle and Jo Daviess Counties, and has an area of 552 square miles. The county is drained by the Rock and Pecatonica Rivers. The surface is rolling prairie and the soil fertile. The geology is simple, the quaternary deposits being underlaid by the Galena blue and buff limestone, adapted for building purposes. All the cereals are raised in abundance, the chief product being corn. The Winnebago Indians (who gave name to the county) formerly lived on the west side of the Rock River, and the Pottawatomies on the east, but both tribes removed westward in 1835. (As to manufacturing interests see *Rockford*.) Population (1880), 30,505; (1890), 29,938; (1900), 47,845.

WINNEBAGO WAR. The name given to an Indian disturbance which had its origin in 1827, during the administration of Gov. Ninian Edwards. The Indians had been quiet since the conclusion of the War of 1812, but a few isolated outrages were sufficient to start terrified "runners" in all directions. In the northern portion of the State, from Galena to Chicago (then Fort Dearborn) the alarm was intense. The meagre militia force of the State was summoned and volunteers were called for. Meanwhile, 600 United States Regular Infantry, under command

of Gen. Henry Atkinson, put in an appearance. Besides the infantry, Atkinson had at his disposal some 130 mounted sharpshooters. The origin of the disturbance was as follows: The Winnebagoes attacked a band of Chippewas, who were (by treaty) under Government protection, several of the latter being killed. For participation in this offense, four Winnebago Indians were summarily apprehended, surrendered to the Chippewas and shot. Meanwhile, some dispute had arisen as to the title of the lands, claimed by the Winnebagoes in the vicinity of Galena, which had been occupied by white miners. Repeated acts of hostility and of reprisal, along the Upper Mississippi, intensified mutual distrust. A gathering of the Indians around two keel-boats, laden with supplies for Fort Snelling, which had anchored near Prairie du Chien and opposite a Winnebago camp, was regarded by the whites as a hostile act. Liquor was freely distributed, and there is historical evidence that a half-dozen drunken squaws were carried off and shamefully maltreated. Several hundred warriors assembled to avenge the deception which had been practiced upon them. They laid in ambush for the boats on their return trip. The first passed too rapidly to be successfully assailed, but the second grounded and was savagely, yet unsuccessfully, attacked. The presence of General Atkinson's forces prevented an actual outbreak, and, on his demand, the great Winnebago Chief, Red Bird, with six other leading men of the tribe, surrendered themselves as hostages to save their nation from extermination. A majority of these were, after trial, acquitted. Red Bird, however, unable to endure confinement, literally pined to death in prison, dying on Feb. 16, 1828. He is described as having been a savage of superior intelligence and noble character. A treaty of peace was concluded with the Winnebagoes in a council held at Prairie du Chien, a few months later, but the affair seems to have produced as much alarm among the Indians as it did among the whites. (For *Winnebago Indians* see page 576.)

WINNETKA, a village of Cook County, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 16½ miles north of Chicago. It stands eighty feet above the level of Lake Michigan, has good schools (being the seat of the Winnetka Institute), several churches, and is a popular residence town. Population (1880), 584; (1890), 1,079; (1900), 1,803.

WINSTON, Frederick Hampton, lawyer, was born in Liberty County, Ga., Nov. 20, 1839, was brought to Woodford County, Ky., in 1855, left an orphan at 17 and attended the common

schools until 18, when, returning to Georgia he engaged in cotton manufacture. He finally began the study of law with United States Senator W. C. Dawson, and graduated from Harvard Law School in 1852, spent some time in the office of W. M. Evarts in New York, was admitted to the bar and came to Chicago in 1853, where he formed a partnership with Norman B. Judd, afterwards being associated with Judge Henry W. Blodgett; served as general solicitor of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railways—remaining with the latter twenty years. In 1885 he was appointed, by President Cleveland, Minister to Persia, but resigned the following year, and traveled extensively in Russia, Scandinavia and other foreign countries. Mr. Winston was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1868, '76 and '84; first President of the Stock Yards at Jersey City, for twelve years President of the Lincoln Park Commission, and a Director of the Lincoln National Bank.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES. The Wisconsin Central Company was organized, June 17, 1887, and subsequently acquired the Minnesota, St. Croix & Wisconsin, the Wisconsin & Minnesota, the Chippewa Falls & Western, the St. Paul & St. Croix Falls, the Wisconsin Central, the Penokee, and the Packwaukee & Montebello Railroads, and assumed the leases of the Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago and the Wisconsin & Minnesota Roads. On July 1, 1888, the company began to operate the entire Wisconsin Central system, with the exception of the Wisconsin Central Railroad and the leased Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago, which remained in charge of the Wisconsin Central Railroad mortgage trustees until Nov. 1, 1889, when these, too, passed under the control of the Wisconsin Central Company. The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company is a reorganization (Oct. 1, 1879) of a company formed Jan. 1, 1871. The Wisconsin Central and the Wisconsin Central Railroad Companies, though differing in name, are a financial unit; the former holding most of the first mortgage bonds of the latter, and substantially all its notes, stocks and income bonds, but, for legal reasons (such as the protection of land titles), it is necessary that separate corporations be maintained. On April 1, 1890, the Wisconsin Central Company executed a lease to the Northern Pacific Railroad, but this was set aside by the courts, on Sept. 27, 1893, for non-payment of rent, and was finally canceled. On the same day receivers were appointed to

insure the protection of all interests. The total mileage is 415.46 miles, of which the Company owns 258.90—only .10 of a mile in Illinois. A line, 58.10 miles in length, with 8.44 miles of sidetrack total, 66.54 miles, lying wholly within the State of Illinois, is operated by the Chicago & Wisconsin and furnishes the allied line an entrance into Chicago.

WITHEROW, Thomas F., lawyer, was born in Virginia in March, 1833, removed with his parents to Ohio in childhood, attended the Western Reserve College, and, after the death of his father taught school and worked as a printer. Later, editing a paper at Mount Vernon. In 1855 he removed to Janesville, Wis., where he again engaged in journalistic work studied law, was admitted to the bar in Iowa in 1857, settled at Des Moines and served as private secretary of Governors Lowe and Kirkwood. In 1860 he became Supreme Court Reporter; served as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in 1863 and, in 1866, became associated with the Rock Island Railroad in the capacity of local attorney, was made chief law officer of the Company in 1873, and removed to Chicago, and, in 1890, was promoted to the position of General Counsel. Died, in Chicago, Feb. 3, 1893.

WOLCOTT, (Dr.) Alexander, early Indian Agent, was born at East Windsor, Conn., Feb. 14, 1790; graduated from Yale College in 1809, and, after a course in medicine, was commissioned, in 1812, Surgeon's Mate in the United States Army. In 1820 he was appointed Indian Agent at Fort Dearborn (now Chicago), as successor to Charles Jouett—the first Agent—who had been appointed a United States Judge in Arkansas. The same year he accompanied General Lewis Cass and Henry Schoolcraft on their tour among the Indians of the Northwest; was married in 1823 to Ellen Marion Kinzie, a daughter of Col. John Kinzie, the first permanent settler of Chicago; in 1825 was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Peoria County, which then included Cook County; was a Judge of Election in 1830, and one of the purchasers of a block of ground in the heart of the present city of Chicago, at the first sale of lots, held Sept. 27, 1830, but died before the close of the year. Dr. Wolcott appears to have been a high-minded and honorable man, as well as far in advance of the mass of pioneers in point of education and intelligence.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF CHICAGO. (See *Northwestern University Woman's Medical School.*)

WOMAN SUFFRAGE. (See *Suffrage*.)

WOOD, Benson, lawyer and Congressman, was born in Susquehanna County, Pa., in 1839; received a common school and academic education; at the age of 20 came to Illinois, and, for two years, taught school in Lee County. He then enlisted as a soldier in an Illinois regiment, attaining the rank of Captain of Infantry; after the war, graduated from the Law Department of the old Chicago University, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He was elected a member of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly (1872) and was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1876 and 1888; also served as Mayor of the city of Ealingham, where he now resides. In 1894 he was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress by the Republicans of the Nineteenth District, which has uniformly returned a Democrat, and, in office, proved himself a most industrious and efficient member. Mr. Wood was defeated as a candidate for re-election in 1896.

WOOD, John, pioneer, Lieutenant-Governor and Governor, was born at Moravia, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1798—his father being a Revolutionary soldier who had served as Surgeon and Captain in the army. At the age of 21 years young Wood removed to Illinois, settling in what is now Adams County, and building the first log-cabin on the site of the present city of Quincy. He was a member of the upper house of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth General Assemblies, and was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1859 on the same ticket with Governor Bissell, and served out the unexpired term of the latter, who died in office. (See *Bissell, William H.*) He was succeeded by Richard Yates in 1861. In February of that year he was appointed one of the five Commissioners from Illinois to the "Peace Conference" at Washington, to consider methods for averting civil war. The following May he was appointed Quartermaster-General for the State by Governor Yates, and assisted most efficiently in fitting out the troops for the field. In June, 1864, he was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers (100-days men) and mustered out of service the following September. Died, at Quincy, June 11, 1880. He was liberal, patriotic and public-spirited. His fellow-citizens of Quincy erected a monument to his memory, which was appropriately dedicated, July 4, 1883.

WOODFORD COUNTY, situated a little north of the center of the State, bounded on the west by the Illinois River; organized in 1811, area,

540 square miles. The surface is generally level, except along the Illinois River, the soil fertile and well watered. The county lies in the northern section of the great coal field of the State. Eureka is the county-seat. Other thriving cities and towns are Metamora, Minonk, El Paso and Roanoke. Corn, oats, wheat, potatoes and barley are the principal crops. The chief mechanical industries are flour manufacture, carriage and wagon-making, and saddlery and harness work. Population (1890), 21,429; (1900), 21,822.

WOODBULL, a village of Henry County, on Keithsburg branch Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 15 miles west of Galva; has a bank, electric lights, water works, brick and tile works, six churches and weekly paper. Pop. (1900), 774.

WOODMAN, Charles W., lawyer and Congressman, was born in Aalborg, Denmark, March 11, 1844; received his early education in the schools of his native country, but took to the sea in 1860, following the life of a sailor until 1863, when, coming to Philadelphia, he enlisted in the Gulf Squadron of the United States. After the war, he came to Chicago, and, after reading law for some time in the office of James L. High, graduated from the Law Department of the Chicago University in 1871. Some years later he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for some of the lower courts, and, in 1881, was nominated by the Judges of Cook County as one of the Justices of the Peace for the city of Chicago. In 1894 he became the Republican candidate for Congress from the Fourth District and was elected, but failed to secure a renomination in 1896. Died, in Elgin Asylum for the Insane, March 18, 1898.

WOODS, Robert Mann, was born at Greenville, Pa., April 17, 1840; came with his parents to Illinois in 1842, the family settling at Barry, Pike County, but subsequently residing at Pittsfield, Canton and Galesburg. He was educated at Knox College in the latter place, which was his home from 1849 to '58; later, taught school in Iowa and Missouri until 1861, when he went to Springfield and began the study of law with Milton Hay and Shelby M. Cullom. His law studies having been interrupted by the Civil War, after spending some time in the mustering and disbursing office, he was promoted by Governor Yates to a place in the executive office, from which he went to the field as Adjutant of the Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry, known as the "Yates Sharp-Shooters." After participating, with the Army of the Tennessee, in the Atlanta campaign, he took part in the "March to the Sea," and the campaign in the Carolinas, includ-

ing the siege of Savannah and the forcing of the Salkahatchie, where he distinguished himself, as also in the taking of Columbia, Fayetteville, Cheraw, Raleigh and Dentonville. At the latter place he had a horse shot under him and won the brevet rank of Major for gallantry in the field, having previously been commissioned Captain of Company A of his regiment. He also served on the staffs of Gens. Giles A. Smith, Benjamin F. Potts, and William W. Belknap, and was the last mustering officer in General Sherman's army. In 1867 Major Woods removed to Chicago, where he was in business for a number of years, serving as chief clerk of Custom House construction from 1872 to 1877. In 1879 he purchased "The Daily Republican" at Joliet, which he conducted successfully for fifteen years. While connected with "The Republican," he served as Secretary of the Illinois Republican Press Association and in various other positions.

Major Woods was one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic, whose birth-place was in Illinois. (See *Grand Army of the Republic*; also *Stephenson, Dr. B. F.*) When Dr. Stephenson (who had been Surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry), conceived the idea of founding such an order, he called to his assistance Major Woods, who was then engaged in writing the histories of Illinois regiments for the Adjutant-General's Report. The Major wrote the Constitution and By-laws of the Order, the charter blanks for all the reports, etc. The first official order bears his name as the first Adjutant-General of the Order, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., APRIL 1, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS:

No. 1. The following named officers are hereby appointed and assigned to duty at these headquarters. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Colonel Jules C. Webber, A. D. C. and Chief of Staff.

Colonel John M. Snyder, Quartermaster-General.

Major Robert M. Woods, Adjutant-General.

Captain John A. Lightfoot, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Captain John S. Phelps, Aid-de-Camp.

By order of R. F. Stephenson, Department Commander.

ROBERT M. WOODS,
Adjutant-General.

Major Woods afterwards organized the various Departments in the West, and it has been conceded that he furnished the money necessary to carry on the work during the first six months of the existence of the Order. He has never accepted a nomination or run for any political office, but is now engaged in financial business in Joliet and Chicago, with his residence in the former place.

WOODSOX, David Meade, lawyer and jurist, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., May 18, 1806; was educated in private schools and at Transylvania University, and read law with his father. He served a term in the Kentucky Legislature in 1832, and, in 1834, removed to Illinois, settling at Carrollton, Greene County. In 1839 he was elected State's Attorney and, in 1840, a member of the lower house of the Legislature, being elected a second time in 1865. In 1843 he was the Whig candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, but was defeated by Stephen A. Douglas. He was a member of the Constitutional Conventions of 1817 and 1869-70. In 1818 he was elected a Judge of the First Judicial Circuit, remaining in office until 1867. Died, in 1877.

WOODSTOCK, the county-seat of McHenry County, situated on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, about 51 miles northwest of Chicago and 32 miles east of Rockford. It contains a court house, eight churches, four banks, three newspaper offices, foundry and machine shops, planing mills, canning works, pickle, cheese and butter factories. The Oliver Typewriter Factory is located here; the town is also the seat of the Todd Seminary for boys. Population (1890), 1,683; (1900), 2,502.

WORCESTER, Linus E., State Senator, was born in Windsor, Vt., Dec. 5, 1811, was educated in the common schools of his native State and at Chester Academy, came to Illinois in 1836, and, after teaching three years, entered a dry-goods store at Whitehall as clerk, later becoming a partner. He was also engaged in various other branches of business at different times, including the drug, hardware, grocery, agricultural implement and lumber business. In 1843 he was appointed Postmaster at Whitehall, serving twelve years; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, served as County Judge for six years from 1853, and as Trustee of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Jacksonville, from 1859, by successive reappointments, for twelve years. In 1856 he was elected, as a Democrat, to the State Senate, to succeed John M. Palmer, resigned; was re-elected in 1860, and, at the session of 1865, was one of the five Democratic members of that body who voted for the ratification of the Emancipation Amendment of the National Constitution. He was elected County Judge a second time, in 1863, and re-elected in 1867, served as delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1876, and, for more than thirty years, was one of the Directors of the Jacksonville branch of the Chicago & Alton

Railroad, serving from the organization of the corporation until his death, which occurred Oct. 19, 1891.

WORDEN, a village of Madison County, on the Wabash and the Jacksonville, Louisville & St. Louis Railways, 32 miles northeast of St. Louis. Population (1890), 522; (1900), 544.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. An exhibition of the scientific, liberal and mechanical arts of all nations, held at Chicago, between May 1 and Oct. 31, 1893. The project had its inception in November, 1885, in a resolution adopted by the directorate of the Chicago Interstate Exposition Company. On July 6, 1888, the first well defined action was taken, the Iniquitous Club, of Chicago, inviting the co-operation of six other leading clubs of that city in "securing the location of an international celebration at Chicago of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus." In July, 1889, a decisive step was taken in the appointment by Mayor Cregier, under resolution of the City Council, of a committee of 100 (afterwards increased to 256) citizens, who were charged with the duty of promoting the selection of Chicago as the site for the Exposition. New York, Washington and St. Louis were competing points, but the choice of Congress fell upon Chicago, and the act establishing the World's Fair at that city was signed by President Harrison on April 25, 1890. Under the requirements of the law, the President appointed eight Commissioners-at-large, with two Commissioners and two alternates from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia. Col. George R. Davis, of Chicago, was elected Director-General by the body thus constituted. Ex-Senator Thomas M. Palmer, of Michigan, was chosen President of the Commission and John T. Dickinson, of Texas, Secretary. This Commission delegated much of its power to a Board of Reference and Control, who were instructed to act with a similar number appointed by the World's Columbian Exposition. The latter organization was an incorporation, with a directorate of forty-five members, elected annually by the stockholders. Lyman J. Gage, of Chicago, was the first President of the corporation and was succeeded by W. T. Baker and Harlow N. Higinbotham.

In addition to these bodies, certain powers were vested in a Board of Lady Managers, composed of two members, with alternates, from each State and Territory, besides nine from the city of Chicago. Mrs. Potter Palmer was chosen President of the latter. This board was particu-

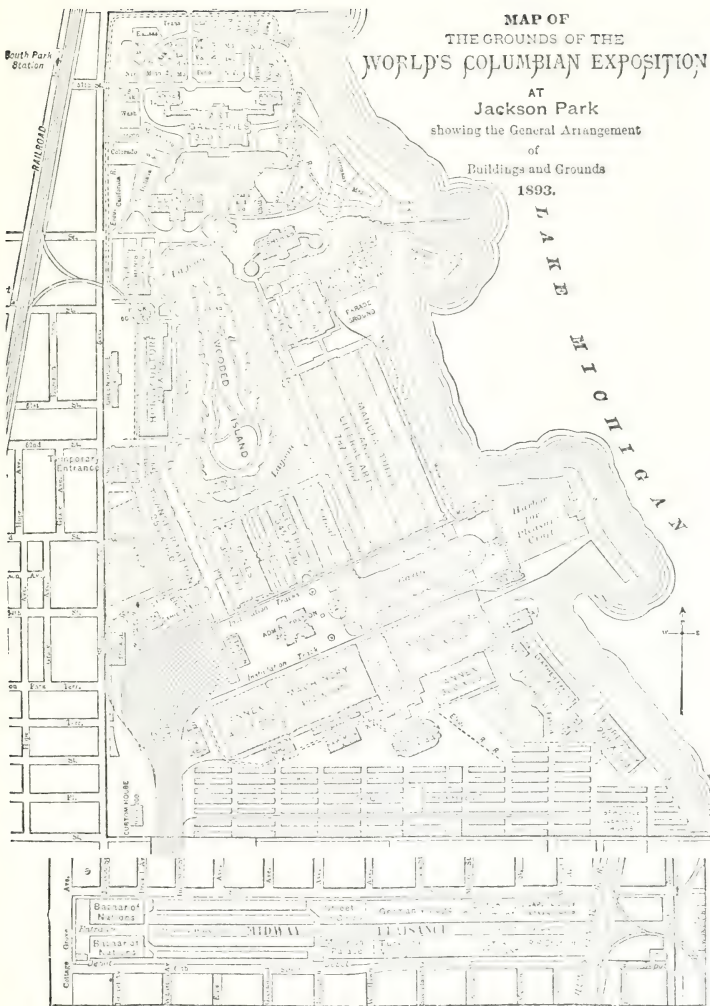
larly charged with supervision of women's participation in the Exposition, and of the exhibits of women's work.

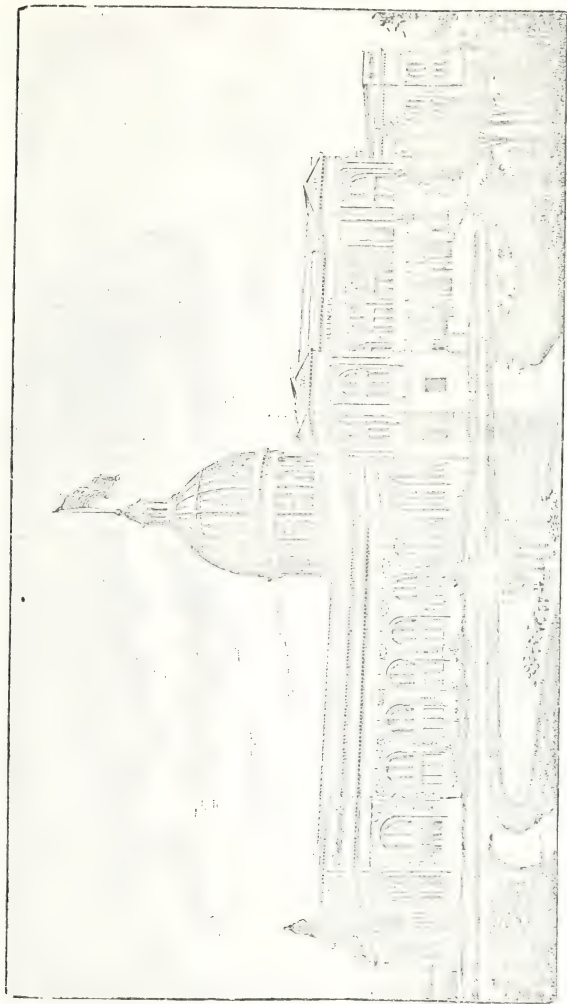
The supreme executive power was vested in the Joint Board of Control. The site selected was Jackson Park, in the South Division of Chicago, with a strip connecting Jackson and Washington Parks, known as the "Midway Plaisance," which was surrendered to "concessionaires" who purchased the privilege of giving exhibitions, or conducting restaurants or selling booths thereon. The total area of the site was 633 acres, and that of the buildings—not reckoning those erected by States other than Illinois, and by foreign governments—was about 200 acres. When to this is added the acreage of the foreign and State buildings, the total space under roof approximated 250 acres. These figures do not include the buildings erected by private exhibitors, caterers and vendors, which would add a small percentage to the grand total. Forty-seven foreign Governments made appropriations for the erection of their own buildings and other expenses connected with official representation, and there were exhibitors from eighty-six nations. The United States Government erected its own building, and appropriated \$500,000 to defray the expenses of a national exhibit, besides \$2,500,000 toward the general cost of the Exposition. The appropriations by foreign Governments aggregated about \$6,500,000, and those by the States and Territories, \$6,120,000—that of Illinois being \$800,000. The entire outlay of the World's Columbian Exposition Company, up to March 31, 1894, including the cost of preliminary organization, construction, operating and post-Exposition expenses, was \$27,151,800. This is, of course, exclusive of foreign and State expenditures, which would swell the aggregate cost to nearly \$45,000,000. Citizens of Chicago subscribed \$5,608,206 toward the capital stock of the Exposition Company, and the municipality, \$5,000,000, which was raised by the sale of bonds. (See *Thirty-sixth General Assembly*.)

The site, while admirably adapted to the purpose, was, when chosen, a marshy flat, crossed by low sand ridges, upon which stood occasional clumps of stunted scrub oaks. Before the gates of the great fair were opened to the public, the entire area had been transformed into a dream of beauty. Marshes had been drained, filled in and sodded; driveways and broad walks constructed; artificial ponds and lagoons dug and embanked; and all the highest skill of the landscape gardeners art had been called into play to produce

South Park
Station

THE





ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, 1893.

varied and striking effects. But the task had been a Herculean one. There were seventeen principal (or, as they may be called, departmental) buildings, all of beautiful and ornate design, and all of vast size. They were known as the Manufacturers' and Liberal Arts, the Machinery, Electrical, Transportation, Woman's, Horticultural, Mines and Mining, Anthropological, Administration, Art Galleries, Agricultural, Art Institute, Fisheries, Live Stock, Dairy and Forestry buildings, and the Music Hall and Casino. Several of these had large annexes. The Manufacturers' Building was the largest. It was rectangular (1687x787 feet), having a ground area of 31 acres and a floor and gallery area of 44 acres. Its central chamber was 1280x380 feet, with a nave 107 feet wide, both hall and nave being surrounded by a gallery 50 feet wide. It was four times as large as the Roman Coliseum and three times as large as St. Peter's at Rome; 17,000,000 feet of lumber, 13,000,000 pounds of steel, and 2,000,000 pounds of iron had been used in its construction, involving a cost of \$1,800,000.

It was originally intended to open the Exposition, formally, on Oct. 21, 1892, the quadri-centennial of Columbus' discovery of land on the Western Hemisphere, but the magnitude of the undertaking rendered this impracticable. Consequently, while dedicatory ceremonies were held on that day, preceded by a monster procession and followed by elaborate pyrotechnic displays at night, May 1, 1893, was fixed as the opening day—the machinery and fountains being put in operation, at the touch of an electric button by President Cleveland, at the close of a short address. The total number of admissions from that date to Oct. 31, was 27,530,450—the largest for any single day being on Oct. 9 (Chicago Day) amounting to 761,944. The total receipts from all sources (including National and State appropriations, subscriptions, etc.), amounted to \$28,151,168.75, of which \$10,626,330.76 was from the sale of tickets, and \$3,099,581.43 from concessions. The aggregate attendance fell short of that at the Paris Exposition of 1889 by about 500,000, while the receipts from the sale of tickets and concessions exceeded the latter by nearly \$5,800,000. Subscribers to the Exposition stock received a return of ten per cent on the same.

The Illinois building was the first of the State buildings to be completed. It was also the largest and most costly, but was severely criticised from an architectural standpoint. The exhibits showed the internal resources of the State, as well as the development of its govern-

mental system, and its progress in civilization from the days of the first pioneers. The entire Illinois exhibit in the State building was under charge of the State Board of Agriculture, who devoted one-tenth of the appropriation, and a like proportion of floor space, to the exhibition of the work of Illinois women as scientists, authors, artists, decorators, etc. Among special features of the Illinois exhibit were: State trophies and relics, kept in a fire-proof memorial hall, the display of grains and minerals, and an immense topographical map prepared at a cost of \$15,000, drafted on a scale of two miles to the inch, showing the character and resources of the State, and correcting many serious cartographical errors previously undiscovered.

WORTHEN, Amos Henry, scientist and State Geologist, was born at Bradford, Vt., Oct. 31, 1813, emigrated to Kentucky in 1834, and, in 1836, removed to Illinois, locating at Warsaw. Teaching, surveying and mercantile business were his pursuits until 1842, when he returned to the East, spending two years in Boston, but returning to Warsaw in 1844. His natural predilections were toward the natural sciences, and, after coming west, he devoted most of his leisure time to the collection and study of specimens of mineralogy, geology and conchology. On the organization of the geological survey of Illinois in 1851, he was appointed assistant to Dr. J. G. Norwood, then State Geologist, and, in 1858, succeeded to the office, having meanwhile spent three years as Assistant Geologist in the first Iowa survey. As State Geologist he published seven volumes of reports, and was engaged upon the eighth when overtaken by death, May 6, 1888. These reports, which are as comprehensive as they are voluminous, have been reviewed and warmly commended by the leading scientific periodicals of this country and Europe. In 1877 field work was discontinued, and the State Historical Library and Natural History Museum were established, Professor Worthen being placed in charge as curator. He was the author of various valuable scientific papers and member of numerous scientific societies in this country and in Europe.

WORTHINGTON, Nicholas Ellsworth, ex-Congressman, was born in Brooke County, W. Va., March 30, 1836, and completed his education at Allegheny College, Pa., studied Law at Morgantown, Va., and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He is a resident of Peoria and, by profession, a lawyer; was County Superintendent of Schools of Peoria County from 1868 to 1872 and a mem-

ber of the State Board of Education from 1869 to 1872. In 1882 he was elected to Congress, as a Democrat, from the Tenth Congressional District, and re-elected in 1884. In 1886 he was again a candidate, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, Philip Sidney Post. He was elected Circuit Judge of the Tenth Judicial District in 1891, and re-elected in 1897. In 1891 he served upon a commission appointed by President Cleveland, to investigate the labor strikes of that year at Chicago.

WRIGHT, John Stephen, manufacturer, was born at Sheffield, Mass., July 16, 1815; came to Chicago in 1832, with his father, who opened a store in that city; in 1837, at his own expense, built the first school building in Chicago; in 1849 established "The Prairie Farmer," which he conducted for many years in the interest of popular education and progressive agriculture. In 1852 he engaged in the manufacture of Atkins' self-raking reaper and mower, was one of the promoters of the Galena & Chicago Union and the Illinois Central Railways, and wrote a volume entitled, "Chicago: Past, Present and Future," published in 1870. Died in Chicago, Sept. 26, 1874.

WULFE, Henry, ex-State Treasurer, was born in Meldorf, Germany, August 24, 1851; came to Chicago in 1863, and began his political career as a Trustee of the town of Jefferson. In 1866 he was elected County Clerk of Cook County, and re-elected in 1890; in 1894 became the Republican nominee for State Treasurer, receiving, at the November election of that year, the unprecedented plurality of 133,427 votes over his Democratic opponent.

WYANET, a town of Bureau County, at the intersection of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways, 7 miles southwest of Princeton. Population (1890), 670; (1900), 902.

WYLIE, (Rev.) Samuel, domestic missionary, born in Ireland and came to America in boyhood; was educated at the University of Pennsylvania and the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and ordained in 1818. Soon after this he came west as a domestic missionary and, in 1820, became pastor of a church at Sparta, Ill., where he remained until his death, March 20, 1872, after a pastorate of 52 years. During his pastorate the church sent out a dozen colonies to form new church organizations elsewhere. He is described as able, eloquent and scholarly.

WYMAN, (Col.) John B., soldier, was born in Massachusetts, July 12, 1817, and educated in the

schools of that State until 14 years of age, when he became a clerk in a clothing store in his native town of Shrewsbury, later being associated with mercantile establishments in Cincinnati, and again in his native State. From 1846 to 1850 he was employed successively as a clerk in the car and machine shops at Springfield, Mass., then as Superintendent of Construction, and, later, as conductor on the New York & New Haven Railroad, finally, in 1850, becoming Superintendent of the Connecticut River Railroad. In 1852 he entered the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, assisting in the survey and construction of the line under Col. R. B. Mason, the Chief Engineer, and finally becoming Assistant Superintendent of the Northern Division. He was one of the original proprietors of the town of Amboy, in Lee County, and its first Mayor, also serving a second term. Having a fondness for military affairs, he was usually connected with some military organization—while in Cincinnati being attached to a company, of which Prof. O. M. Mitchell, the celebrated astronomer (afterwards Major-General Mitchell), was Captain. After coming to Illinois he became Captain of the Chicago Light Guards. Having left the employ of the Railroad in 1858, he was in private business at Amboy at the beginning of the Civil War in 1861. As Assistant-Adjutant General, by appointment of Governor Yates, he rendered valuable service in the early weeks of the war in securing arms from Jefferson Barracks and in the organization of the three-months' regiments. Then, having organized the Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry—the first organized in the State for the three years' service—he was commissioned its Colonel, and, in July following, entered upon the duty of guarding the railroad lines in Southwest Missouri and Arkansas. The following year his regiment was attached to General Sherman's command in the first campaign against Vicksburg. On the second day of the Battle of Chickasaw Bayou, he fell mortally wounded, dying on the field, Dec. 28, 1862. Colonel Wyman was one of the most accomplished and promising of the volunteer soldiers sent to the field from Illinois, of whom so many were former employes of the Illinois Central Railroad.

WYOMING, a town of Stark County, 31 miles north-northwest from Peoria, at the junction of the Peoria branch Rock Island & Pacific and the Rushville branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway; has two high schools, churches, two banks, flour mills, water-works, machine

shop, and two weekly newspapers. Coal is mined here. Pop. (1890), 1,116; (1900), 1,277.

XENIA, a village of Clay County, on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, 87 miles east of St. Louis. Population (1900), 800.

YATES CITY, a village of Knox County, at the junction of the Peoria Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, with the Rushville branch, 23 miles southeast of Galesburg. The town has banks, a coal mine, telephone exchange, school, churches and a newspaper. Pop. (1890), 687; (1900), 650.

YATES, Henry, pioneer, was born in Caroline County, Va., Oct. 29, 1786—being a grand-nephew of Chief Justice John Marshall; removed to Fayette County, Ky., where he located and laid out the town of Warsaw, which afterwards became the county-seat of Gallatin County. In 1831 he removed to Sangamon County, Ill., and, in 1832, settled at the site of the present town of Berlin, which he laid out the following year, also laying out the town of New Berlin, a few years later, on the line of the Wabash Railway. He was father of Gov. Richard Yates. Died, Sept. 13, 1865.—**Henry** (Yates), Jr., son of the preceding, was born at Berlin, Ill., March 7, 1835; engaged in merchandising at New Berlin; in 1862, raised a company of volunteers for the One Hundred and Sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and brevetted Colonel and Brigadier-General. He was accidentally shot in 1863, and suffered sun-stroke at Little Rock, from which he never fully recovered. Died, August 3, 1871.

YATES, Richard, former Governor and United States Senator, was born at Warsaw, Ky., Jan. 18, 1815, of English descent. In 1831 he accompanied his father to Illinois, the family settling first at Springfield and later at Berlin, Sangamon County. He soon after entered Illinois College, from which he graduated in 1835, and subsequently read law with Col. John J. Hardin, at Jacksonville, which thereafter became his home. In 1842 he was elected Representative in the General Assembly from Morgan County, and was re-elected in 1844, and again in 1848. In 1850 he was a candidate for Congress from the Seventh District and elected over Maj. Thomas L. Harris, the previous incumbent, being the only Whig Representative in the Thirty-second Congress from Illinois. Two years later he was re-elected over John Calhoun, but was defeated, in 1854, by his old opponent, Harris. He was one of the

most vigorous opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in the Thirty-third Congress, and an early participant in the movement for the organization of the Republican party to resist the further extension of slavery, being a prominent speaker, on the same platform with Lincoln, before the first Republican State Convention held at Bloomington, in May 1856, and serving as one of the Vice-Presidents of that body. In 1860 he was elected to the executive chair on the ticket headed by Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, and, by his energetic support of the National administration in its measures for the suppression of the Rebellion, won the sobriquet of "The Illinois War-Governor." In 1865 he was elected United States Senator, serving until 1871. He died suddenly, at St. Louis, Nov. 27, 1873, while returning from Arkansas, whither he had gone, as a United States Commissioner, by appointment of President Grant, to inspect a land-subsidy railroad. He was a man of rare ability, earnestness of purpose and extraordinary personal magnetism, as well as of a lofty order of patriotism. His faults were those of a nature generous, impulsive and warm-hearted.

YORKVILLE, the county-seat of Kendall County, on Fox River and Streator Division of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 12 miles southwest of Aurora; on interurban electric line; has water-power, electric lights, a bank, churches and weekly newspaper. Pop. (1890) 375; (1900), 413.

YOUNG, Brigham, Mormon leader, was born at Whittingham, Vt., June 1, 1801, joined the Mormons in 1831 and, the next year, became associated with Joseph Smith, at Kirtland, Ohio, and, in 1835, an "apostle." He accompanied a considerable body of that sect to Independence, Mo., but was driven out with them in 1837, settling for a short time at Quincy, Ill., but later removing to Nauvoo, of which he was one of the founders. On the assassination of Smith, in 1844, he became the successor of the latter, as head of the Mormon Church, and, the following year, headed the exodus from Illinois, which finally resulted in the Mormon settlement in Utah. His subsequent career there, where he was appointed Governor by President Fillmore, and, for a time, successfully defied national authority, is a matter of national rather than State history. He remained at the head of the Mormon Church until his death at Salt Lake City, August 29, 1877.

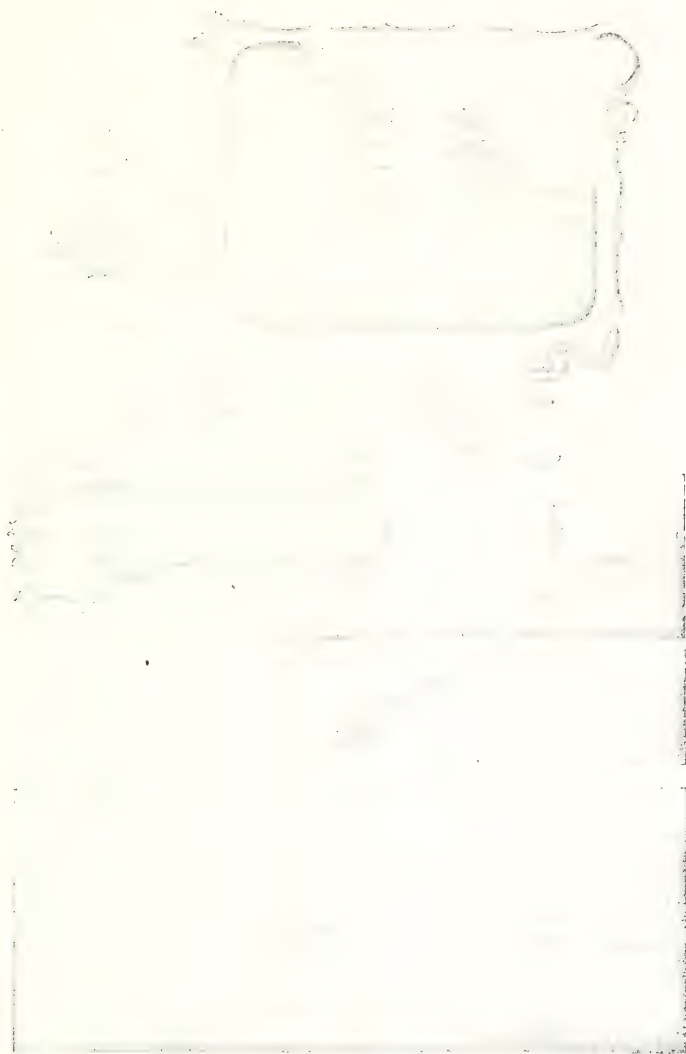
YOUNG, Richard Montgomery, United States Senator, was born in Kentucky in 1796, studied law and removed to Jonesboro, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar in 1817; served in the Second

General Assembly (1820-22) as Representative from Union County; was a Circuit Judge, 1825-27; Presidential Elector in 1828; Circuit Judge again, 1829-37; elected United States Senator in 1837 as successor to W. L. D. Ewing, serving until 1843, when he was commissioned Justice of the Supreme Court, but resigned in 1847 to become Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington. During the session of 1850-51, he served as Clerk of the National House of Representatives. Died, in an insane asylum, in Washington, in 1853.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, first permanently organized at Chicago, in 1858, although desultory movements of a kindred character had previously been started at Peoria, Quincy, Chicago and Springfield, some as early as 1854. From 1858 to 1872, various associations were formed at different points throughout the State, which were entirely independent of each other. The first effort looking to union and mutual aid, was made in 1872, when Robert Weidensall, on behalf of the International Committee, called a convention, to meet at Bloomington, November 6-9. State conventions have been held annually since 1872. In that of 1875, steps were taken looking to the appointment of a State Secretary, and, in 1876, Charles M. Morton assumed the office. Much evangelistic work was done, and new associations formed, the total number reported at the Champaign Convention, in 1877, being sixty-two. After one year's work Mr. Morton resigned the secretaryship, the office remaining vacant for three years. The question of the appointment of a successor was discussed at the Decatur Convention in 1879, and, in April, 1880, I. B. Brown was made State Secretary, and has occupied the position to the present time (1899). At the date of his appointment the official figures showed sixteen associations in Illinois, with a total membership of 2,443, and property valued at \$126,500, including building funds; the associations at Chicago and Aurora owning buildings. Thirteen officers were employed, none of them being in Chicago. Since 1880 the work has steadily grown, so that five Assistant State Secretaries are now employed. In 1886, a plan for arranging the State work under departmental administration was devised, but not put in operation until 1890. The present six departments of supervision are: General Supervision, in charge of the State Secretary and his Assistants; railroad and city work; counties and towns; work among students; corresponding membership department, and office work. The

two last named are under one executive head, but each of the others in charge of an Assistant Secretary, who is responsible for its development. The entire work is under the supervision of a State Executive Committee of twenty-seven members, one-third of whom are elected annually. Willis H. Herrick of Chicago has been its chairman for several years. This body is appointed by a State convention composed of delegates from the local Associations. Of these there were, in October, 1898, 116, with a membership of 15,888. The value of the property owned was \$2,500,000. Twenty-two occupy their own buildings, of which five are for railroad men and one for students. Weekly gatherings for young men numbers 428, and there are now representatives or correspondents in 665 communities where no organization has been effected. Scientific physical culture is made a feature by 49 associations, and educational work has been largely developed. The enrollment in evening classes, during 1898-99, was 978. The building of the Chicago branch (erected in 1893) is the finest of its class in the world. Recently a successful association has been formed among coal miners, and another among the first grade boys of the Illinois State Reformatory, while an extensive work has been conducted at the camps of the Illinois National Guard.

ZANE, Charles S., lawyer and jurist, was born in Cumberland County, N. J., March 2, 1831, of English and New England stock. At the age of 19 he emigrated to Sangamon County, Ill., for a time working on a farm and at brick-making. From 1852 to '55 he attended McKendree College, but did not graduate, and, on leaving college, engaged in teaching, at the same time reading law. In 1857 he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice at Springfield. The following year he was elected City Attorney. He had for partners, at different times, William H. Herndon (once a partner of Abraham Lincoln) and Senator Shelby M. Cullom. In 1873 he was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and was re-elected in 1879. In 1883 President Arthur appointed him Chief Justice of Utah, where he has since resided, though superseded by the appointment of a successor by President Cleveland. At the first State election in Utah, held in November, 1895, he was chosen one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the new Commonwealth, but was defeated for re-election, by his Democratic opponent, in 1898.



SCENES IN SOUTH PARK.



WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS.

The Porcelain.

Administration Building.

German Building.
The Fisheries.

SUPPLEMENT.

The following matter, received too late for insertion in the body of this work, is added in the form of a supplement.

COGHLAN, (Capt.) Joseph Bullock, naval officer, was born in Kentucky, and, at the age of 15 years, came to Illinois, living on a farm for a time near Carlyle, in Clinton County. In 1860 he was appointed by his uncle, Hon. Philip B. Fouke—then a Representative in Congress from the Belleville District—to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, graduating in 1863, and being promoted through the successive grades of Ensign, Master, Lieutenant, Lieutenant-Commander, and Commander, and serving upon various vessels until Nov. 18, 1894, when he was commissioned Captain and, in 1897, assigned to the command of the battleship Raleigh, on the Asiatic Station. He was thus connected with Admiral Dewey's squadron at the beginning of the Spanish-American War, and took a conspicuous and brilliant part in the affair in Manila Bay, on May 1, 1898, which resulted in the destruction of the Spanish fleet. Captain Coghlan's connection with subsequent events in the Philippines was in the highest degree creditable to himself and the country. His vessel (the Raleigh) was the first of Admiral Dewey's squadron to return home, coming by way of the Suez Canal, in the summer of 1899, he and his crew receiving an immense ovation on their arrival in New York harbor.

CRANE, (Rev.) James Lyons, clergyman, army chaplain, was born at Mt. Eaton, Wayne County, Ohio, August 30, 1823, united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cincinnati in 1841, and, coming to Edgar County, Illinois, in 1842, attended a seminary at Paris some three years. He joined the Illinois Conference in 1846, and was assigned to the Danville circuit, afterwards presiding over charges at Grandview, Hillsboro, Alton, Jacksonville, and Springfield—at the last two points being stationed two or more times, besides serving as Presiding Elder of the Paris, Danville, and Springfield Districts. The importance of the stations which he filled during his itinerant career served as evidence of his recognized ability and popularity as a preacher.

In July, 1861, he was appointed Chaplain of the Twenty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers, at that time commanded by Ulysses S. Grant as Colonel, and, although he remained with the regiment only a few months, the friendship then established between him and the future commander of the armies of the Union lasted through their lives. This was shown by his appointment by President Grant in 1869, to the position of Postmaster of the city of Springfield, which came to him as a personal compliment, being re-appointed four years afterwards and continuing in office eight years. After retiring from the Springfield postoffice, he occupied charges at Island Grove and Shelbyville, his death occurring at the latter place, July 29, 1879, as the result of an attack of paralysis some two weeks previous. Mr. Crane was married in 1847 to Miss Elizabeth Mayo, daughter of Col. J. Mayo—a prominent citizen of Edgar County, at an early day—his wife surviving him some twenty years. Rev. Charles A. Crane and Rev. Frank Crane, pastors of prominent Methodist churches in Boston and Chicago, are sons of the subject of this sketch.

DAWES, Charles Gates, Comptroller of the Treasury, was born at Marietta, Ohio, August 27, 1865; graduated from Marietta College in 1884, and from the Cincinnati Law School in 1890, worked at civil engineering during his vacations, finally becoming Chief Engineer of the Toledo & Ohio Railroad. Between 1887 and 1894 he was engaged in the practice of law at Lincoln, Neb., but afterwards became interested in the gas business in various cities, including Evanston, Ill., which became his home. In 1896 he took a leading part in securing instructions by the Republican State Convention at Springfield in favor of the nomination of Mr. McKinley for the Presidency, and during the succeeding campaign served as a member of the National Republican Committee for the State of Illinois. Soon after the accession of President McKinley, he was appointed Comptroller of the Treasury, a position

which he now holds. Mr. Dawes is the son of R. B. Dawes, a former Congressman from Ohio, and the great-grandson of Manasseh Cutler, who was an influential factor in the early history of the Northwest Territory, and has been credited with exerting a strong influence in shaping and securing the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787.

DISTIN, (Col.) William L., former Department Commander of Grand Army of the Republic for the State of Illinois, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 9, 1843, his father being of English descent, while his maternal grandfather was a Colonel of the Polish Lancers in the army of the first Napoleon, who, after the exile of his leader, came to America, settling in Indiana. The father of the subject of this sketch settled at Keokuk, Iowa, where the son grew to manhood and in February, 1863, enlisted as a private in the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry, having been twice rejected previously on account of physical ailment. Soon after enlistment he was detailed for provost-marshal duty, but later took part with his regiment in the campaign in Alabama. He served for a time in the Fifteenth Army Corps, under Gen. John A. Logan, was subsequently detailed for duty on the Staff of General Raum, and participated in the battles of Resaca and Tilton, Ga. Having been captured in the latter, he was imprisoned successively at Jacksonville (Ga.), Montgomery, Savannah, and finally at Andersonville. From the latter he succeeded in effecting his escape, but was recaptured and returned to that famous prison-pen. Having escaped a second time by assuming the name of a dead man and bribing the guard, he was again captured and imprisoned at various points in Mississippi until exchanged about the time of the assassination of President Lincoln. He was then so weakened by his long confinement and scanty fare that he had to be carried on board the steamer on a stretcher. At this time he narrowly escaped being on board the steamer *Sultana*, which was blown up below Cairo, with 2,400 soldiers on board, a large proportion of whom lost their lives. After being mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, June 28, 1865, he was employed for a time on the Des Moines Valley Railroad, and as a messenger and route agent of the United States Express Company. In 1872 he established himself in business in Quincy, Ill., in which he proved very successful. Here he became prominent in local Grand Army circles, and, in 1890, was unanimously elected Commander of the Department of Illinois. Previous to this he had been an officer of the Illinois National Guard, and

served as Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel, on the staff of Governors Hamilton, Oglesby and Fifer. In 1897 Colonel Distin was appointed by President McKinley Surveyor-General for the Territory of Alaska, a position which (1899) he still holds.

DUMMER, Henry E., lawyer, was born at Hallowell, Maine, April 9, 1808, was educated in Bowdoin College, graduating there in the class of 1827, after which he took a course in law at Cambridge Law School, and was soon after admitted to the bar. Then, having spent some two years in his native State, in 1832 he removed to Illinois, settling first in Springfield, where he remained six years, being for a part of the time a partner of John T. Stuart, who afterwards became the first partner in law of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Dummer had a brother, Richard William Dummer, who had preceded him to Illinois, living for a time in Jacksonville. In 1838 he removed to Beardstown, Cass County, which continued to be his home for more than a quarter of a century. During his residence there he served as Alderman, City Attorney and Judge of Probate for Cass County; also represented Cass County in the Constitutional Convention of 1817, and, in 1890, was elected State Senator in the Twenty-second General Assembly, serving four years. Mr. Dummer was an earnest Republican, and served that party as a delegate for the State-at-large to the Convention of 1864, at Baltimore, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency a second time. In 1864 he removed to Jacksonville, and for the next year was the law partner of David A. Smith, until the death of the latter in 1865. In the summer of 1878 Mr. Dummer went to Mackinac, Mich., in search of health, but died there August 12 of that year.

ECKELS, James H., ex-Comptroller of the Currency, was born of Scotch-Irish parentage at Princeton, Ill., Nov. 22, 1858, was educated in the common schools and the high school of his native town, graduated from the Law School at Albany, N. Y., in 1884, and the following year began practice at Ottawa, Ill. Here he continued in active practice until 1893, when he was appointed by President Cleveland Comptroller of the Currency, serving until May 1, 1898, when he resigned to accept the presidency of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago. Mr. Eckels manifested such distinguished ability in the discharge of his duties as Comptroller that he received the notable compliment of being retained in office by a Republican administration more than a year after the retirement of Presi-

dent Cleveland, while his selection for a place at the head of one of the leading banking institutions of Chicago was a no less marked recognition of his abilities as a financier. He was a Delegate from the Eleventh District to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1892, and represented the same district in the Gold Democratic Convention at Indianapolis in 1896, and assisted in framing the platform there adopted—which indicated his views on the financial questions involved in the campaign of that year.

FIELD, Daniel, early merchant, was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Nov. 30, 1799, and settled at Golconda, Ill., in 1818, dying there in 1855. He was a man of great enterprise, engaged in merchandising, and became a large landholder, farmer and stock-grower, and an extensive shipper of stock and produce to lower Mississippi markets. He married Elizabeth Dailey of Charleston, Ind., and raised a large family of children, one of whom, Philip D., became Sheriff, while another, John, was County Judge of Pope County. His daughter, Maria, married Gen. Green B. Raum, who became prominent as a soldier during the Civil War and, later, as a member of Congress and Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Pension Commissioner in Washington.

FIELD, Green B., member of a pioneer family, was born within the present limits of the State of Indiana in 1787, served as a Lieutenant in the War of 1812, was married in Bourbon County, Kentucky, to Miss Mary E. Cogswell, the daughter of Dr. Joseph Cogswell, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and, in 1817, removed to Pope County, Illinois, where he laid off the town of Golconda, which became the county-seat. He served as a Representative from Pope County in the First General Assembly (1818-20), and was the father of Juliet C. Field, who became the wife of John Raum; of Edna Field, the wife of Dr. Tarlton Dunn, and of Green B. Field, who was a Lieutenant in Third Regiment Illinois Volunteers during the Mexican War. Mr. Field was the grandfather of Gen. Green B. Raum, mentioned in the preceding paragraph. He died of yellow fever in Louisiana in 1823.

GALE, Stephen Francis, first Chicago bookseller and a railway promoter, was born at Exeter, N. H., March 8, 1812; at 15 years of age became clerk in a leading bookstore in Boston; came to Chicago in 1837, and soon afterwards opened the first book and stationery establishment in that city, which, in after years, gained an extensive trade. In 1842 the firm of S. F.

Gale & Co. was organized, but Mr. Gale, having become head of the Chicago Fire Department, retired from business in 1845. As early as 1846 he was associated with Wm. B. Ogden and John B. Turner in the steps then being taken to revive the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad (now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern), and, in conjunction with these gentlemen, became responsible for the means to purchase the charter and assets of the road from the Eastern bondholders. Later, he engaged in the construction of the branch road from Turner Junction to Aurora, became President of the line and extended it to Mendota to connect with the Illinois Central at that Point. These roads afterwards became a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line. A number of years ago Mr. Gale returned to his old home in New Hampshire, where he has since resided.

HAY, John, early settler, came to the region of Kaskaskia between 1790 and 1800, and became a prominent citizen of St. Clair County. He was selected as a member of the First Legislative Council of Indiana Territory for St. Clair County in 1805. In 1809 he was appointed Clerk of the Common Pleas Court of St. Clair County, and was continued in office after the organization of the State Government, serving until his death at Belleville in 1845.

HAYS, John, pioneer settler of Northwest Territory, was a native of New York, who came to Cahokia, in the "Illinois Country," in 1793, and lived there the remainder of his life. His early life had been spent in the fur-trade about Mackinac, in the Lake of the Woods region and about the sources of the Mississippi. During the War of 1812 he was able to furnish Governor Edwards valuable information in reference to the Indians in the Northwest. He filled the office of Postmaster at Cahokia for a number of years, and was Sheriff of St. Clair County from 1798 to 1818.

MOULTON, (Col.) George M., soldier and building contractor, was born at Readsburg, Vt., March 15, 1851, came early in life to Chicago, and was educated in the schools of that city. By profession he is a contractor and builder, the firm of which he is a member having been connected with the construction of a number of large buildings, including some extensive grain elevators. Colonel Moulton became a member of the Second Regiment Illinois National Guard in June, 1864, being elected to the office of Major, which he retained until January, 1865, when he was appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice on the staff of General Wheeler. A year later he was com-

missioned Colonel of the regiment, a position which he occupied at the time of the call by the President for troops to serve in the Spanish-American War in April, 1898. He promptly answered the call, and was sworn into the United States service at the head of his regiment early in May. The regiment was almost immediately ordered to Jacksonville, Fla., remaining there and at Savannah, Ga., until early in December, when it was transferred to Havana, Cuba. Here he was soon after appointed Chief of Police for the city of Havana, remaining in office until the middle of January, 1899, when he returned to his regiment, then stationed at Camp Columbia, near the city of Havana. In the latter part of March he returned with his regiment to Augusta, Ga., where it was mustered out, April 26, 1899, one year from the date of its arrival at Springfield. After leaving the service Colonel Moulton resumed his business as a contractor.

SHERMAN, Lawrence Y., legislator and Speaker of the Forty-first General Assembly, was born in Miami County, Ohio, Nov. 6, 1858; at 3 years of age came to Illinois, his parents settling at Industry, McDonough County. When he had reached the age of 10 years he went to Jasper County, where he grew to manhood, received his education in the common schools and in the law

department of McKendree College, graduating from the latter, and, in 1881, located at Macomb, McDonough County. Here he began his career by driving a team upon the street in order to accumulate means enabling him to devote his entire attention to his chosen profession of law. He soon took an active interest in politics, was elected County Judge in 1886, and, at the expiration of his term, formed a partnership with George D. Tunnicliffe and D. G. Tunnicliffe, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1894 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Representative in the General Assembly, but withdrew to prevent a split in the party; was nominated and elected in 1896, and re-elected in 1898, and, at the succeeding session of the Forty-first General Assembly, was nominated by the Republican caucus and elected Speaker, as he was again of the Forty-second in 1901.

VINYARD, Philip, early legislator, was born in Pennsylvania in 1800, came to Illinois at an early day, and settled in Pope County, which he represented in the lower branch of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies. He married Miss Matilda McCoy, the daughter of a prominent Illinois pioneer, and served as Sheriff of Pope County for a number of years. Died, at Golconda, in 1862.

SUPPLEMENT NO. II.

BLACK HAWK WAR, THE. The episode known in history under the name of "The Black Hawk War," was the most formidable conflict between the whites and Indians, as well as the most far-reaching in its results, that ever occurred upon the soil of Illinois. It takes its name from the Indian Chief, of the Sac tribe, Black Hawk (Indian name, Makatai Meshekiakiak, meaning "Black Sparrow Hawk"), who was the leader of the hostile Indian band and a principal factor in the struggle. Black Hawk had been an ally of the British during the War of 1812-15, served with Tecumseh when the latter fell at the battle of the Thames in 1813, and, after the war, continued to maintain friendly relations with his "British father." The outbreak

in Illinois had its origin in the construction put upon the treaty negotiated by Gen. William Henry Harrison with the Sac and Fox Indians on behalf of the United States Government, November 3, 1804, under which the Indians transferred to the Government nearly 15,000,000 acres of land comprising the region lying between the Wisconsin River on the north, Fox River of Illinois on the east and southeast, and the Mississippi on the west, for which the Government agreed to pay to the confederated tribes less than \$2,500 in goods and the insignificant sum of \$1,000 per annum in perpetuity. While the validity of the treaty was denied on the part of the Indians on the ground that it had originally been entered into by their chiefs under duress, while held as prisoners

under a charge of murder at Jefferson Barracks, during which they had been kept in a state of constant intoxication, it had been repeatedly reaffirmed by parts or all of the tribe, especially in 1815, in 1816, in 1822 and in 1823, and finally recognized by Black Hawk himself in 1831. The part of the treaty of 1804 which was the immediate cause of the disagreement was that which stipulated that, so long as the lands ceded under it remained the property of the United States (that is, should not be transferred to private owners), "the Indians belonging to the said tribes shall enjoy the privilege of living or hunting upon them." Although these lands had not been put upon the market, or even surveyed, as "squatters" multiplied in this region little respect was paid to the treaty rights of the Indians, particularly with reference to those localities where, by reason of fertility of the soil or some other natural advantage, the Indians had established something like permanent homes and introduced a sort of crude cultivation. This was especially the case with reference to the Sac village of "Saukenuk" on the north bank of Rock River near its mouth, where the Indians, when not absent on the chase, had lived for over a century, had cultivated fields of corn and vegetables and had buried their dead. In the early part of the last century, it is estimated that some five hundred families had been accustomed to congregate here, making it the largest Indian village in the West. As early as 1823 the encroachments of squatters on the rights claimed by the Indians under the treaty of 1804 began; their fields were taken possession of by the intruders, their lodges burned and their women and children whipped and driven away during the absence of the men on their annual hunts. The dangers resulting from these conflicts led Governor Edwards, as early as 1828, to demand of the General Government the expulsion of the Indians from Illinois, which resulted in an order from President Jackson in 1829 for their removal west of the Mississippi. On application of Col. George Davenport, a trader of much influence with the Indians, the time was extended to April 1, 1830. During the preceding year Colonel Davenport and the firm of Davenport and Farnham bought from the United States Government most of the lands on Rock River occupied by Black Hawk's band, with the intention, as has been claimed, of permitting the Indians to remain. This was not so understood by Black Hawk, who was greatly incensed, although Davenport offered to take other lands from the Government in exchange or cancel the sale—an arrangement to

which President Jackson would not consent. On their return in the spring of 1830, the Indians found whites in possession of their village. Prevented from cultivating their fields, and their annual hunt proving unsuccessful the following winter proved for them one of great hardship. Black Hawk, having made a visit to his "British father" (the British Agent) at Malden, Canada, claimed to have received words of sympathy and encouragement, which induced him to determine to regain possession of their fields. In this he was encouraged by Neapope, his second in command, and by assurance of support from White Cloud, a half Sac and half Winnebago—known also as "The Prophet"—whose village (Prophet's Town) was some forty miles from the mouth of Rock River, and through whom Black Hawk claimed to have received promises of aid in guns, ammunition and provisions from the British. The reappearance of Black Hawk's band in the vicinity of his old haunts, in the spring of 1831, produced a wild panic among the frontier settlers. Messages were hurried to Governor Reynolds, who had succeeded Governor Edwards in December previous, appealing for protection against the savages. The Governor issued a call for 700 volunteers "to remove the band of Sac Indians" at Rock Island beyond the Mississippi. Although Gen. E. P. Gaines of the regular army, commanding the military district, thought the regulars sufficiently strong to cope with the situation, the Governor's proclamation was responded to by more than twice the number called for. The volunteers assembled early in June, 1831, at Beardstown, the place of rendezvous named in the call, and having been organized into two regiments under command of Col. James D. Henry and Col. Daniel Lieb, with a spy battalion under Gen. Joseph Duncan, marched across the country and, after effecting a junction with General Gaines' regulars, appeared before Black Hawk's village on the 25th of June. In the meantime General Gaines, having learned that the Pottawatomies, Winnebagoes and Kickapoos had promised to join the Sacs in their uprising, asked the assistance of the battalion of mounted men previously offered by Governor Reynolds. The combined armies amounted to 2,500 men, while the fighting force of the Indians was 300. Finding himself overwhelmingly outnumbered, Black Hawk withdrew under cover of night to the west side of the Mississippi. After burning the village, General Gaines notified Black Hawk of his intention to pursue and attack his band, which had the effect to bring the fugitive chief to the General's head-

quarters, where, on June 30, a new treaty was entered into by which he bound himself and his people to remain west of the Mississippi unless permitted to return by the United States. This ended the campaign, and the volunteers returned to their homes, although the affair had produced an intense excitement along the whole frontier, and involved a heavy expense.

The next winter was spent by Black Hawk and his band on the site of old Fort Madison, in the present State of Iowa. Dissatisfied and humiliated by his repulse of the previous year, in disregard of his pledge to General Gaines, on April 6, 1832, at the head of 500 warriors and their families, he again crossed the Mississippi at Yellow Banks about the site of the present city of Oquawka, fifty miles below Rock Island, with the intention, as claimed, if not permitted to stop at his old village, to proceed to the Prophet's Town and raise a crop with the Winnebagoes. Here he was met by The Prophet with renewed assurances of aid from the Winnebagoes, which was still further strengthened by promises from the British Agent received through a visit by Neesepo to Malden the previous autumn. An incident of this invasion was the effective warning given to the white settlers by Shabona, a friendly Ottawa chief, which probably had the effect to prevent a widespread massacre. Besides the towns of Galena and Chicago, the settlements in Illinois north of Fort Clark (Peoria) were limited to some thirty families on Bureau Creek with a few cabins at Hennepin, Peru, LaSalle, Ottawa, Indian Creek, Dixon, Kellogg's Grove, Apple Creek, and a few other points. Gen. Henry Atkinson, commanding the regulars at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island), having learned of the arrival of Black Hawk a week after he crossed the Mississippi, at once took steps to notify Governor Reynolds of the situation with a requisition for an adequate force of militia to cooperate with the regulars. Under date of April 16, 1832, the Governor issued his call for "a strong detachment of militia" to meet by April 23. Beardstown again being named as a place of rendezvous. The call resulted in the assembling of a force which was organized into four regiments under command of Cols. John DeWitt, Jacob Fry, John Thomas and Samuel M. Thompson, together with a spy battalion under Maj. James D. Henry, an old battalion under Maj. Thomas James and a foot battalion under Maj. Thomas Long. To these were subsequently added two independent battalions of mounted men, under command of Majors Isaiah Stillman and David Bailey, which were

finally consolidated as the Fifth Regiment under command of Col. James Johnson. The organization of the first four regiments at Beardstown was completed by April 27, and the force under command of Brigadier-General Whiteside (but accompanied by Governor Reynolds, who was allowed pay as Major General by the General Government) began its march to Fort Armstrong, arriving there May 7 and being mustered into the United States service. Among others accompanying the expedition who were then, or afterwards became, noted citizens of the State, were Vital Jarrot, Adjutant-General; Cyrus Edwards, Ordnance Officer; Murray McConnell, Staff Officer, and Abraham Lincoln, Captain of a company of volunteers from Sangamon County in the Fourth Regiment. Col. Zachary Taylor, then commander of a regiment of regulars, arrived at Fort Armstrong about the same time with reinforcements from Fort Leavenworth and Fort Crawford. The total force of militia amounted to 1,935 men, and of regulars about 1,000. An interesting story is told concerning a speech delivered to the volunteers by Colonel Taylor about this time. After reminding them of their duty to obey an order promptly, the future hero of the Mexican War added: "The safety of all depends upon the obedience and courage of all. You are citizen soldiers; some of you may fill high offices, or even be Presidents some day—but not if you refuse to do your duty. Forward, march!" A curious commentary upon this speech is furnished in the fact that, while Taylor himself afterwards became President, at least one of his hearers—a volunteer who probably then had no aspiration to that distinction (Abraham Lincoln)—reached the same position during the most dramatic period in the nation's history.

Two days after the arrival at Fort Armstrong, the advance up Rock River began, the main force of the volunteers proceeding by land under General Whiteside, while General Atkinson, with 400 regular and 300 volunteer foot soldiers, proceeded by boat, carrying with him the artillery, provisions and bulk of the baggage. Whiteside, advancing by the east bank of the river, was the first to arrive at the Prophet's Town, which, finding deserted, he pushed on to Dixon's Ferry (now Dixon), where he arrived May 12. Here he found the independent battalions of Stillman and Bailey with ammunition and supplies of which Whiteside stood in need. The mounted battalions under command of Major Stillman, having been sent forward by Whiteside as a scouting party, left Dixon on the 13th and, on the afternoon of

the next day, went into camp in a strong position near the mouth of Sycamore Creek. As soon discovered, Black Hawk was in camp at the same time, as he afterwards claimed, with about forty of his braves, on Sycamore Creek, three miles distant, while the greater part of his band were encamped with the more war-like faction of the Pottawatomies some seven miles farther north on the Kishwaukee River. As claimed by Black Hawk in his autobiography, having been disappointed in his expectation of forming an alliance with the Winnebagoes and the Pottawatomies, he had at this juncture determined to return to the west side of the Mississippi. Hearing of the arrival of Stillman's command in the vicinity, and taking it for granted that this was the whole of Atkinson's command, he sent out three of his young men with a white flag, to arrange a parley and convey to Atkinson his offer to meet the latter in council. These were captured by some of Stillman's band regardless of their flag of truce, while a party of five other braves who followed to observe the treatment received by the flagbearers, were attacked and two of their number killed, the other three escaping to their camp. Black Hawk learning the fate of his truce party was aroused to the fiercest indignation. Tearing the flag to pieces with which he had intended to go into council with the whites, and appealing to his followers to avenge the murder of their comrades, he prepared for the attack. The rangers numbered 275 men, while Black Hawk's band has been estimated at less than forty. As the rangers caught sight of the Indians, they rushed forward in pell-mell fashion. Retiring behind a fringe of bushes, the Indians awaited the attack. As the rangers approached, Black Hawk and his party rose up with a war whoop, at the same time opening fire on their assailants. The further history of the affair was as much of a disgrace to Stillman's command as had been their desertion of the flag of truce. Thrown into panic by their reception by Black Hawk's little band, the rangers turned and, without firing a shot, began the retreat, dashing through their own camp and abandoning everything, which fell into the hands of the Indians. An attempt was made by one or two officers and a few of their men to check the retreat, but without success, the bulk of the fugitives continuing their mad rush for safety through the night until they reached Dixon, twenty-five miles distant, while many never stopped until they reached their homes, forty or fifty miles distant. The casualties to the rangers amounted to eleven killed and two

wounded, while the Indian loss consisted of two spies and one of the flag-bearers, treacherously killed near Stillman's camp. This ill-starred affair, which has passed into history as "Stillman's defeat," produced a general panic along the frontier by inducing an exaggerated estimate of the strength of the Indian force, while it led Black Hawk to form a poor opinion of the courage of the white troops at the same time that it led to an exalted estimate of the prowess of his own little band—thus becoming an important factor in prolonging the war and in the bloody massacres which followed. Whiteside, with his force of 1,400 men, advanced to the scene of the defeat the next day and buried the dead, while on the 19th, Atkinson, with his force of regulars, proceeded up Rock River, leaving the remnant of Stillman's force to guard the wounded and supplies at Dixon. No sooner had he left than the demoralized fugitives of a few days before deserted their post for their homes, compelling Atkinson to return for the protection of his base of supplies, while Whiteside was ordered to follow the trail of Black Hawk who had started up the Kishwaukee for the swamps about Lake Koshkonong, nearly west of Milwaukee within the present State of Wisconsin.

At this point the really active stage of the campaign began. Black Hawk leaving the women and children of his band in the fastnesses of the swamps, divided his followers into two bands, retaining about 200 under his own command, while the notorious half-breed, Mike Girty, led a band of one hundred renegade Pottawatomies. Returning to the vicinity of Rock Island, he gathered some recruits from the Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes, and the work of rapine and massacre among the frontier settlers began. One of the most notable of these was the Indian Creek Massacre in LaSalle County about twelve miles north of Ottawa, on May 21, when sixteen persons were killed at the home of William Davis, and two young girls—Sylvia and Rachel Hall, aged, respectively, 17 and 15 years—were carried away captives. The girls were subsequently released, having been ransomed for \$2,000 in horses and trinkets through a Winnebago Chief and surrendered to subagent Henry Gratiot. Great as was the emergency at this juncture, the volunteers began to manifest evidence of dissatisfaction and, claiming that they had served out their term of enlistment, refused to follow the Indians into the swamps of Wisconsin. As the result of a council of war, the volunteers were ordered to Ottawa, where they

were mustered out on May 28, by Lieut. Robt. Anderson, afterwards General Anderson of Fort Snater fame. Meanwhile Governor Reynolds had issued his call (with that of 1831 the third,) for 2,000 men to serve during the war. Gen. Winfield Scott was also ordered from the East with 1,000 regulars although, owing to cholera breaking out among the troops, they did not arrive in time to take part in the campaign. The rank and file of volunteers responding under the new call was 3,148, with recruits and regulars then in Illinois making an army of 4,000. Pending the arrival of the troops under the new call, and to meet an immediate emergency, 300 men were enlisted from the disbanded rangers for a period of twenty days, and organized into a regiment under command of Col. Jacob Fry, with James D. Henry as Lieutenant Colonel and John Thomas as Major. Among those who enlisted as privates in this regiment were Brig.-Gen. Whiteside and Capt. Abraham Lincoln. A regiment of five companies, numbering 195 men, from Putnam County under command of Col. John Strawn, and another of eight companies from Vermilion County under Col. Isaac R. Moore, were organized and assigned to guard duty for a period of twenty days.

The new volunteers were rendezvoused at Fort Wilbourn, nearly opposite Peru, June 15, and organized into three brigades, each consisting of three regiments and a spy battalion. The First Brigade (915 strong) was placed under command of Brig.-Gen. Alexander Posey, the Second under Gen. Milton K. Alexander, and the third under Gen. James D. Henry. Others who served as officers in some of these several organizations, and afterwards became prominent in State history, were Lieut.-Col. Gurdon S. Hubbard of the Vermilion County regiment; John A. McClernand, on the staff of General Posey; Maj. John Dement; then State Treasurer; Stinson H. Anderson, afterwards Lieutenant-Governor; Lieut.-Gov. Zadoc Casey; Maj., William McHenry; Sidney Breese (afterwards Judge of the State Supreme Court and United States Senator); W. L. D. Ewing (as Major of a spy battalion, afterwards United States Senator and State Auditor); Alexander W. Jenkins (afterwards Lieutenant-Governor); James W. Semple (afterwards United States Senator); and William Weatherford (afterwards a Colonel in the Mexican War), and many more. Of the Illinois troops, Posey's brigade was assigned to the duty of dispersing the Indians between Galena and Rock River. Alexander's sent to intercept Black Hawk up the Rock River,

while Henry's remained with Gen. Atkinson at Dixon. During the next two weeks engagements of a more or less serious character were had on the Pecatonica on the southern border of the present State of Wisconsin; at Apple River Fort fourteen miles east of Galena, which was successfully defended against a force under Black Hawk himself, and at Kellogg's Grove the next day (June 25), when the same band ambushed Maj. Dement's spy battalion, and came near inflicting a defeat, which was prevented by Dement's coolness and the timely arrival of reinforcements. In the latter engagement the whites lost five killed besides 47 horses which had been tethered outside their lines, the loss of the Indians being sixteen killed. Skirmishes also occurred with varying results, at Plum River Fort, Burr Oak Grove, Sinsinawa and Blue Mounds—the last two within the present State of Wisconsin.

Believing the bulk of the Indians to be camped in the vicinity of Lake Koshkonong, General Atkinson left Dixon June 27 with a combined force of regulars and volunteers numbering 2,600 men—the volunteers being under the command of General Henry. They reached the outlet of the Lake July 2, but found no Indians, being joined two days later by General Alexander's brigade, and on the 6th by Gen. Posey's. From here the commands of Generals Henry and Alexander were sent for supplies to Fort Winnebago, at the Portage of the Wisconsin; Colonel Ewing, with the Second Regiment of Posey's brigade descending Rock River to Dixon, Posey with the remainder, going to Fort Hamilton for the protection of settlers in the lead-mining region, while Atkinson, advancing with the regulars up Lake Koshkonong, began the erection of temporary fortifications on Park River near the site of the present village of Fort Atkinson. At Fort Winnebago Alexander and Henry obtained evidence of the actual location of Black Hawk's camp through Pierre Poquette, a half-breed scout and trader in the employ of the American Fur Company, whom they employed with a number of Winnebagoes to act as guides. From this point Alexander's command returned to General Atkinson's headquarters, carrying with them twelve days' provisions for the main army, while General Henry's (600 strong), with Major Dodge's battalion numbering 150, with an equal quantity of supplies for themselves, started under the guidance of Poquette and his Winnebago aids to find Black Hawk's camp. Arriving on the 14th at the Winnebago village on Rock River where Black

Hawk and his band had been located, their camp was found deserted, the Winnebago insisting that they had gone to Cranberry (now Horicon) Lake, a half-day's march up the river. Messengers were immediately dispatched to Atkinson's headquarters, thirty-five miles distant, to apprise him of this fact. When they had proceeded about half the distance, they struck a broad, fresh trail, which proved to be that of Black Hawk's band headed westward toward the Mississippi. The guide having deserted them in order to warn his tribesmen that further dissembling to deceive the whites as to the whereabouts of the Sacs was useless, the messengers were compelled to follow him to General Henry's camp. The discovery produced the wildest enthusiasm among the volunteers, and from this time events followed in rapid succession. Leaving as far as possible all incumbrances behind, the pursuit of the fugitives was begun without delay, the troops wading through swamps sometimes in water to their armpits. Soon evidence of the character of the flight the Indians were making, in the shape of exhausted horses, blankets, and camp equipage cast aside along the trail, began to appear, and straggling bands of Winnebago, who had now begun to desert Black Hawk, gave information that the Indians were only a few miles in advance. On the evening of the 20th of July Henry's forces encamped at "The Four Lakes," the present site of the city of Madison, Wis., Black Hawk's force lying in ambush the same night seven or eight miles distant. During the next afternoon the rear-guard of the Indians under Neapope was overtaken and skirmishing continued until the bluffs of the Wisconsin were reached. Black Hawk's avowed object was to protect the passage of the main body of his people across the stream. The loss of the Indians in these skirmishes has been estimated at 40 to 68, while Black Hawk claimed that it was only six killed, the loss of the whites being one killed and eight wounded. During the night Black Hawk succeeded in placing a considerable number of the women and children and old men on a raft and in canoes obtained from the Winnebago, and sent them down the river, believing that, as non-combatants, they would be permitted by the regulars to pass Fort Crawford, at the mouth of the Wisconsin, undisturbed. In this he was mistaken. A force sent from the fort under Colonel Ritner to intercept them, fired mercilessly upon the helpless fugitives, killing fifteen of their number, while about fifty were drowned and thirty-two

women and children made prisoners. The remainder, escaping into the woods, with few exceptions died from starvation and exposure, or were massacred by their enemies, the Menominees, acting under white officers. During the night after the battle of Wisconsin Heights, a loud, shrill voice of some one speaking in an unknown tongue was heard in the direction where Black Hawk's band was supposed to be. This caused something of a panic in Henry's camp, as it was supposed to come from some one giving orders for an attack. It was afterwards learned that the speaker was Neapope speaking in the Winnebago language in the hope that he might be heard by Poquette and the Winnebago guides. He was describing the helpless condition of his people, claiming that the war had been forced upon them, that their women and children were starving, and that, if permitted peacefully to recross the Mississippi, they would give no further trouble. Unfortunately Poquette and the other guides had left for Fort Winnebago, so that no one was there to translate Neapope's appeal and it failed of its object.

General Henry's force having discovered that the Indians had escaped—Black Hawk heading with the bulk of his warriors towards the Mississippi—spent the next and day night on the field, but on the following day (July 23) started to meet General Atkinson, who had, in the meantime, been notified of the pursuit. The head of their columns met at Blue Mounds, the same evening, a complete junction between the regulars and the volunteers being effected at Helena, a deserted village on the Wisconsin. Here by using the logs of the deserted cabins for rafts, the army crossed the river on the 27th and the 28th and the pursuit of Black Hawk's fugitive band was renewed. Evidence of their famishing condition was found in the trees stripped of bark for food, the carcasses of dead ponies, with here and there the dead body of an Indian.

On August 1, Black Hawk's depleted and famishing band reached the Mississippi two miles below the mouth of the Bad Axe, an insignificant stream, and immediately began trying to cross the river; but having only two or three canoes, the work was slow. About the middle of the afternoon the steam transport, "Warrior," appeared on the scene, having on board a score of regulars and volunteers, returning from a visit to the village of the Sioux Chief, Wabasha, to notify him that his old enemies, the Sacs, were headed in that direction. Black Hawk raised the white flag in token of surrender but the officer

in command claiming that he feared treachery or an ambush, demanded that Black Hawk should come on board. This he was unable to do, as he had no canoe. After waiting a few minutes a murderous fire of canister and musketry was opened from the steamer on the few Indians on shore, who made such feeble resistance as they were able. The result was the killing of one white man and twenty-three Indians. After this exploit the "Warrior" proceeded to Prairie du Chien, twelve or fifteen miles distant, for fuel. During the night a few more of the Indians crossed the river, but Black Hawk, seeing the hopelessness of further resistance, accompanied by the Prophet, and taking with him a party of ten warriors and thirty-five squaws and children, fled in the direction of "the dells" of the Wisconsin. On the morning of the 2d General Atkinson arrived within four or five miles of the Sac position. Disposing his forces with the regulars and Colonel Dodge's rangers in the center, the brigades of Posey and Alexander on the right and Henry's on the left, he began the pursuit, but was drawn by the Indian decoys up the river from the place where the main body of the Indians were trying to cross the stream. This had the effect of leaving General Henry in the rear practically without orders, but it became the means of making his command the prime factors in the climax which followed. Some of the spies attached to Henry's command having accidentally discovered the trail of the main body of the fugitives, he began the pursuit without waiting for orders and soon found himself engaged with some 300 savages, a force nearly equal to his own. It was here that the only thing like a regular battle occurred. The savages fought with the fury of despair, while Henry's force was no doubt nerved to greater deeds of courage by the insult which they conceived had been put upon them by General Atkinson. Atkinson, bearing the battle in progress and discovering that he was being led off on a false scent, soon joined Henry's force with his main army, and the steamer "Warrior," arriving from Prairie du Chien, opened a fire of canister upon the pent-up Indians. The battle soon degenerated into a massacre. In the course of the three hours through which it lasted, it is estimated that 150 Indians were killed by fire from the troops, an equal number of both sexes and all ages drowned while attempting to cross the river or by being driven into it, while about 50 (chiefly women and children) were made prisoners. The loss of the whites was 20 killed and 13 wounded. When the "battle" was nearing its

close it is said that Black Hawk, having repented the abandonment of his people, returned within sight of the battle-ground, but seeing the slaughter in progress which he was powerless to avert, he turned and, with a howl of rage and horror, fled into the forest. About 300 Indians (mostly non-combatants) succeeded in crossing the river in a condition of exhaustion from hunger and fatigue, but these were set upon by the Sioux under Chief Wabasha through the suggestion and agency of General Atkinson, and nearly one-half their number exterminated. Of the remainder many died from wounds and exhaustion, while still others perished while attempting to reach Keokuk's band who had refused to join in Black Hawk's desperate venture. Of one thousand who crossed to the east side of the river with Black Hawk in April, it is estimated that not more than 150 survived the tragic events of the next four months.

General Scott, having arrived at Prairie du Chien early in August, assumed command and, on August 15, mustered out the volunteers at Dixon, Ill. After witnessing the bloody climax at the Bad Axe of his ill-starred invasion, Black Hawk fled to the dells of the Wisconsin, where he and the Prophet surrendered themselves to the Winnebagoes, by whom they were delivered to the Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien. Having been taken to Fort Armstrong on September 21, he there signed a treaty of peace. Later he was taken to Jefferson Barracks near St. Louis in the custody of Jefferson Davis, then a Lieutenant in the regular army, where he was held a captive during the following winter. The connection of Davis with the Black Hawk War, mentioned by many historians, seems to have been confined to this act. In April, 1833, with the Prophet and Neapope, he was taken to Washington and then to Fortress Monroe, where they were detained as prisoners of war until June 4, when they were released. Black Hawk, after being taken to many principal cities in order to impress him with the strength of the American nation, was brought to Fort Armstrong, and there committed to the guardianship of his rival, Keokuk, but survived this humiliation only a few years, dying on a small reservation set apart for him in Davis County, Iowa, October 3, 1838.

Such is the story of the Black Hawk War, the most notable struggle with the aborigines in Illinois history. At its beginning both the State and national authorities were grossly misled by an exaggerated estimate of the strength of Black Hawk's forces as to numbers and his plans for recovering the site of his old village, while

Black Hawk had conceived a low estimate of the numbers and courage of his white enemies, especially after the Stillman defeat. The cost of the war to the State and nation in money has been estimated at \$2,000,000, and in sacrifice of life on both sides at not less than 1,200. The loss of life by the troops in irregular skirmishes, and in massacres of settlers by the Indians, aggregated about 250 while an equal number of regulars perished from a visitation of cholera at the various stations within the district affected by the war, especially at Detroit, Chicago, Fort Armstrong and Galena. Yet it is the judgment of later historians that nearly all this sacrifice of life and treasure might have been avoided, but for a series of blunders due to the blind or unscrupulous policy of officials or interloping squatters upon lands which the Indians had occupied under the treaty of 1804. A conspicuous blunder—to call it by no harsher name—was the violation by Stillman's command of the rules of civilized warfare in the attack made upon Black Hawk's messengers, sent under flag of truce to request a conference to settle terms under which he might return to the west side of the Mississippi—an act which resulted in a humiliating and disgraceful defeat for its authors and proved the first step in actual war. Another misfortune was the failure to understand Neapope's appeal for peace and permission for his people to pass beyond the Mississippi the night after the battle of Wisconsin Heights; and the third and most inexcusable blunder of all, was the refusal of the officer in command of the "Warrior" to respect Black Hawk's flag of truce and request for a conference just before the bloody massacre which has gone into history under the name of the "battle of the Bad Axe." Either of these events, properly availed of, would have prevented much of the butchery of that bloody episode which has left a stain upon the page of history, although this statement implies no disposition to detract from the patriotism and courage of some of the leading actors upon whom the responsibility was placed of protecting the frontier settler from outrage and massacre. One of the features of the war was the bitter jealousy engendered by the unwise policy pursued by General Atkinson towards some of the volunteers—especially the treatment of General James D. Henry, who, although subjected to repeated slights and insults, is regarded by Governor Ford and others as the real hero of the war. Too brave a soldier to shirk any responsibility and too modest to exploit his own deeds, he felt

deeply the studied purpose of his superior to ignore him in the conduct of the campaign—a purpose which, as in the affair at the Bad Axe, was defeated by accident or by General Henry's soldierly sagacity and attention to duty, although he gave out to the public no utterance of complaint. Broken in health by the hardships and exposures of the campaign, he went South soon after the war and died of consumption, unknown and almost alone, in the city of New Orleans, less than two years later.

Aside from contemporaneous newspaper accounts, monographs, and manuscripts on file in public libraries relating to this epoch in State history, the most comprehensive records of the Black Hawk War are to be found in the "Life of Black Hawk," dictated by himself (1834); Wakefield's "History of the War between the United States and the Sac and Fox Nations" (1834); Drake's "Life of Black Hawk" (1854); Ford's "History of Illinois" (1854); Reynolds' "Pioneer History of Illinois; and "My Own Times"; Davidson & Stuve's and Moses' Histories of Illinois; Blanchard's "The Northwest and Chicago"; Armstrong's "The Sauks and the Black Hawk War," and Reuben G. Thwaites' "Story of the Black Hawk War" (1892).

CHICAGO HEIGHTS, a village in the southern part of Cook County, twenty-eight miles south of the central part of Chicago, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern and the Michigan Central Railroads; is located in an agricultural region, but has some manufactures as well as good schools—also has one newspaper. Population (1900), 5,100.

GRANITE, a city of Madison County, located five miles north of St. Louis on the lines of the Burlington; the Chicago & Alton; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis; Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis (Illinois), and the Wabash Railways. It is adjacent to the Merchants' Terminal Bridge across the Mississippi and has considerable manufacturing and grain-storage business; has two newspapers. Population (1900), 3,122.

HARLEM, a village of Proviso Township, Cook County, and suburb of Chicago, on the line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, nine miles west of the terminal station at Chicago. Harlem originally embraced the village of Oak Park, now a part of the city of Chicago, but, in 1881, was set off and incorporated as a village. Considerable manufacturing is done here. Population (1900), 4,055.

HARVEY, a city of Cook County, and an important manufacturing suburb of the city of Chi-

cago, three miles southwest of the southern city limits. It is on the line of the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railways, and has extensive manufactures of harvesting, street and steam railway machinery, gasoline stoves, enameled ware, etc.; also has one newspaper and ample school facilities. Population (1900), 5,395.

IOWA CENTRAL RAILWAY, a railway line having its principal termini at Peoria, Ill., and Maunly Junction, nine miles north of Mason City, Iowa, with several lateral branches making connections with Centerville, Newton, State Center, Story City, Algona and Northwood in the latter State. The total length of line owned, leased and operated by the Company, officially reported in 1899, was 598.98 miles, of which 89.76 miles—including 3.5 miles trackage facilities on the Peoria & Pekin Union between Iowa Junction and Peoria—were in Illinois. The Illinois division extends from Keithsburg—where it enters the State at the crossing of the Mississippi—to Peoria.—(HISTORY.) The Iowa Central Railway Company was originally chartered as the Central Railroad Company of Iowa and the road completed in October, 1871. In 1873 it passed into the hands of a receiver and, on June 4, 1879, was reorganized under the name of the Central Iowa Railway Company. In May, 1883, this company purchased the Peoria & Farmington Railroad, which was incorporated into the main line, but defaulted and passed into the hands of a receiver December 1, 1886; the line was sold under foreclosure in 1887 and 1888, to the Iowa Central Railway Company, which had effected a new organization on the basis of \$11,000,000 common stock, \$6,000,000 preferred stock and \$1,479,625 temporary debt certificates convertible into preferred stock, and \$7,500,000 first mortgage bonds. The transaction was completed, the receiver discharged and the road turned over to the new company, May 15, 1889.—(FINANCIAL.) The total capitalization of the road in 1899 was \$21,337,558, of which \$14,150,189 was in stock, \$6,650,000 in bonds and \$528,283 in other forms of indebtedness. The total earnings and income of the line in Illinois for the same year were \$532,568, and the expenditures \$599,333.

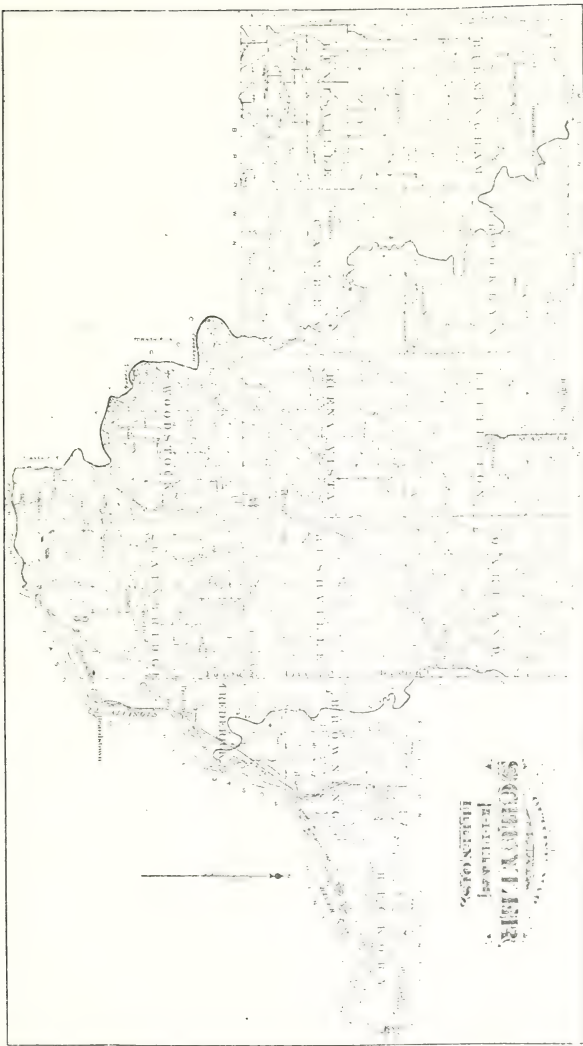
SPARTA, a city of Randolph County, situated on the Centralia & Chester and the Mobile & Ohio Railroads, twenty miles northwest of Chester and fifty miles southeast of St. Louis. It has

a number of manufacturing establishments, including plow factories, a woolen mill, a cannery and creameries; also has natural gas. The first settler was James McClurken, from South Carolina, who settled here in 1818. He was joined by James Armour a few years later, who bought land of McClurken, and together they laid out a village, which first received the name of Columbus. About the same time Robert G. Shannon, who had been conducting a mercantile business in the vicinity, located in the town and became the first Postmaster. In 1839 the name of the town was changed to Sparta. Mr. McClurken, its earliest settler, appears to have been a man of considerable enterprise, as he is credited with having built the first cotton gin in this vicinity, besides still later, erecting saw and flour mills and a woolen mill. Sparta was incorporated as a village in 1837 and in 1859 as a city. A colony of members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church (Covenanters or "Seceders") established at Eden, a beautiful site about a mile from Sparta, about 1822, cut an important figure in the history of the latter place, as it became the means of attracting here an industrious and thriving population. At a later period it became one of the most important stations of the "Underground Railroad" (so called) in Illinois (which see). The population of Sparta (1890) was 1,979, (1900), 2,601.

TOLUCA, a city of Marshall County situated on the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, 18 miles southwest of Sreator. It is in the center of a rich agricultural district; has the usual church and educational facilities of cities of its rank, and two newspapers. Population (1900), 2,629.

WEST HAMMOND, a village situated in the northeast corner of Thornton Township, Cook County, adjacent to Hammond, Ind., from which it is separated by the Indiana State line. It is on the Michigan Central Railroad, one mile south of the Chicago City limits, and has convenient access to several other lines, including the Chicago & Erie; New York, Chicago & St. Louis, and Western Indiana Railroads. Like its Indiana neighbor, it is a manufacturing center of much importance, was incorporated as a village in 1892, and has grown rapidly within the last few years, having a population, according to the census of 1900, of 2,335.

SCHUYLER COUNTY



ILLINOIS
RAILROAD
COMPANY
CHICAGO
ILLINOIS

Howard J. Dyson.

HISTORY OF SCHUYLER COUNTY

CHAPTER I.

PERIOD OF EXPLORATION.

FIRST EXPLORATIONS IN ILLINOIS—THE MISSION NOT ONE OF CONQUEST—LOUIS JOLIE, AND FATHER JACQUES MARQUETTE FIRST TO VISIT THE ILLINOIS COUNTRY IN 1673—THE ILLINOIS RIVER FOUND TO BE THE INDIAN'S PLYSIUM—MILITARY OCCUPATION MADE BY LA SALLE, TONTI AND FATHER HENNEPIN AT FORT CREVE COEUR IN 1680—LAPSE OF MORE THAN A CENTURY BEFORE SETTLEMENTS WERE MADE IN SCHUYLER COUNTY.

In the days when tradition and history dimly merge, and the rich and fertile plains and wooded hills of the Illinois Country were in the undisputed possession of the primitive savage, plans were made and policies outlined to bring the vast dominion lying westward of Lake Michigan within the bounds of Christian civilization.

As it was with the Pilgrims, who sought a haven of retreat and homes on the stern and forbidding coast of the North Atlantic country, the men who first explored the trackless wilds of the unknown West were actuated by a religious fervor and enthusiasm which has no parallel in the history of the world. Their mission was not one of conquest, nor were they seeking to escape from the tyranny of an oppressive government; but with loyalty to their king and to the glory of their God, they entered the primeval wilderness of the unknown West, and undertook to teach the savage inhabitants the refinements of civilized life.

History affords no more romantic chapter than that of the exploration and development of the great State of Illinois. It was here that the

first explorations were made that opened the vast northwest country to civilization, and the period of transition from a native wildness to a condition of high culture, both in its material features and in the mental and moral characteristics of its inhabitants, is of absorbing interest, not alone to the student of history, but to the people who now, in peace and contentment, live within the bounds of this imperial State.

To Louis Joliet and Father Jacques Marquette belong the later and ever enduring fame of bringing within the pale of civilization the untutored savages of Illinois. Starting from their headquarters on the shores of Lake Ontario, on May 17, 1673, the intrepid explorer and zealous priest, with two vigorous Indians in two canoes, skirted the shore of Lake Michigan to Green Bay, thence down the Fox River and by portage to the Mississippi. "There were warriors," they were told, "on the banks of the Great River, who would cut off their heads without the least cause; monsters who would swallow them, canoes and all; and one huge winged demon who shut the way, and burned in the waters that boiled about him, all who dared draw nigh." This winged "demon" was doubtless an allusion to the monster Bird of Piase, of which there is said to have been a coarse Indian picture painted on the limestone bluff above the present city of Alton, and in whose former existence and terrible ferocity the Indian tribes of the western prairies implicitly believed. Marquette says in his narrative of this remarkable voyage: "I thanked these fearful friends for their good advice, but told them I could not follow it, since the salvation of souls was at stake, for which I should be overjoyed to give my life."

Upon the 17th of July, the party had descended the river to the vicinity of the Arkansas, when, owing to the increasing perils of the voyage, they reluctantly started upon their return. They retraced their course against the swift current of the Mississippi to the mouth of the Illi-

nois with almost incredible labor. It was in the month of August that the little band of adventurers made their journey up the Illinois River, where, for untold centuries, no sound save Nature's multitudinous voices had broken the vast solitude. Here, as in other places he had visited, the pious Father forgot not the holy object of his long and dangerous voyage. He prayed and talked with the curious and kind-hearted savages, and, when leaving, bestowed upon them his blessing and the last of the consecrated silver crosses, with which he had been careful to provide himself when setting out on his missionary journey from Canada.

In the voyage up the Illinois River, Joliet and Marquette skirted the boundary of what is now Schuyler County, and doubtless built their campfires on the bank of the river in some of the sheltered coves that there abound. In Davidson & Stuve's History of Illinois, we find the following graphic description of the scene that opened to their view as they continued up the river:

"Prairie spread out before them beyond the reach of vision, covered with tall grass, which undulated in the wind like waves of the sea. In further imitation of a watery expanse, the surface was studded with clumps of timber, resembling islands, in whose graceful outlines could be traced peninsulas, shores and headlands. Flowers, surpassing in the delicacy of their tints the pampered products of civilization, were profusely sprinkled over the grassy landscape, and gave their wealth of fragrance to the passing breeze. Immense herds of buffalo and deer grazed on these rich pastures; so prolific that the continued destruction of them for ages by the Indians had failed to diminish their numbers. For the further support of human life, the river swarmed with fish, great quantities of wild fruit grew in the forest and prairies, and so numerous were water-fowl and other birds, that the heavens were frequently obscured by their flight. This favorite land, with its profusion of vegetable and animal life, was the ideal of the Indian's Elysium. The explorers spoke of it as a terrestrial paradise, in which earth, air and water, unbidden by labor, contributed the most copious supplies for the sustenance of life. In the early French explorations, desertions were of frequent occurrence, and is it strange that men, wearied by the toils and restraints of civilized life, should abandon their leaders for the abundance and wild independence of these prairies and woodlands?"

In 1679 Illinois was again visited by explorers, who had heard of the marvelous country rich in game and furs and who were eager to establish trade relations with the Indians. La Salle, Tonti and Father Hennepin were members of this second exploring party which, early in January, 1680, made the first military occupation of Illinois at Fort Creve Coeur, near where Peoria now stands, and where, five years earlier, Father Marquette had preached of Christ and the Virgin. Although this did not result in the establishment of a completed and permanent fortification, it has passed into history as the first attempt on the part of La Salle to establish military jurisdiction within what now constitutes the State of Illinois, under the charter granted to him by Louis XIV. in 1678.

With the establishment at a later period of missions at Kaskaskia and Cahokia to the south, and Fort Creve Coeur to the north, the placid, yet majestic, Illinois was frequently traversed by explorers, adventurers and priests; and yet it was more than a century after the first military occupation that permanent settlements were made in Schuyler County, along whose eastern boundary the Illinois River extends for more than twenty-five miles, the open gateway to the inviting and fertile plains that lie beyond. And so it happens that the early history of Schuyler County is coincident with that of the first exploration of Illinois, even though there is no direct connection to link the names of those hardy voyageurs with the story of our times.

CHAPTER II.

ABORIGINAL OCCUPANTS.

INDIAN TRIBES IN THE ILLINOIS COUNTRY—CHARACTERISTICS AND TRIBAL RELATIONS—ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONDITIONS AS DESCRIBED BY DR. J. E. SAYRE—THE MOUND BUILDERS—INDIAN RELICS FOUND ALONG THE ILLINOIS RIVER—TRIBES COMPOSING THE ILLINOIS CONFEDERACY—KINDELY GREETING EXTENDED TO JOLIET AND MARQUETTE—ILLINOIS AS A BATTLE GROUND IN THE WAR OF 1812—BLOOD BETWEEN THE ILLINOIS AND MIS-

MISSISSIPPI INVADIED BY ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI RANGERS—KICKAPOO INDIANS IN POSSESSION WHEN FIRST SETTLERS CAME TO SCHUYLER COUNTY—THEIR FRIENDLY ATTITUDE TO THE NEW COMERS—REV. CHAUNCEY HOBART'S DESCRIPTION OF AN INDIAN VISIT—HIS STORY OF BE-KIK-SA-NIN-EE—INDIAN VILLAGES ON THE SITE OF THE PRESENT CITY OF REHSVILLE—THE INDIANS' FAREWELL JOURNEY TO THE NORTH IN 1826.

Barely more than four-score years have passed since the last of the Indian tribes left Schuyler County to take up their home on the west bank of the Mississippi River; and yet, when one attempts to trace their history, or write of the period during which they occupied the country, he finds but little to guide him in the task. The history of the Indian tribes in Illinois delves in mists and shadow, and but little of the ancient traditions of the tribes has been preserved. The early settlers, in their contact with the Indians, did not busy themselves with a study of racial conditions, but expended their best efforts in the attempt to wrest from the untutored savage the lands over which he had held undisputed sway for many generations.

When at last the council fires of the Indians had been extinguished, and they had been forced to cross the Mississippi and find a home in Iowa, they left no enduring monuments of their long occupancy of the country, and, save for the low mounds above the dead warriors and the faint trace of their narrow trails, there is nothing one can point to as a reminder of the race that was the immediate predecessor of the hardy pioneers who made for themselves a home in the wilderness.

As a race, the Indians of Illinois were always counted as the peer of savage tribes, and they made a stubborn resistance against the encroachment of the settlers. From a social standpoint, however, there is little in them to commend. Keen cunning held vantage over intellectual or moral force, and they evolved no governmental system that extended beyond tribal relations. They erected no enduring structures, as did the Aztecs of Mexico, and in their implements of peace and warfare little inventive genius was shown. There is no trace of literature or art in all their tradition and history, and their passing has been likened to that of the early beasts and birds of the field that once were here but now are gone. Under the natural conditions of pro-

gress race yielded to race, and the Indians of Illinois are now remembered as a people whose sachems had no cities, whose religion had no temple, whose government had no records. In the battle for supremacy their country was appropriated, their hunting grounds destroyed and their trails obliterated to make way for the marvelous development that began with the beginning of the nineteenth century.

In a paper read before the Illinois Historical Society at its first meeting at Peoria, January 5-6, 1900, Dr. J. F. Snyder, of Virginia, Ill., discussed the archaeological conditions of Illinois, and brought out many interesting facts concerning the prehistoric people who preceded the Indians in Illinois. We find that in his research Dr. Snyder has discovered remains of the race in this country, and quote from his paper as follows:

"The valley of the Illinois River, from its prairie banks about Starved Rock to the Mississippi, was at a very early date in possession of a yet different branch of the native American race, whose mode of mound building and manner of disposing of their dead, plainly connect them with the mound building tribes of Ohio. Here we meet with the so-called 'altar' mounds, usually on low alluvial bottoms, and the 'platform' pipes and finely-wrought implements and ornaments of copper. Here also have been found those extraordinary propitiatory offerings to their evil or guardian spirits. It has been the fortune of the writer, in his limited explorations in this territory, to discover astonishing deposits of dark colored, or black, flint-disks, each from three to eight inches in diameter, under conditions that leave no doubt of their sacrificial intent. At the base of a mound on Paint Creek in Ross County, Ohio, a deposit of similar flints was unearthed in 1847, by Messrs. Squier and Davis, and subsequently on further search by Prof. W. K. Moorehead, which aggregated 8,185 in number. Buried in the banks of the Illinois River at Beardstown were found 1,500 well finished disks of black hornstone, closely laid together a few feet below the surface. A deposit of 3,500 similar flints was sometime before uncovered four miles above on the opposite side of the river in Schuyler County. Two very large mounds, side by side, on the alluvial bottoms in Brown County, were opened, and at the base of one were found 6,139 oval disks of glossy black flint, and at the bottom of the other

the enormous number of 5,316 completely finished lance-shaped implements, from three to eight inches in length, of the same black flint. This stone is nowhere *in situ* in Illinois, but occurs in southeastern Indiana and in portions of Kentucky. These buried flints, therefore, must have been transported by canoe, down the Ohio and up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers for the special purpose of final interment on the banks of the latter stream. 'If they were placed there as an offering,' says Mr. Squier, 'we can form some estimate, in view of the fact that they must have been brought from a great distance and fashioned with great toil, of the devotional fervor which induced the sacrifices, or the magnitude of the calamity which that sacrifice was, perhaps, intended to avert. . . . The Illinois River altar mounds examined were certainly very old, but further investigation will be required to determine their relative age in comparison with that of other systems of mounds on the Mississippi and in other parts of the State. At the time of their erection their builders had not yet become adepts in the ceramic art, the few pottery vessels found, with the original deposits, being coarse, rude and without decoration. The human skeletons among the primal burials in these mounds exhibited anatomical characteristics of very low order. The builders of these mounds had low, receding foreheads with enormous supraorbital ridges; prognathous jaws; perforations of the humerus; elongated coccyx and platycnemism of the tibia. They were ape-like and hideous, but exceedingly skillful artisans.'

When Joliet and Father Marquette first visited Illinois in 1673, they found the country bordering on the Illinois River in possession of a confederacy of Indian tribes under the general name of Illinois or "Illini." Marquette describes them as composed of remarkably handsome men, well mannered and kindly. The confederacy consisted of five tribes: The Kaskaskias, Cahokias, Tamarocas, Peorias and Michigamis. Under a simple, but complete, fabric of Indian construction, the power of these tribes extended over all the fertile territory from Lake Michigan to the Ohio River and to the Mississippi on the west.

These aboriginal Illinoisians greeted the first explorers kindly, and Joliet and Marquette were graciously received by the chiefs of the tribes. They were passionately fond of grand assemblies and feasts, and the wily Frenchmen were quick

to take advantage of the proffered pipe of peace. Marquette's labor among the Indians and his holy devotion to lead them to the ways of Christian civilization, is one of the brightest pages in the whole of American history; and, had his policy of peaceful conquest been followed by those who came after him, the annals of Illinois history would not record the many deeds of atrocious cruelty and warfare that occurred within the succeeding century.

Passing over the period of internecine warfare of the Indian tribes and their frequent combats with explorers, we come to the period just preceding the occupation and settlement of the Illinois Country, of which Schuyler County is a part. In the year 1812 the Pottawatomies and the Kickapoos occupied the central part of Illinois, and from their headquarters on Lake Peoria and the Sangamon River, they sent out marauding parties to harass the frontier settlers. In the summer of that year an army of some 900 men was collected from the settlements of Illinois and Missouri to march against the warring Indians. Passing up the Mississippi River to Quincy, they struck out eastward and across the prairies to the Illinois, which was reached near the Spoon River. From there the march was continued to Lake Peoria, but the Indians had taken flight at the approach of so large a force and no battles were fought.

In the following year a large force was dispatched up the Mississippi River as far as Rock Island, to dislodge the Indian and their English allies, who were taking advantage of the war between the two countries to excite the savage to war and rapine. The first expedition met with disaster, the Indians, under Chief Black Hawk, killing a number of the force and causing them to retreat to St. Louis. A second expedition under command of Major Zachary Taylor, afterwards President, made an assault on an Indian force at Rock Island and, after driving the Indians back, was defeated by the British. A fort built on the present site of Warsaw by Capt. Zachary Taylor, in 1814, and named Fort Edwards, was assaulted by the Indians so vigorously that the Americans evacuated and the fort was burned. The treaty of Ghent, December 24, 1814, closed the war between the Americans and British, and there was peace among the Indians until Chief Black Hawk again started upon the war path in 1830. The invasion of the country between the Mississippi and Illinois Riv-

ers had been the primary cause of driving the Indians northward, and there is no record of any encounter with the aboriginals within the borders of Schuyler County.

When the first settlers came to Schuyler County in 1823 there were still roving bands of Indians to be seen, but they were peaceful and soon afterwards departed to the north never to return. These Indians were of the Kickapoo tribe, who had villages on the Spoon River, in Fulton County, and at Elkhart Grove, on the Sangamon River. They were more civilized, industrious and cleanly than the other tribes in Illinois, and their warriors were far famed for valor and bravery. For more than a century they had an implacable hatred of the whites and committed many atrocities on the settlers in the southern part of the State, and were the last of the Indian tribes of Illinois to accept the treaty of peace, which, may it be said to their credit, they ever afterwards observed.

In his notes of "Travels in Illinois," published in 1823, Ferdinand Ernst wrote of the Kickapoo Indians sojourning at Edwardsville in July, 1820, where they met the plenipotentiaries of the United States, and by treaty renounced all rights and claims to lands in Illinois, ceding the same to the Government.

In describing the Kickapoos, Mr. Ernst says: "Their color is reddish brown; their faces irregular, often horribly colored with bright red paint; their hair is cut to a tuft upon the crown of the head and pointed various colors. Very few are clothed. In summer woolen cloth, and in winter a buffalo skin, is their only covering. They seem to be very fond of adornments, wearing silver rings about the neck and arms. They likewise carrying a shield before the breast."

When the first little band of settlers in Schuyler County crossed the Illinois River in February, 1823, and located on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section Sixteen, in what is now Rushville Township, they were visited the second day after their arrival by about one hundred Kickapoo Indians, who were returning from their southern winter hunt. Their regular camping ground was a mile to the south, and it was here they always stopped in their semi-annual migrations between the north and south.

Rev. Charney Hobbs, a member of this first settlers' colony in Schuyler County, gives the following interesting account of the visit of the

Indians: "These Kickapoos gave us their idea of aristocratic rank by saying: 'A Pottawatome lives on the river, rides in a canoe, and eats muskrats and mud turtles, while a Kickapoo lives on high lands, rides on horseback and eats venison.'

"The Indians were very friendly with us from the first. They called my father 'Postonic' or Boston man; to distinguish him from the men from the South, whom they called 'Chemo-komon,' or 'Long Knife.' These people were around us more or less every day while they were in camp, and many of them were present and witnessed our exit from camp to cabin.

"During the illness of my mother our Indian friends were down from their village on their summer hunt and camped near our house and, of course, came to visit us. We had been greatly annoyed by the injury of our garden by deer, whose depredations were committed in the night. Knowing the skill of the Indians in detecting trails, my father took two of our Indian visitors to the garden and pointed out to them the damage done. The two men walked through the garden looking carefully at the tracks, consulted together a moment, and said: 'There are two; one has gone north, the other east,' pointing in the different directions. Mounting their ponies, they rode away in the directions indicated and, in less than an hour, each had returned with a deer.

"The day following the head of the clan, a sub-chief called Beklik-a-nin-ce, came bringing a deer just killed. After selling us one quarter, he carefully took out the tenderloin, and presented it to my father, saying: 'It for sick squaw.' He directed that it be should be well boiled and some of the soup made from it given to my mother, remarking in a plaintive way: 'Maybe she get well.' This Indian had been in the British army and had been wounded in the battle of the River Raisin. This accounts for his being able to speak English.

"The following fall, while my father was in the woods bee-hunting, and about three miles from home, he met our old friend Beklik-a-nin-ce on horseback hunting deer. As soon as they came in sight of each other the Indian wheeled his pony and came dashing up rapidly, jumped off and saluted by extending both hands, and exclaiming: 'How-tetoo! How-tetoo!' He then asked: 'Kosh-squaw, Nepoo? (Did your wife die?)

"No," replied my father, 'she is nearly well.'

"Yup! Yup! Yup!" he shouted. 'Me go see her;' and, mounting his pony, he laid whip for our house, which he reached on a quick run. When he saw my mother up and busy around the house, this manly fellow appeared as much pleased as if he were conscious of some relationship between them."

We give place to this interesting account of the meeting between the first settlers in Schuyler and the Indians to show the cordial and peaceful relations existing between them, and this continued up to the time the Indians left for the northwest some years later.

The site of the present city of Rushville, and the wooded country adjacent to the north, must have been a favorite camp ground for the Indians; for, long after the country was settled, there were to be found many fine specimens of arrow-heads and stone axes along Town branch and McKee branch. On the McKee farm we may yet see the trace of a cleared path through the woods, which is known as the old Indian trail.

In what is now the site of Rushville there was probably an Indian village or camp located between West Washington and Lafayette Streets, on the east side of the Town branch. A monument which marked this location was a gnarled and knotted oak tree, which stood on the southwest corner of the intersection of Jackson and Washington Streets. Here in after years were found scores of stone arrow heads buried under the bark of the tree, where they had been implanted by the young Indian warriors or children while at practice or at play.

As late as 1826 the Indians had their camp in Woodstock Township, but with the coming of the settlers they moved northward and westward to the frontier. Old settlers in this region tell of their dramatic exit from the land which had long been their favorite hunting ground. For days before the northern march was begun, the Indians enjoyed a season of feasting and pleasure. Their dances continued through the long hours of the night and, as the settlers looked out from their cabin doors on the wooded knolls at day-break, they saw the Indians mount their ponies, and ride away through the valley, closely followed by the squaws with the tents and camp equipage, never more to return to the beautiful valleys and plains of Western Illinois.

CHAPTER III.

EVOLUTION OF COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

PREHISTORIC INHABITANTS OF THE ILLINOIS COUNTRY—REGION COVETED BY SPAIN, FRANCE AND ENGLAND—THE DE SOTO DISCOVERY OF THE MISSISSIPPI THE BASIS OF THE SPANISH CLAIM—ITS DESTINY DETERMINED ON EUROPEAN BATTLE-FIELDS, ON THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM AND BY THE GEORGE ROGERS CLARK CONQUEST—KASKASKIA, CAHOKIA AND PRAIRIE DU ROCHER THE CENTER OF FRENCH COLONIZATION—COUNTY OF ILLINOIS CREATED BY ACT OF VIRGINIA IN 1778—THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY ORGANIZED BY ORDINANCE OF 1787—SUBSEQUENT GEOGRAPHICAL CHANGES—ILLINOIS ADMITTED AS A STATE IN 1818—NORTHERN BOUNDARY QUESTION—WONDERFUL FORESIGHT SHOWN BY DELEGATE NATHANIEL POPE—THE MILITARY TRAIL—COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS—SCHUYLER COUNTY SUCCESSIVELY PARTS OF PILE AND PULTON COUNTIES—THE COUNTY CREATED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 13, 1825—ITS BOUNDARIES AND AREA—BROWN COUNTY DETACHED IN 1836—MC DONOUGH COUNTY CREATED BY ACT OF 1826, BUT REMAINS UNDER JURISDICTION OF SCHUYLER COUNTY UNTIL 1830.

From the standpoint of the archaeologist, Illinois has a history that extends far back into the dim unknown past, when, even before the coming of the Indians, the hills and valleys were peopled by a race that left enduring monuments of their occupancy. The savage, who, for generations, had occupied the country before the coming of the first explorers, had noted the curious evidences of an earlier race, but their ignorance of any history or tradition of the strange antiquities only adds to the mysticism that surrounds them.

By reason of its accessibility by the great water courses of the inland lakes and the mighty rivers that form its southern and western boundaries, Illinois was destined to play an important part in the history of the nation; and, even while the east Atlantic States were but sparsely settled, it was looked upon with covetous eyes by the rulers of empires in Europe. With rare



BRITISH MUSEUM

foresight they realized the vast importance of Illinois as the key to military possession of the new and as yet unexplored country; and with the ever-changing fortunes of war, as played upon the battlefields of the old world, there were corresponding epochs in the history of Illinois. To get a clear understanding of the history of Schuyler County and its evolution from the earliest time, it is eminently important that we should know of these historic events in their natural sequence.

Illinois was first claimed by Spain, by reason of discovery by Ferdinand DeSoto, in 1541, who laid claim to all the country drained by the great Father of Waters. Spain, however, made no attempt to explore the vast territory and the written history of Illinois begins in 1673 when Louis Joliet and Jacques Marquette paddled up the Illinois and Des Plaines Rivers, and made the portage at Chicago. To them fell the honor of adding this princely domain to the mother country under the name "New France." It was not, however, until April 9, 1682, that La Salle, with due form and ceremony, unfurled the flag of France on the east bank of the lower Mississippi, and took possession of the country in the name of his royal master, Louis XIV. Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Prairie du Rocher later became the centers of French colonization, and for a period of ninety-two years, beginning with the coming of Joliet and Marquette, Illinois was a loyal subject of the crown.

The ancient struggle for supremacy between France and England subjected Illinois to the fickle fortunes of war, and when on the thirteenth of September, 1759, Wolfe won his victory on the Plains of Abraham, the country, of which Illinois of the future would be a part, passed from under French to English dominion. Six years elapsed before England came into undisputed possession of Illinois, and from the battlement of old Fort Chartres peacefully lowered the flag of France, which, for more than a century, had been the emblem of her sovereignty.

British dominion in the Mississippi valley was destined to be short lived. At the time the British took possession the spirit of unrest was upon the colonies east of the Alleghenies, and events were shaping that were once more to change the map of the new world. In the midst of the Revolutionary War, which began in 1776, Gen. George Rogers Clark, of Kentucky, planned an invasion of Illinois, and his conquest of Kaskaskia, on

July 4, 1778, and subsequent capture of Fort Vincennes, is one of the brightest chapters in the whole of American history, and eventually resulted in shaping the destiny of the new nation.

The conquest of the Illinois country in 1778 by George Rogers Clark was the beginning of the American occupation, but it was not until 1787 that, by congressional action, it came under the control of the General Government of the United States. Gen. Clark took possession of the country under authority of the Governor of Virginia, and the period immediately following is known as the "Virginia Occupation."

In his memoirs Clark says: "I inquired particularly into the manner the people had been governed formerly, and much to my satisfaction I found that it had been generally as severe as under the militia law. I was determined to make an advantage of it, and took every step in my power to cause the people to feel the blessings of an American citizen, which I soon discovered enabled me to support, from their own choice, almost a supreme authority over them."

The Assembly of Virginia passed in October, 1778, an act to establish a civil and military government in the territory, which was christened the County of Illinois, and a County Lieutenant and other minor officials were appointed. Col. John Todd, of Kentucky, was appointed County Lieutenant by Governor Patrick Henry, and he reached Kaskaskia in May, 1779, and under his direction courts were established and a regular system of government inaugurated.

The transfer of sovereignty was made to the United States on the part of Virginia in 1781, but it was not until March 1, 1784, that the official session was completed. In the meantime the County of Illinois had no positive form of government, and delegations were sent to Virginia and to the Congress of the United States asking the establishment of a proper government. Settlers were crowding into the new country and, with no system of government or land titles, great confusion prevailed and extensive frauds in land grants were perpetrated that were later ratified and made good by the General Government. In time each village had a separate system of government of its own, which regulated local affairs as a matter of protection to its citizens, but without being subject to any higher authority.

The next epoch in the history of Illinois was the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787, which

forever dedicated the State to freedom and gave to Illinois the proud prestige which removed it from the influence of Southern domination, and, in the prophetic words of Nathaniel Pope, who made the appeal for an extension of the northern boundary, became "the keystone of the arch of perpetual union."

By the passage of the Ordinance of 1787 the Northwest Territory was formed, and President Washington appointed General Arthur St. Clair its first Governor. In the spring of 1790 the county of St. Clair was formed and the first courts were held at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In 1800 the Northwest Territory was divided, the portion lying east of a line extending north from a point on the Ohio River opposite the mouth of the Kentucky River to the Canada line constituting the Territory of Ohio, while the region west of that line and embracing the bulk of the present states of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, was organized as Indiana Territory. February 3, 1800, Congress created a territory out of all the country lying "west of the Wabash River and a direct line drawn from the said Wabash River and Post Vincennes, due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada," to be known as Illinois Territory. This included the present State of Wisconsin and a small portion of Eastern Minnesota, and Ninian Edwards was appointed the first governor of the new Territory. On April 7, 1818, a bill was introduced in Congress enabling the people of a portion of the Territory to organize the State of Illinois. As presented the bill designated the northern boundary of the State to be "an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan, west along the north parallel of 41 degrees 30 minutes to the center of the Mississippi River." Nathaniel Pope was then the Delegate from Illinois in Congress and through his efforts the northern boundary was extended to 42 degrees and 30 minutes, and thus the territory now embracing fourteen counties in the northern part of Illinois, including the present city of Chicago, was added to the new State. Wisconsin made repeated protests against this action, and it was not until that territory was admitted as a State in 1848, that the northern boundary line of Illinois was thus finally confirmed and forever settled. (See "Northern Boundary Question," pp. 191-192, of this work.)

THE MILITARY TRACT.—Previous to the admis-

sion of Illinois as a state, Congress on May 6, 1812, set apart a section of her territory as bounty land for the soldiers of the War of 1812, and it became known as the Military Tract. This tract lay between the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers and extended as far north as the present northern boundary of Mercer County. It contained 5,330,000 acres of what is now the finest agricultural country in the United States, and from its territory the following counties have been formed: Calhoun, Pike, Adams, Brown, Schuyler, Hancock, McDonough, Fulton, Peoria, Stark, Knox, Warren, Henderson and Mercer, with parts of Henry, Bureau, Putnam and Marshall.

The first act passed in 1812 granted 160 acres to each soldier, and a subsequent grant extended the quantity to a half-section. The land thus appropriated was divided by lot among the soldiers and the patents issued to them accordingly. Millions of acres of the finest land in Illinois were disposed of in this way. The soldiers did nothing with the land, most of them selling their titles for a trifle to speculators residing in Eastern States, while the land remained unoccupied year after year. After the organization of the State government in 1818, the State began to sell these lands for taxes and, for a considerable period, the principal revenue of the State was derived from this source. The greater portion of these lands thus went into the possession of parties who held them under these tax-titles. The grantees of the soldiers, who were the original patentees, brought suits of ejectment for their lands. A strong, but unsuccessful effort was made to sustain the tax-titles, but the principal reliance of the settlers was not so much upon the tax-titles as upon certain limitation laws of the State. The growth of this section of Illinois was greatly retarded by the contest over land titles. Many of the settlers purchased quit-claim deeds for \$1.25 an acre, while thousands of others purchased lands, which now sell for from \$100 to \$150 an acre, for fifty cents per acre, and risked the security of their titles. Emigration was rapid to the Military Tract in the early twenties and soon afterwards several counties were organized therein.

COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS.—Pike County was the first to be organized in the Military Tract. It was set apart from Madison County in 1821, and at that time embraced the whole of the country

north and west of the Illinois River, including what are now the Counties of Cook and Will.

By the act of the Legislature, approved January 25, 1823, Fulton County was organized out of that portion of Pike County lying east of the Fourth Principal Meridian, and south of the township line between Townships 5 and 10 North, and extending east to the Illinois River on township line between 5 and 6 East. This included two townships in the southwest corner of Peoria County, the southern tier of townships in Knox County and the townships of Frederick, Browning and Hickory in the eastern part of Schuyler County. For the next two years Fulton County had jurisdiction for governmental purposes, as Pike County previously had, over the region east of the Fourth P. M. and north of the Illinois and Kankakee Rivers to the Indiana State line.

SCHUYLER COUNTY ORGANIZED.—By an act approved January 10, 1825, the County of Calhoun was created with its present limits, from the southern portion of Pike County, and three days later (January 13, 1825) an "omnibus bill," authorizing the organization of eight new counties from the northern portion of Pike County became a law. These included the present counties of Schuyler, Adams, Hancock, Warren, Mercer, Henry, Putnam and Knox, and were all embraced wholly within the Military Tract except Henry and Putnam Counties, which in part consisted of Military Tract territory.

The portion of the act creating Schuyler County designated the boundaries of the new county as follows:

"Beginning at the place where the township line between two and three south touches the Illinois River, thence west on said line to the range line between ranges four and five west; thence north on said range line to the northwest corner of township three north, range four west; thence east on said township line to the meridian; thence down the meridian line to the southeast corner of township three north, range one west; thence east on said township line to the Illinois River, thence down the said river to the place of beginning."

The county was named in honor of Gen. Philip Schuyler, who was a soldier of the Revolution, also served as a member of Congress from New York during a part of the war period, and was later a United States Senator from the same state.

As originally organized Schuyler County was thirty miles north and south by thirty-six east and west, including all of Brown County. In 1839 Brown County was set off and Crooked Creek was made the boundary line from the Illinois River to the northeast corner of Township One North, Range Two West, where the dividing line between the two counties ran west on the township line, thus leaving the county, as at present, six townships east and west and three and a fraction north and south.

By an act approved January 25, 1826, the County of McDonough was created with its present dimensions out of portions of Pike and Fulton Counties, although it was not formally organized until 1830, in the meantime being attached to Schuyler County for governmental purposes.

CHAPTER IV.

PHYSICAL FEATURES—TOPOGRAPHY.

NATURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GENERAL LAND SURFACE—GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY—AREA AND ELEVATION—EXTENT OF TILLABLE AND UNTILLABLE LAND—THE ALLUVIAL BOTTOM LANDS—RICH SILT DEPOSITS MADE BY ISLAND STREAM—NATURAL BEAUTY AND FERTILITY OF THE SOIL—INLAND LAKES AND MARSHES—RECLAIMING THE PRAIRIES—WATER COURSES—HISTORY OF CROOKED CREEK—CLIMATIC CONDITIONS—RAINFALL.

In considering the physical features and characteristics of Schuyler County, we realize that Nature is most in earnest when least dramatic, and, that here, where there is no indication of her terrible power, she has stored up wonderful and varied resources amid the homely, yet not monotonous, landscape. Man was anticipated and amply provided for within her bounds, and a fair survey of her physical features discloses a richness of soil and mineral deposits that is well calculated to sustain a prosperous people.

Geographically located midway of the State, north and south, and almost wholly to the west

of the Fourth Principal Meridian, which intersects the base line at her southern extremity, the topography and climate of Schuyler County are typical of the State. The county occupies a space of 430 square miles, and is bounded on the south and west by the counties of Brown, Adams and Hancock; on the north by McDonough and Fulton and along its southern and eastern boundary it is washed for twenty-five miles by the Illinois River. Its high, level prairies have an elevation of 720 feet above the sea-level and are more than 250 feet above the contiguous valley of the Illinois.

The 274,914 acres of tillable land included within the bounds of Schuyler County and broken tracts that are in wooded forests give an idea of the diversified physical features at a glance. Along the banks of the Illinois the alluvial bottoms vary greatly in extent. In some places the rugged bluffs rise to a height of one hundred feet in gradual slope from the water's edge, while along the streams that drain the uplands, the flat bottom-land extends back for miles.

More than three hundred years ago, when the early French voyageurs, traversing the Illinois River in their adventurous journey of exploration and discovery, referred to the valley as the elysium of the native Indians, they had but caught a glimpse of the grandeur that lay beyond. From the bluffs of the Illinois the land surface of Schuyler County appears rough and broken, but to the northward there spreads out a vast expanse of prairie land, fertile, rich and well drained by the streams that flow southward to the river. Appreciation of the beauty and bounty of this land led to the early settlement of Schuyler, and made its development first among the counties in the Military Tract. Here the pioneer settlers found rich, fertile soil with an abundance of clear, sparkling water that bubbled up from the gravel beds of the streams or spouted out from the crevices of the rocky cliff on the steep hillside, and close by were the heavily wooded forests that furnished the material for his cabin home, his furniture and his fences. Thus it was that all his frugal needs were amply supplied by nature, and it was to him the ideal "promised land."

Along the valley of the Illinois, and adjacent to the streams that flow into it, there lies a broad expanse of low land that, in early times, was either a miry bog or a tangled forest. In the spring of the year it was covered with water,

and for several decades was deemed utterly worthless. There came a time, however, when all the uplands were occupied and it was then that the swamps were reclaimed and drained, and now in many cases are the most fertile and productive lands in all the country.

A striking illustration of the action of the streams that flow into the Illinois River, in working over the material along their courses, is to be found in many parts of the county. These now narrow streams, ringed along their entire course by heavily timbered banks, have ranged in the course of centuries from one bluff to the other, obliterating old curves and forming new ones, but never moving in a straight line for a dozen rods. With every change of the flowing stream, the alluvial deposit has been worked over, time and again, and greatly added to as the rich black silt from the prairie uplands has been spread, as a deposit, when the water receded or the stream changed its course. This overridding of new rich loam has made the bottom lands wonderfully productive, and they still receive replenishing, though in a less degree, by the occasional spring floods that swell the narrow streams into mighty rivers.

Three large streams, with their many branches that spread out and ramify in every direction, drain the entire land surface of Schuyler County to the Illinois River. These streams, as they wind tortuously between clay banks, have, through the long centuries, cut deep channels from which the land slopes gradually, backing large areas of broken country which is heavily wooded with valuable timber and unsuited for cultivation. In this broken country where the timber has been cleared, all kinds of grasses grow, making rich pasture land for the adjacent farms. Back from the wooded hill-tops the land becomes richer and better, and here we find a rich black loam, which is from twenty to thirty inches in thickness, and which is underlaid by clay, making an ideal soil for the staple agricultural crops for which Illinois is famed. Within the bounds of Schuyler County there are no vast unbroken prairies, but rather a continued succession of gentle sloping ridges, wide in extent and easy of cultivation. This undulating surface approaches its rest to the prairie on the watershed in the central part of the county between Crooked and Sugar Creeks, and reaches northward into McDonough County.

Compared with the flower bedecked and grass-

grown knolls in the timber lands, the open prairie presented a dreary contrast to the early settlers. Covered with tough prairie soil and overgrown with wild grasses that reached above a man's head, these rich and fertile lands were little better than impenetrable swamps. Shallow marshes and shallow lakes were numerous, the latter often having neither inlet nor outlet, and varying in size from small ponds to acres in extent. It was for many years supposed that the grass-covered prairies were unsuited to agriculture, and it required the actual experiment to prove the utter fallacy of the generally accepted theory.

In a country where there is such a diversity of soil and land surface, it is interesting to trace the course of the streams which are primarily the controlling element in the make-up of the topography of the country. Crooked Creek, which enters the county on the north side of Birmingham Township and flows through Brooklyn and Camden Townships, and from there forms the southwest boundary of the county until it empties into the Illinois River, is rich in historical lore. It was first known as Le Mine River, and was so designated by the government surveyors in their field notes, but this name was changed by the early settlers to La Moine River. At that early day it was regarded as a navigable stream and well bore the dignity of being called a river. But by slow degrees the volume of water that flowed through its course was lessened by the cultivation of the land and the diverting of minor tributaries, and the settlers gave it the good old Anglo-Saxon name of Crooked Creek and, as such, it is known on the maps of Illinois today. It has its source in Hancock County and, in its devious course through Schuyler, traverses a distance of more than fifty miles.

Missouri Creek, the main tributary of Crooked Creek, enters the county on the west side of Huntsville Township and flows through Huntsville, Camden and a part of Brown County.

The eastern tributaries of Crooked Creek are Horney, Stony and Brushy Creeks, which rise in Littleton Township.

Crane Creek and Coal Creek have their source in Rushville Township, and flow by widely diverging courses to the Illinois River, where they empty within three-quarters of a mile of each other.

Horney branch rises in Buena Vista Township

and empties into Crooked Creek in Woodstock Township.

Town Branch has its source in Rushville Township and empties into Crooked Creek.

Sugar Creek rises in Littleton Township, flows through Littleton and Oakland and the southwest part of Fulton County, then enters Schuyler again and flows through Browning and Frederick Townships to the Illinois River.

Dutchman Creek rises in Browning Township and empties into the Illinois River at the village of Browning.

Harris branch is a tributary of Sugar Creek, and has its source in Fulton County, thence flowing through Browning Township.

CHAPTER V.

GEOLOGY AND FLORA.

GEOLOGICAL REPORTS OF THE COUNTY COMPILED BY A. H. WORTHEN, STATE GEOLOGIST, IN 1858—GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS—MINERAL RESOURCES OF SCHUYLER COUNTY INCLUDE COAL AND ZINC—THE LATTER NOT DEVELOPED—VALUABLE DEPOSITS OF STONE AND CLAY—LIST OF TREES, SHRUBS AND FLOWERS OF SCHUYLER COUNTY.

Schuyler County, with its diversified land surfaces, which include the alluvial bottoms and the high bluffs adjoining, with the outcropping of rocky ledges; the deep black soil of the prairie, which, in many places, is underlaid with a rich vein of coal; the more broken land areas, with their valuable clay deposits, offer a fruitful field for the study of the geological formations of the country.

We are dependent for our geological knowledge of Schuyler County largely upon the reports of A. H. Worthen, who, in 1858, gathered the material that forms the basis of the economical geology survey recorded in the Illinois Report published in 1870, which is now out of print. The researches made by Mr. Worthen were, in a manner, superficial and, while probably correct in a general sense, were not sufficiently extensive to give a complete record of the geological for-

mations as they really exist. His report, however, covers the general scheme of geological formation, from which we quote as follows:

"The geological structure of Schuyler County includes the quaternary system, the lower portion of the coal measures, and the upper divisions of the lower carboniferous limestones, with sufficient thickness of the coal measures to bring in another coal seam, No. 5, which is not found in any county south of this on the west side of the Illinois River. The following section exhibits the formations to be found in the county in their relative order of superposition and thickness:

Strata.	Feet.
Quaternary, comprising Alluvial, Loess and Drift	100
Coal Measures	20 to 250
St. Louis Group	30 to 40
Keokuk Group	60 to 70

"The three lower groups belong to what are called stratified rocks; that is, to those that have been formed in regular strata or layers, and also to that division of geological time termed *paleozoic*, because the embedded fossils represent only ancient forms of animal and vegetable life, while the upper division belongs to the most recent geological age, and the fossils which it contains are the remains of animals now living or but recently become extinct.

"If the geological series was complete we should have above the Coal measures, and intervening between that formation and the Quaternary, the whole of the Secondary and Tertiary series, embracing many thousand feet in thickness of strata, and representing in their fossil contents all the missing links in the great chain of organic life which connects the paleozoic age with the present. But as the Quaternary is the most recent of all geological systems, it may be found resting directly upon any of the above deposits, from the Tertiary to the most ancient stratified or igneous rocks that outcrop on the surface of the earth. This system included the alluvial deposits of our river valleys, usually termed alluvium; the Loess, a deposit of buff-colored marly sands and clays, most conspicuous in the vicinity of the river bluffs, and the Drift, which usually consists of brown or bluish-gray gravelly clays, with water-worn boulders of various sizes, from an inch to several feet in diameter.

"There is probably no locality in the county

where these deposits exceed a hundred feet in thickness, and they attain their greatest development in the vicinity of the river bluffs, where the Loess attains its greatest thickness, and rests upon the Drift clays. In the interior of the county the Loess is generally wanting, and the Drift deposits generally range from thirty to fifty feet in thickness, and consist of unstratified clays, with sand and gravel, enclosing water-worn boulders of granite, sienite, gneiss, porphyry, horn-blende and quartzite, and also the rounded fragments of limestone and sandstone of the adjacent region. Fragments of copper, lead ore, coal, iron and other minerals are often found in the Drift, but their occurrence in this position is no indication of the proximity of any valuable deposits of these minerals, and the fragments which are found in this position are far removed from the beds from which they originally came.

"The most important and valuable mineral resource of Schuyler County consists of the deposits of bituminous coal, which underlie the greater portion of the county lying east of Crooked Creek. The coal measures of the county may be illustrated by the following section, showing the general arrangement and comparative thickness of the strata:

Strata.	Feet.
Brown sandy shale	10 to 15
Compact gray limestone	3 to 6
Bituminous shale	2 to 4
Coal seam No. 5	4 to 6
Fire clay and septaria	8 to 10
Sandstone and shale	60 to 80
Bluish gray arenaceous limestone	2 to 6
Bituminous and argillaceous shales	4 to 8
Coal seam No. 3	2 to 3
Sandy and argillaceous shale	12 to 15
Gray limestone	4 to 6
Sandy and argillaceous shale	15 to 30
Coal seam No. 2	1/2 to 2
Sandstone and shale	30 to 40
Coal seam No. 1	
Fire clay	4 to 3
Sandy shale and conglomerate sandstone	15 to 25

"The beds comprising the upper part of the foregoing section are found well exposed in the vicinity of Rushville, and also on a small branch which leads near Pleasantview, and runs eastwardly into Sugar Creek. They enclose coal seam No. 5, one of the most persistent and valuable in the Illinois coal fields. This seam ranges

PLANTING AND

in thickness from four to six feet. The roof is generally a bituminous shale, which often contains large nodules of dark blue or black limestone filled with marine shells, among which are *Productus Maricatus*, *Clinopsetta Loeris*, *Pleurophorus Soleniformis*, *Cardiomorpha Missouriensis*, *Discina Nitida*, *Schizodus Curtus*, etc. Above the black shale there is usually a bed of bluish-gray limestone, containing joints of crinoida and a few small brachiopods, among which the *Spirifer lineatus* and a small variety of *Athyris subulata* are the most common.

"The lower division of the coal measures, embracing the horizon of three lower coal seams, underlies nearly all the highlands in the central and eastern portions of the county, and are found outcropping on all the principal streams and their tributaries. In the western part of the county, on Crooked Creek and the region lying west of that stream, the beds rise so that the lower carboniferous limestone and the conglomerate sandstones form the principal outcrops in the bluffs of the creeks, while only a few feet in thickness of the lower coal measures, sometimes including coal seam No. 2, are found underlying the adjacent highlands.

"The height of the coal seam No. 5, at Pleasantview, is 202 feet above the river bank opposite Beardstown, and 190 above high water level of 1844; and, on account of its great elevation, it is only found underlying the highest lands forming the water shed between Sugar Creek and Crooked Creek, and consequently extends over a limited area in Rushville and Buena Vista Townships."

"*St. Louis Group.*—The outcrop of the lower carboniferous limestones in Schuyler County is restricted to the valleys of the principal streams, and to the Illinois River bluffs between the mouth of Sugar Creek and the south line of the county. The St. Louis group, which comprises the upper division of the series, consists of a gray concretionary limestone of variable thickness, ranging from five to twenty feet, forming the upper member of the group, below which we find a brown magnesian limestone, sometimes quite massive, and in regular beds, and, at other localities intercalated with shales or passing into a thin-bedded or shaly limestone. The concretionary limestone is not very regular in its development, but often occurs in isolated patches or outcrops, and is a rough, gray limestone, presenting no regular lines of bedding,

but usually concretionary or brecciated in its structure. It outcrops at intervals along the bluffs of Crooked Creek through its whole course in this county, and also along the bluffs of the Illinois River, as far north as Browning, where it disappears. In the vicinity of Birmingham this limestone is found eighteen feet thick and overlaid by the conglomerate sandstone of the coal measures. It is underlaid by a bed of calcareous sandstone, and also a magnesian limestone about ten feet thick, which forms the base of the St. Louis group in this locality. The magnesian limestone is far more regular in its development than the concretionary limestone, and is usually of a rusty brown color on the surface from the oxidation of the iron which it contains. This limestone occurs at the base of the bluff at Frederick and along the river to Sugar Creek.

"*Kosokuk Group.*—Only the upper portion of this group is exposed in this county, and its greatest development appears to be in the vicinity of Birmingham. The greatest thickness exposed here is about fifty feet, of which the lower fifteen feet is a thin-bedded limestone containing many of the characteristic fossils of this group, above which there is about thirty-five feet of calcareo-argillaceous shales, containing geodes of quartz and chalcodony. The easterly dips of the strata are considerably more than the fall of the creek in that direction, and these beds dip below the bed of the creek before it strikes the north line of McDonough County.

"*Clays.* Clays suitable for fire-brick and the manufacture of pottery are usually abundant in the lower portion of the coal measures, and the bed of clay-shale below coal No. 2 is also found here. The fireclay below coal No. 2 is usually of good quality and may be profitably worked in connection with the coal, when it is two feet or more in thickness.

"*Building Stone.*—Good building stone is tolerably abundant in Schuyler County and is accessible on nearly all the streams. The sandstone below the main coal seams furnishes a free-stone of good quality, which has been used considerably. The strata vary in thickness from one to three feet and the rock is even textured and is easily cut and dressed. The brown magnesian limestone of the St. Louis group furnishes the best material for culverts, bridge abutments and similar purposes where the rock is required to withstand the combined influences of frost and moisture. The Kosokuk limestone affords

good building stone, but its outcrops are limited to the bed of Crooked Creek in the northwest part of the county.

"Sand and Clay.—These deposits are abundant in all parts of the county and may be readily obtained at nearly every locality where the manufacture of common brick is desirable. The brown clay, forming the subsoil over a large portion of the surface, answers a good purpose for brick making, and sand is abundant in the valleys of the streams, and in the eastern portion of the country in the Loess which caps the river bluffs.

"Zinc Ore.—On the farm of J. A. Donaldson, in Bainbridge Township, there is a vein of zinc ore, and tests that have been made show its component parts are: sulphuret zinc, 64; iron, .07; sulphur, .20. This vein is about thirty feet under the ground surface, and has never been developed. Mr. William Hindman, in an examination of the vein, found that the zinc was in the proper formation for a good vein and it may some day be developed. Mr. Hindman also found on this farm kidney-shaped nodules of carbonate of iron ore that, when smelted, yield the best quality of iron for commercial use. These nodules will weigh from 500 to 1,000 pounds, and there seems to be no end of them."

Definite knowledge regarding the rock strata of the county at Rushville, is furnished by the following log of the deep well at the city pumping station:

Strata.	Feet.
Top soil and clay.....	7
Mixed shale and stone.....	142
Grey shale	15
Shale and sandstone	34
Shale	68
Limestone	116
Grey shale	211
Limestone	45
Shale	190
Trenton limestone	56
White shale	118
Trenton limestone	121
St. Peter's limestone	170
Red sand-stone	65
St. Peter's limestone	30
—	—
Total depth	1,510

FLORA OF SCHUYLER COUNTY.

With its wooded hills, alluvial bottoms and upland prairies, the flora of Schuyler County presents a most interesting study, and we trust that the classifications here given will aid in disseminating a more general knowledge of our trees and plants. For the preparation of this list of trees and shrubs we are indebted to William Hindman, a former resident of Schuyler County, who now resides in La Salle, Ill. Mr. Hindman has made a lifetime study of the wonders of creation, as shown in botany and geology, and, in a letter to the writer, says: "We give this information for the benefit of those who will come after us and take our places. May the Good Giver of all be their guide, as he has been mine in studying his great work."

Trees and Shrubs.

- Acer rubrum*—Red or Swamp Maple.
- Acer dasycarpum*—White Maple.
- Acer saccharinum*—Common Sugar Maple.
- Acer saccharinum, var. nigrum*—Black Sugar Maple.
- A. scabrus*—Common Buckeye.
- A. incana triloba*—Pawpaw.
- Betula nigra*—Red or Black Birch.
- Betula lenta*—Cherry or Sweet Birch.
- Carpinus*—Ironwood or Hornbeam.
- Carya, alba*—Pecan Nut.
- Carya, alba*—Shellbark, or Shagbark Hickory.
- Carya, heterocarpa*—Shell Nut Hickory.
- Carya, tomentosa*—Mockernut, White Heart Hickory.
- Carya, procera*—Pignut or Broom Hickory.
- Carya, umbra*—Bitternut, or Swamp Hickory.
- Carya, sulcata*—Thick Shell-bark Hickory.
- Celtis occidentalis*—Blue Hackberry.
- Cercis Canadensis*—Red-bud, or Jack-tree.
- Diospyros Virginiana*—Cameron Persimmon.
- Fraxinus Americana*—White Ash.
- Fraxinus pubescens*—Red Ash.
- Fraxinus viridis*—Green Ash.
- Fraxinus quadrangulata*—Blue Ash.
- Fraxinus nigra*—Black Ash.
- Gleditsia, triacanthos*—Three-thorned Honey-Locust.
- Gymnocladus Canadensis*—Coffee Tree.
- Hydrangea, arborescens*—Wild Hydrangea (a shrub).
- Juglans cinerea*—White Walnut, Bitternut.
- Juglans nigra*—Black Walnut.

Morus rubra—Red Mulberry.
Negundo aceroides—Box-elder.
Ostrya Virginica—Hop-hornbeam, Lever-wood.
Platanus occidentalis—Sycamore; Plane-tree.
Populus heterophylla—Cottonwood.
Populus monilifera—Necklace Cottonwood.
Populus tremuloides—American Aspen.
Populus grandidentata—Large-toothed Aspen.
Prunus serotina—Wild Black Cherry.
Prunus Virginiana—Choke Cherry.
Pyrus coronaria—Sweet-scented Crab Apple.
Pyrus angustifolia—Narrow-leaved Crab Apple.

Quercus alba—White Oak.
Quercus alba pinnatifida—Feather Leaved White Oak.

Quercus obtusiloba—Post Oak.
Quercus macrocarpa—Overcup Bur Oak.
Quercus macrocarpa, var. Lyrata—Lyre-leaved Bur Oak.

Quercus prinus—Swamp Chestnut Oak.
Quercus bicolor—Swamp White Oak.
Quercus castanea—Rock Chestnut Oak.
Quercus tinctoria—Black Chestnut Oak.
Quercus coccinea—Scarlet Oak.
Quercus rubra—Red Oak.
Quercus pubescens—Pin Oak.
Quercus nigra—Black-Jack Oak.
Quercus imbricaria—Laurel, or Water Oak.
Salix tristis—Dwarf Gray Willow, Sage Willow.

Salix nigra—Black Willow.
Salix longifolia—Long-leaved Willow.
Salix cordata—Heart-leaved Willow.
Salix angustata—Narrow-leaved Willow.
Salix eriocephala—Silky-headed Willow.
Sassafras officinale—Sassafras.
Tilia Americana—Basswood, Linden.
Tilia heterophylla—White Basswood.
Ulmus folia—Red, or Slippery Elm.
Ulmus Americana—American, or White Elm.

Shrubs or Small Trees (Bushes).

Alnus—Smooth Alder.
Cephalanthus—Button Bush.
Cornus florida—F. overing, or Red Dogwood.
Cornus sericea—Silky Cornell, or Dogwood.
Cornus paniculata—Panicled Dogwood.
Cornus alternifolia—Alternate-leaved Dogwood.
Corylus Americana—Alternate-leaved Hazel-nut.
Corylus rostrata—Beaked Hazel-nut.
Crataegus tomentosa—Black Thorn.

Crataegus Crus-galli—Cockspur Thorn.

Crataegus coccinea—Red Thorn, Red Haw Thorn.

Evonymus, atropurpureus—Wahoo, Indian Arrow.

Euonymus, Americanus—Strawberry-bush.

Prunus verticillata—Black Alder.

Prunus Americana—Red Plum.

Prunus insitita—Slow Plum.

Petela trifoliata—Wofer Ash, Hop tree.

Rhus typhina—Staghorn Sumach.

Rhus glabra—Smooth Sumach.

Rhus aromatica—Fragrant Sumach.

Sambucus Canadensis—Common Elder.

Staphylea trifolia—Badder-mut.

Viburnum prunifolium—Black Haw.

Viburnum nudum—White Rod (a haw).

Zanthoxylum Americanum—Prickly Ash.

Vines—Climbers, Etc.

Celastrus scandens, solanum Dulcamara—Bittersweet.

(This is the best antidote for the three-leaved Poison Ivy.)

Lonicera parvifolia—Small honey-suckle.

Rhus radicans—(This is the three-leaved Poison Ivy that clings to trees, fences, etc.)

Ampelopsis quinquefolia—Virginia Creeper.
 (The Virginia Creeper has five leaves, and in this way can be distinguished from the Poison Ivy.)

Grape Vines.

Vitis aestivalis—Wild Summer Grape.

Vitis vulpina—Wild Winter Grape.

Botanical Plants.

Thalictrum flavum—Meadow Rue.

Ranunculus repens—Buttercup.

Ranunculus acris—Buttercup.

Galium palustre—Marsh Moxifold.

Aquilegia Canadensis—Columbine.

Cimicifuga racemosa—Black Snake-root.

Actaea spicata—Red Baneberry.

Caulophyllum—Blue Cohosh.

Podophyllum peltatum—Mandrake (May Apple).

Nymphaea odorata—Water Lily.

Nuphar aduncum—Yellow Pond Lily.

Sassafras Canadensis—Blood Root.

Plectranthus canadensis—Dutchman's Broom.

Cypripedium lasata—Bitter Cross.

Arabis Canadensis—Sickle Pod.

Lepidium Virginicum—Tongue Grass.

Viola cucullata—Violets.
Viola sagittata—Violets.
Viola pendula—Violets.
Agrostemma Githago—Corn Cockle.
Cerastium Vulgatum—Chickweed.
Cerastium nutans—Chickweed.
Cerastium oblongifolium—Chickweed.
Stellaria media—Star Weed.
Arctaria latiflora—Sandworth.
Mollugo verticillata—Carpet Weed.
Claytonia Virginica—Spring Beauty.
Portulaca oleracea—Purslane.
Ambuliton Avicemna—Indian Mallow.
Hibiscus—Marsh Mallow.
Oralis Aetusacla—Wood Sorrel.
Oralis Violacea—Wood Sorrel.
Impatiens pallida—Touch-me-not.
Polygala senega—Seneca Snake-root.
Polygala polygama—Seneca Snake-root.
Polygala sanguinea—Seneca Snake-root.
Baptisia leucopoa—Wild Indigo.
Trifolium repens—White Clover.
Amorpha fruticosa—Lead Plant.
Amorpha canescens—Lead shoestring.
Pectolostemon canadidum—Thimble Weed.
Ludwigia palustris—Bastard Loosestrife.
Circea Lutetana—Enchanters Nightshade.
Spiraea lobata—Queen of the Prairie.
Eryngium yuccaefolium—Rattlesnake Master.
Cicuta maculata—Water Hemlock.
Eriogon bulbosa—Pepper and Salt.
Aralia nudicaulis—Wild Sarsaparilla.
Aralia racemosa—Dwarf Ginseng.
Trientalis perfoliatum—Feverwort.
Valerianella Umbellata—Lamb's Lettuce.
Vernonia fasciculata—Iron Weed.
Eupatorium perfoliatum—Boneset.
Eupatorium agraloides—White Snake Root.
Aster corymbosus—Aster.
Aster cordifolius—Aster.
Aster potens—Aster.
Aster undulatus—Aster.
Aster sericeus—Aster.
Erigeron Canadensis—Flea Bane.
Erigeron Bellidifolium—Robin's Plantain.
Erigeron annuus—White Weed.
Solidago tenuifolia—Goldenrod.
Solidago latifolia—Goldenrod.
Solidago Canadensis—Goldenrod.
Silphium laciniatum—Prairie Burdock.
Silphium perfoliatum—Cup-plant.
Ambrosia artemisiifolia—Hogweed.
Ambrosia trifida—Horseweed.

Helianthus rigidus—Sunflower.
Helianthus laetiflorus—Sunflower.
Helianthus tuberosus—Sunflower.
Helianthus occidentalis—Sunflower.
Marula cotula—May Weed, or dog fennel.
Erechtites hiepaniculus—Fire-weed.
Lappa major—Burdock.
Krinia Virginica—Dwarf Dandelion.
Taraxacum—Dandelion.
Lactuca elongata—Trumpet Milkweed.
Lobelia cardinalis—Cardinal Flower.
Lobelia inflata—Lobelia, Indian Tobacco.
Lobelia siphilitica—Blue Cardinal Flower.
Dodecatheon Media—American Cowslip.
Plantago lanceolata—Plantain.
Verbascum thapsus—Mullen.
Scrophularia nodosa—Figworth Carpenter's Square.
Dasystrum flava—Yellow Foxglove.
Isanthus coerules—False Pennyroyal.
Mentha Canadensis—Horsemint.
Lycopus Europaeus—Water Hoorhound.
Hedeoma pulegioides—American Pennyroyal.
Brucella vulgaris—Blue Curls.
Scutellaria versicolor—Skull Cap.
Scutellaria canescens—Skull Cap.
Scutellaria porcula—Skull Cap.
Marrulium vulgare—Hoorhound.
Phlox acuminata—Phlox, Sweet William.
Phlox pilosa—Red and Purple Sweet William.
Phlox bofida—Blue Sweet William.
Apocynum androsaemifolium—Dog-bane.
Asclepias coraniti—Milk-weed.
Asclepias phytolacoides—Poke Silk-weed.
Asclepias tuberosa—Butterfly Weed.
Asium Canadense—Wild Ginger.
Rumex crispus—Yellow Dock.
Rumex verticillatus—Water Dock.
Polygonum arifolius—Birds Knot Grass.
Polygonum convolvulus—Birds Knot Grass.
Polygonum Hydropiper—Water Pepper.
Chenopodium hybridum—Pigweed (pursly).
Euphorbia corollata—Flowering Spurge.
Arisaema triphyllum—Jack-in-the-pulpit.
Symplocarpus fortidus—Skunk Cabbage.
Potamogeton natans—Water Plantain.
Cypripedium pubescens—Lady's Slipper.
Cypripedium parviflorum—Yellow Slipper.
Cypripedium spectabile—Moccasin Flower.
Cypripedium Canadense—White Lady's Slipper.
Hypoxis erecta—Star-grass.
Iris versicolor—Blue Flag.
Trillium recurvatum—Wake-robin.

Polygonatum multiflorum—True Solomon's Seal.

Smilacina racemosa—Cluster Solomon's Seal.

Maianthemum bifolium—Two-leaved Solomon's Seal.

Pontederia Cordata—Pickerel Weed.

List of Small Shrubs and Vines Not Given Under Forest or Botanical List—Most of These Have Flowers.

Phaseolus perennis—Wild Bean Vine.

Rosa setigera—Wild Rose.

Rosa blanda—Wild Rose.

Rosa lucida—Shining Rose.

Rubus villosus—High Blackberry.

Rubus Canadensis—Dewberry.

Rubus Occidentalis—Black Raspberry.

Fragaria Virginiana—Wild Strawberry.

Ribes rotundifolium—Wild Gooseberry.

Ribes floridum—Wild Black Currant.

Sicyos angulatus—Single seed Cucumber.

Convolvulus arvensis—Bindweed.

Pharbitis purpurea—Morning Glory.

Pharbitis Nil—Morning Glory.

Ipomoea panduratus—Wild Potato.

Physalis viscosa—Ground Cherry.

Hyoscyamus niger—Henbane.

Datura stramonium—Jimson Weed.

Xanthium strumarium—Cockle Burr, Clot Weed.

Rhus radicans—Three-leaved Poison Ivy.

Aralia medicinalis—Wild Sarsaparilla.

Lonicera flava—Wild Honeysuckle.

Phytolacca decandra—Pokeweed.

Urtica dioica—Stinging Nettle.

Urtica procera—Stinging Nettle.

Humulus lupulus—Common Wild Hop.

Typha latifolia—Cat-tails (flags).

Lilium Canadensis—Yellow Lily.

Lilium Philadelphicum—Tiger Lily (introduced).

Scilla esculenta—Hamash.

Arisaema triphyllum—Indian Turnip.

Smilax rotundifolia—Greenbrier.

Smilax quadrangularis—Greenbrier.

CHAPTER VI.

WILD ANIMALS, BIRDS AND REPTILES.

INDIAN TRADITION OF THE DESTRUCTION OF MANY SPECIES OF ANIMALS THAT ONCE ROAMED THE PRAIRIES OF SCHUYLER—EARLY SETTLERS FOUND DEER, WOLVES AND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS PLENTYFUL -- CONSTANT WARFARE EXTERMINATED MANY SPECIES—REPTILES WERE A SCOURGE THAT THE PIONEERS HAD TO COME TO WITH—SNAKE DENS RAIDED AND THOUSANDS OF REPTILES KILLED -- BIRD LIFE IN SCHUYLER COUNTY—SONG AND GAME BIRDS.

That there once existed in the valley of the Illinois many species of animals that had disappeared before the coming of the white settlers, is evident from the remains that have since been unearthed. Not that all the bones of animals that have been found here were native to the country, for it is more than probable that some of them were carried down from the far north during the glacial period, and deposited in the villages, where they have since been found. But there were many other animals naturally indigenous to the country, that were no more to be seen when the white men came. The Indians, in accounting for their disappearance, told of an unusually severe winter long years before, when the snow covered the country to a great depth, and the wild beasts, being unable to obtain their natural sustenance, perished before the snow melted in the spring. There are many reasons for believing this tradition of the Indians, for unquestionably this country was once the habitat of the bison and the elk. Pere Marquette and others of the early explorers, mentioned them in their reports of the country, and the early settlers found indubitable proofs of their former presence in the decaying skulls, horns and bones of these animals which remained, and also in the numerous paths and "wallows," which were said to have been made by the buffalo. Each of these evidences indicated that the living animals had vanished many years before. Pere Marquette, in his journal describing the Illinois country, says: "Nowhere else did we see such ground, meadows and woods, with

stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, paroquets, and even beavers." The entire absence of these animals when the settlers came, in a land peculiarly adapted to their production, and furnishing in bounteous profusion the food necessary for their support, indicates their extermination in some sudden and unusual manner.

The fauna of Schuyler County, as noted by the early settlers, did not embrace those animals which delight in the seclusion of the dense forest, and if there were occasional reports of a bear or panther, it was simply the case of a transient visitor to these parts. Deer, however, were abundant, and they were in such large number as to prove a nuisance to the settler, and in the winter would eat the limbs of the young fruit trees, to the great disgust of the pioneer settler who was waiting patiently for his first apple. In these early days the pioneer depended almost entirely upon deer for his fresh meat, and the skins were tanned and used for many purposes, clothing even included. The constant slaughter and the rapid settlement of the country meant the ultimate extermination of the deer, and the last one to be killed in the county was shot on Brushy Creek in 1865. The large gray wolves were not numerous, even in the early day; but the prairie wolves were numbered by the thousands. They were cowardly and fled before the approach of the hunter, but after night made stealthy raids on the young lambs and pigs, and it took years of constant warfare, aided by county bounty, to reduce their number, and they are now almost wholly exterminated.

The badger, Canadian lynx and bay lynx were more or less numerous, but are known no more in their old haunts. Not so, however, with the opossum, the only American marsupial; the raccoon, the ground hog, the skunk, the red and gray fox, squirrels and rabbits, which today, furnish sport for the hunter, as they did in the pioneer times.

Of the fur-bearing animals, the otter and beaver were reported as habitats of this locality by the French explorers, but seldom were seen when the first settlers came. The mink, the weasel and muskrat, whose furs were local-tender in the early days of the country, have survived after eighty years of constant warfare, and are prolific enough to hold their own, even in the present day. The fur-bearing animals of Schuyler formed a constant source of revenue for the pioneer settler, and, even as late as 1860, we find

that \$2,752 was paid by one dealer for furs in this county, and there were many others buying. The list of furs purchased by James Beard in the winter of 1850-60, as furnished to the Rushville papers, was as follows: Opossum, 2,238; coon, 1,884; mink, 1,323; muskrat, 816; deer, 122; grey fox, 45; skunk, 33; otter, 17; weasel, 12; wild cat, 10; ground hog, 9; mole, 8; swan, 3; coon, 3; beaver, 1; gray wolf, 1; silver fox, 1.

The black rat, so common seventy years ago, left soon after the gray or Norway rat came. Now they come and go, at times swarming like the locusts in Pharaoh's time in Egypt. The common mouse was a native of the prairie, and soon took up his abode in the houses, and seems at home there to this day. The long-tailed, or jumping mice, are found in the timber, but are not numerous. The meadow mice are numbered by thousands.

The marvellous abundance of snakes in the early pioneer days is almost past belief, and were it not that the stories are told by some of our most reputable citizens of that period, we might doubt their authenticity. Robert A. Glenn, an early resident of Schuyler County, foresaw the importance of the snake in local history, and has handed down to us a tale that is worthy of being preserved among the historical incidents of the county. Mr. Glenn was one of the pioneer editors, and wielded a ready pen, and we here give the story as he has told it:

"When I arrived in Schuyler County, which was in the year 1831, there were but a few settlers south of Crooked Creek, the whole territory now constituting the populous townships of Ripley and Cooperstown in Brown County, then containing only about ten or twelve families. The attention of the settlers had been drawn to the amazing number of rattlesnakes abounding in the woods, and also the fact that, at the commencement of winter, they congregated at certain localities known as 'snake dens,' where they hibernated in a state of torpor. One of the most famous 'snake dens' was located on Section 15, 1 N., 2 W., near the Indian ford on Crooked Creek, and known as the 'Rocky Branch snake den.' Another was located about one and one-half mile southeast of Ripley, on Section 3, in the same township, and was called 'Logan's Creek snake den.'

"These dens were situated in crevices of rocks, and were, from their situation, almost impenetrable to human force. I say *almost*, for the



Dr. Ball.

sequel will show that they were not quite so. I think these dens were discovered by the settlers observing the snakes entering them in great number in the fall and leaving again in the spring. The den having been located, it was resolved to start a war of extermination; and a day in the middle of winter having been agreed upon, and due notice given every man and boy in the neighborhood, they assembled at Rocky Den armed with such mining tools as the county afforded, and very deliberately went to work mining for snakes.

"After several hours of hard and persevering labor, the mining party succeeded in forcing an entry to the rock chambers where the reptiles lay, all twined together in a hideous mass, but in that state of torpor in which they invariably spend the winter season. Rattlesnakes, black snakes, copperheads, and every variety of snakes, all mixed together indiscriminately, but by far the largest number being rattlesnakes. Of course the party had no difficulty in destroying all they could get at; but, as the entry had only been made to the ante-room, as it were, and the main hall was entirely inaccessible by any means within reach, by far the larger part of this frightful community of reptiles escaped destruction. However, something over five hundred of the creatures were dragged from their winter quarters and destroyed—most of them rattlesnakes, and some of them as much as six feet long and as thick as a man's leg. They were all thrown into one vast pile, and for many years their bleaching bones sufficiently marked the spot. A few days afterwards a similar attempt was made at the other den referred to, but with less success, though still resulting in the destruction of two or three hundred of the reptiles.

"Another mode of destroying them adopted by the settlers, was to watch their dens on the first warm days of spring, when the snakes began to revive from their torpor, and seek the enlivening rays of the sun, and kill them as they emerged from the den—which could be easily and safely done, as, at that time, they were incapable of escape or resistance. Many hundred snakes were destroyed in this way, the boys counting it fine sport, and after the county became more settled, many were destroyed by hogs, who are the natural enemies of the snake, and by their peculiar physiological structure, are protected from injury by the reptiles.

"It may be supposed that, where snakes were so numerous, there must necessarily have been many instances of persons being bitten. This, although sometimes occurring, was not so frequent as might have been expected. The rattle snake, although a fearful reptile to look at, and very venomous, is peaceable in its disposition, and will rarely bite unless compelled to in self-defense. I have, however, known a number of persons bitten, and, never knew a case that resulted fatally. The early settlers were acquainted with several remedies, some of which were always applied, and, in every instance within my knowledge, it was successful. In some instances which I have known, the patient suffered from the effects of the virus more or less for several years, and finally recovered entirely, but in one case total blindness was the result."

Jonathan D. Manlove, another early resident, tells how the snakes were fought in Birmingham township at what is known as "Round Prairie." "The first settlers one spring left the grass unburnt; it was barrens and the grass was high. The grass extended for half a mile around a snake den, and when they had come out pretty thick, the grass around the edges was fired and the settlers followed the fire, armed with clubs, and, I think I am right in saying, that in one day they destroyed well on to a thousand. There were grooves worn in the sand rock there of truly serpentine courses, from a quarter to half an inch thick, showing this to be an ancient den, perhaps as old as the pyramids of Egypt."

BIRDS OF SCHUYLER COUNTY.

At an early day a large part of Schuyler County was covered with dense timber, which afforded a welcome home for countless numbers of birds, many of which are seen in their old haunts no more. Various reasons are assigned for the disappearance of some of our song birds, and the poisonous little English sparrow is, no doubt, partly to blame for it, but not altogether so, for the settlement of the country has, no doubt, driven away many birds that delighted in the seclusion of the forests, but have sought other homes, where they could raise their little broods without molestation. In the discussion of the birds of the county, we will consider them under separate classifications, that they may be more easily studied.

TURDAE FAMILY, OR SONG BIRDS—The robin, probably the most common of our birds, was not generally seen here for several years after the first settlement of the county. The orchard and garden, their favorite home, did not then exist, but when they did, the robin came and soon became plentiful. Robin redbreast is sometimes persecuted for the few cherries he eats, but he does good by destroying grubs and insects that are injurious to crops.

The Brown Thrush, the sandy mocking-bird, is a good singer. He came a little earlier than the robin.

The Cat Bird came in later. He is a sweet singer and a great scold, building his nest in the thickets and groves, and there raises his numerous family.

FAMILY SANCOLIDAE—Everybody knows the blue bird that comes to us on the first warm days of February and March. The note of the blue bird, though not musical, is to most ears grateful.

FAMILY PARIDAE—The titmice, or chickadees, are a hardy bird, and can stand the coldest winters, and for this reason, none of them are migratory. There are a large number of species. The plumage is beautiful, often gay. They are bold, extremely active, flitting from branch to branch in quest of insects, and often cling to the underside of branches with their back downward. They feed not only on insects, but on grain and seeds. They are musical after their fashion, chirping a ditty on a cold winter's day, when no other birds are to be heard. Most of these birds lay at least six eggs, and some of them as high as ten. The young are fed chiefly on caterpillars, and are useful in preventing the increase of noxious insects.

FAMILY NUTHATCH—The nut-hatches are very nimble, running up and down trees with great agility, with equal ease in either direction, and without hopping, so that the motion is rather like that of a mouse than of a bird. They feed on insects, also on seeds.

FAMILY TROGLODYTIDAE—The wren family is very numerous. It is a bold and very pugnacious bird; is spiteful toward the martins, oft driving them from their nests. The song of the house-wren is very sweet. The marsh wren is found in the vicinity of water. They live on insects, and cheer the solitude with their sweet songs.

FAMILY SYLVACOLIDAE, OR WARBLERS—These are small birds, embracing a large number of spe-

cies,—are migratory, and spend the winter months in southern regions. They live mostly in the thick woods, build their nests on the ground, and are sweet singers. The summer yellow bird belongs to this class.

FAMILY TANAGRIDAE—Of Tanagers there was but one kind, the scarlet tanager, a bright red, except the wings and tail, which are black. They belong to warm regions, but come north in the spring and return early in the fall. They are good singers.

FAMILY HIRUNDINAE—Of swallows there are numerous varieties. The barn swallows build their nests in barns and outhouses. The cliff swallow builds on high overhanging cliffs, and sometimes under the eaves of barns, nearly covering the sides of the building. They live on flies and other insects. The bank swallow, or sooty martin, makes holes for its nest in some rock or river bluff. The blue or forked tail martins make their nests in loxes, or under the eaves of buildings—are a noisy set of birds, and feed on insects. The chimney swallow builds its nest in unused chimneys, and like the martin, leaves for the south soon after the breeding season is over. Of the waxwings, there are the Carolina waxwing, cedar bird and cherry bird. They do not remain here, but come to visit only once a while. They are very destructive to cherry trees, a flock will clean a cherry tree in a short time without saying "by your leave."

GREENLETS OR VIREAS—These birds are like the warblers in their habits. They love to nest near their home and rear their young in the thick woods. Their dress is in contrast to the verdant. Standing on a still summer day in the deep woods, "that heart must be callous to emotion that does not, while listening to the wild notes of the songster, exclaim, 'he can never expect to clothe in words.'" The Shrike, or Rusty bird, is a bold, quarrelsome bird. They feed on insects and small birds, and have a habit of pulling their prey on thorns and in other ways. They kill and impale many insects they do not eat, leaving them to dry in the sun.

THE FAMILY FRINGILLIDAE embraces the finches, buntings, linnets, etc. They are very numerous; in fact, compose about one-third of all our species of birds. They live mostly on seeds, and are not migratory. The song sparrow and field sparrow are plentiful, and some of the best singers. The snow bird, lark, bunting,

white-winged blackbird, red-bird, towhee or chickadee, all are of the same family.

FAMILY ICTERIDÆ—These embrace the bobolink of the north or rice bird of the south, crow blackbird, field or meadow lark. They were here in early days and remain still. The orchard oriole, golden robin, firebird, or hangnest, are of a fiery, red color, with black wings and tail, are good singers, and hang their nests to the end of small branches.

FAMILY CORVIDÆ—This embraces the crow, jay and raven. The raven is known from the crow by larger size and its croaking voice. A Lonesick woman said: "Everything here in the West was changed, even the crows were so hoarse they could only croak." Crows like to pull up young corn, and will pick up and carry to their nests any small article that is bright. They live mostly on insects, and do a great deal more good than harm to the farmer. All know the jay, with its blue dress and topknot on its head. He is a noisy fellow, and he sometimes eats an apple, and has a bad habit of killing the young of other birds. He lives on insects, seeds and grain, is hardy, and lives with us the year round.

FAMILY TRYANIAS—The fly-catcher, king bird or bee-martin is always at war with other birds, will even tackle the hawk, and has few friends. It is charged with killing and eating bees, but is unjustly accused. He is a good fly-catcher, and destroys a thousand noxious insects to one bee, but on the church dogma, that a good deed done by a sinner is yet a sin, so the poor king-bird will receive no credit for any good work he may perform. The pewee, or pewit, is a small bird of brown color. It comes north in April and hatches a brood by the middle of May, and another by the first of August. In October it returns to the south, migrating at night. Like the barn swallow, it makes its nest of mud, grass, etc., lining it with down and other soft materials. This bird has been seen in Nebraska by Prof. Aughey, who found in its stomach locusts and other insects—in one instance finding 43 locusts. Its flight is rapid when darting after its insect prey, which it pursues in the light.

FAMILY COPTOMULGÆ (Goatsuckers)—The whip-poor-will is the most noted of this family. It receives its name from the fancied resemblance of its notes to the words, "Whip-poor-will." This bird is seldom seen during the day, but seeks its food by night, catching moths,

beetles and other insects on the wing. Its flight is near the ground, zigzag and noiseless. Its notes are heard only during the night, and are clear and loud. The night hawk belongs to the same family as the whip-poor-will, but not to the same genus. The night hawk flies by day toward evening, catching insects for its food.

HUMMING BIRDS—There are said to be 500 species of this beautiful bird, all American. It does not, as was long supposed, feed on honey alone, but some feed on insects, not rejecting spiders. It is very small, and if stripped of its feathers, is not larger than a humble-bee.

FAMILY ALAUDINÆ (Kingfisher)—This bird is not much larger than the sparrow. It frequents the banks of rivers and other streams, and is often seen flying near the water. Its food consists of small fishes, such as minnows, loaches and other water insects. When it has caught a fish, it often kills it by beating it on a branch. Shakespeare makes repeated allusion to the popular notion that if the stuffed skin of a kingfisher is hung by a thread, the bill will always point to the direction from which the wind blows.

FAMILY CUCULIDÆ (Cuckoo)—The yellow-billed cuckoo is common, is a shy bird, and is seldom seen, except on the wing. It frequents orchards, where its note, sounding like "Cow, cow," is heard.

FAMILY PICIDÆ (Wood-peckers)—There are several varieties of these birds. We have the red-headed wood-pecker, known to all; also the golden-wing wood-pecker, the highlander, flicker or yellow hammer. There are several other varieties, and they are all useful, living on the larvae of beetles, which they get out of the trees. They have the tongue fitted to serve as an important instrument in obtaining their food; a peculiar arrangement of muscles, enabling them to extend the tongue beyond the bill. Its tip being horny and furnished with barbed filaments, is thrust into the hole made by the grub or borer, as he is sometimes called, and the bird draws out and eats the precious morsel. There is a smaller variety, called the sapsucker, whose tongue is not sharp, but broad and covered with fine sharp papillae. These birds sometimes prey upon crows by drilling a row of round holes entirely around the trees.

FAMILY STRIGIDÆ (Owls)—The owls are all birds of the night. The little screech-owl is the smallest of this family, and is quite common. The

long-eared or cat-owl, is of medium size, and is the only variety that breeds here, except the above. The great gray owl and the white owl are natives of the far North, but travel south in the winter in search of food.

FAMILY FALCONIDÆ (Hawks).—It is said that there are in round numbers, 1,000 species of hawks in all parts of our globe. But of these large numbers, but three or four varieties make their homes in Schuyler County. The red-tailed buzzard, or hen-hawk, is common and well known by all. It will grab up a chicken and doesn't seem to mind the women who try to scare him away by shaking their aprons at him, when he makes a raid on the chicken yard. The falcon or sparrow hawk, is small and feeds upon small birds. Prairie hawks were common in early days. They were on the wing and came close to the ground in search of mice and insects. Fish hawks are common along large streams, and live mostly on small fish.

Bald Eagles.—These were not numerous, and no one regrets it. They were regular pirates, and lived by robbing some other bird of its fish when caught.

VULTURES.—The turkey buzzard is the only member of this family. It is a land scavenger, filthy but otherwise harmless, feeding on the carcasses of dead animals.

PIGEONS.—The wild pigeons were only visitors. They come and go, like all wild birds, where food is most plentiful. The turtle-doves are common, and remain here all the time; they have a peculiar note, but are not musical.

GAME BIRDS OF SCHUYLER COUNTY.

We get the following list of game-birds of Schuyler County from a list arranged by Junius P. Leach, and published in "Forest and Stream." Mr. Leach was an experienced hunter and an amateur naturalist of marked ability, and his classification, made in 1886, is here given:

Sandhill Crane (*Grus americana*)—A large, snowy-white bird, with black wing tips.

Trumpeter Swan (*Olor bucinator*).

Blue-Winged Goose (*Chen caerulescens*), known by western hunters as bald brant. They are easily recognized by their white heads and upper part of the neck. The rest of the plumage is somewhat the color of a blue heron.

American White-Fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons gambeli*)—This is the standard and universally known brant of the West. They are

very much like a tame goose in color, except the black on the breast.

Canada Goose (*Bernicla canadensis*)—A very common species along the Illinois River.

Hutchins's Goose (*Bernicla canadensis hutchinsi*)—These birds are marked like the Canada goose, or which they are a variety.

DUCKS

Mallard (*Anas boschas*), sometimes called Greenhead.

Black Mallard (*Anas obscura*).

Gadwall (*Careacus streperus*), locally known as gray duck.

Pintails (*Agila americana*), known universally in the West as spail-tails. This duck often crosses with the mallard, producing a hybrid, partaking of the qualities of both in an equal degree.

Baldpate (*Mareca americana*), generally known as wigwags.

The Shoveller (*Spatula clypeata*), always called spoonbill by hunters.

Blue-Winged Teal (*Anas discors*).

Green-Winged Teal (*Anas carolinensis*).

Cinnamon Teal (*Querquedula carolinensis*).

Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*) is the only species which breeds in the vicinity in any considerable number.

The Scaup Duck (*Falco marila*) and **Little Blackhead** (*Falco affinis*) are both known locally as blue bills.

Ring-Billed Blackheads (*Falco collaris*) would not be recognized here under any other name than "blackjack."

Canvasback (*Aythya valisineria*) is the prince of ducks, and is frequently seen along the Illinois River.

Redhead (*Aythya americana*) occasionally called redneck.

Barrow's Golden Eye (*Clangula islandica*) not at all common in the West.

American Golden Eye (*Clangula glaucum americana*) generally known here as whistler.

Butterball: **Bufflehead** (*Clangula albeola*).

Ruddy Duck (*Erismatura rubida*).

American sheldrake (*Mergus merganser americanus*), **Red-breasted sheldrake** (*Mergus serrator*), and **Hooded sheldrake** (*Lophodytes cucullatus*), three species of fish-duck, all visit this section, but are not pursued by regular hunters.

Wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) now rarely seen, except in extreme southern counties of the State.

Ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*), commonly called pheasant.

Plumated grouse (*Tympanuchus americanus*), or prairie chicken.

quails (*Colinus virginianus*).

American Golden Plover (*Charadrius dominicensis*).

Kill-dee Plover (*Egialitis vocifera*).

American woodcock (*Phalaropus minor*).

Wilson's snipe (*Gallinago Wilsoni*), generally called jacksnipe.

Sandpiper (*Tringa minor*).

Yellow legs (*Tridactylus flavipes*).

Bartram's sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*), or Upland Plover.

Spotted sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*), commonly called Tip-up or River snipe.

Long-billed curlew (*Numenius longirostris*).

American coot (*Falica americana*), or mud hen.

Florida gallinule (*Gallinula galeata*).

Virginia rail (*Rallus virginianus*).

King rail (*Rallus elegans*).

Sora rail (*Ardeana carolinensis*).

Passenger pigeon (*Actopistes migratorius*), now extinct.

Mourning dove (*Zenaidura macroura*).

These were at one time plentiful in Schuyler County. In addition to these, the State is now stocking the county with various kinds of pheasants, quails and partridges supplied from the State Game Farm, at Auburn, Ill.

CHAPTER VII.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

JOLLET AND MARQUETTE, FIRST WHITE VISITORS TO SCHUYLER COUNTY IN 1673—FIRST RECORD OF WHITE MEN IN THE COUNTY FURNISHED BY GOVERNMENT SURVEYORS IN 1815-17—SCHUYLER COUNTY A HONEY AND BEES-WAX PRODUCING REGION—FIRST PERMANENT SETTLEMENT MADE BY CALVIN HOBART, FEBRUARY 19, 1823—STORY OF HIS MIGRATION TO SCHUYLER COUNTY—PIONEER HOSPITALITY IN A CROWDED CABIN—SIX CABINS BUILT IN THE COUNTY IN 1823—COMING

OF A BACKWOODS METHODIST PREACHER AND FIRST RELIGIOUS SERVICES—SETTLERS WHO ARRIVED IN 1824 AND 1825—THE FOREIGN SETTLERS IN THE COUNTY—INDIANS STILL IN THE COUNTY, BUT PLACID—THEY ARE DRIVEN OUT BY SETTLERS WITHOUT COMBAT—SOME FIRST EVENTS.

From the time that Schuyler County was first visited by civilized men to the date of actual settlement there elapsed a century and a half, and this period is forever a hidden mystery, so far as the historian is concerned. Situated as it was upon the great natural waterway between the lakes and the Mississippi River, the county was first visited by Louis Joliet and Father Marquette in their memorable voyage of exploration in 1673 and, long before the land trails crossed the prairie, Schuyler's border land was familiar to the hardy French voyageurs and the ever-zelous traders, who penetrated deep into the wilderness to carry the gospel to the savages. No palisaded forts were built in Schuyler County by these early French explorers, and there is no more record of their coming than of the migratory birds that come for a season and are gone.

The first authentic record of white men in Schuyler County is furnished through the government survey, which was begun in 1815 and completed two years later. And, even then, the only record is the work that was accomplished and the names of the hardy pioneer surveyors who braved the danger of the trackless wilds to lay out land boundaries in this portion of the Military Tract. For years afterwards very little was known regarding Schuyler County and the date of actual settlement did not begin until 1823.

Early in February of that year Samuel Gooch, Orris McCartney and Samuel Bogart crossed the Illinois River on the ice at Downing's Landing (now Beardstown), with about three hundred hogs, to give them the benefit of the range which was very abundant. They had come from the Swinerton neighborhood, six miles west of Mt. Pleasant (now Jacksonville) and brought with them only such things as were essential for their camp. Gooch and McCartney remained to look after the hogs and built a camp of logs with walls on three sides and open in front, on the southeast quarter of Section Sixteen in Rushville Township. They remained in the county

during the summer of that year tending their hogs and gathering honey, and in this they were assisted by Thomas Beard, who had previously built a cabin on the present site of Beardstown. As a result of their bee-hunting during the summer of 1822, they sent to St. Louis, then the nearest market point, twenty-seven barrels of strained honey and several hundred dollars' worth of wax, and counted the season's work a profitable one. Gooch, McCartney and Beard afterwards became permanent residents of Schuyler County, and took a prominent part in the administration of affairs in the early days.

While these men were first to arrive in Schuyler County, the first actual settlement dates from February 19, 1823, when Calvin Hobart came with his family from the bleak hills of New Hampshire, to build for himself a home in the West. Even in that far-away State he had heard of the richness of the Illinois Country, where crops could be grown without laborious effort and cattle and hogs would fatten and thrive on the range. And so it happened that he sold his farm in St. Albans, N. H., in 1820, and bought three quarter-sections of land in the Military Tract. In the month of August, 1821, he loaded his family and property possessions into a wagon and started westward. Thence the route led to Buffalo, N. Y., and along the shore of Lake Erie to Portage County, Ohio, where the winter was spent. Here the journey was delayed until September, 1822, on account of illness, when the little caravan of two teams again moved westward. William Hobart Taylor, then a young man of twenty-one, joined the party here and, in addition to Calvin Hobart and his family, there were his aged parents and their granddaughter, Ruth Powers. On to Cincinnati, and then west to Terre Haute, Ind., they traveled, and Illinois was entered near where Paris, Ill., has since been built. Crossing the Sangamon River north of Springfield, they camped at "Job's Settlement," in what is now Cass County, where they found a colony of four families consisting of Archibald Job, Thomas and David Blair and Jacob White, and of these all but Mr. Job afterwards became residents of Schuyler County.

Six miles beyond "Job's Settlement," at the foot of the Illinois bluffs and six miles east of the Illinois River, they came to the cabin of Timothy Harris, beyond which no settler had ventured westward. The hospitality of the

home was tendered them and, in addition to Mr. Harris and his wife, and a Mr. Brown, Ephraim Eggleston, his wife and six children were quartered there and, two days after their arrival, Nathan Eels, wife and seven children appeared. Mr. Harris' cabin was only twelve feet square, but it afforded shelter for the women and the men slept in the wagon. Other cabins were built and, while the family rested, Calvin Hobart set out to find the land he had purchased. Three months were spent at the Harris settlement and on the morning of February 18, 1823, the wagons were again loaded and a start made for the new home in what was afterwards to be Schuyler County. The Illinois River was crossed at Downing's Landing, and from there the little party journeyed to Section Sixteen in Rushville Township. It was here, on the southwest quarter of the section, that the first home was erected in the county. Calvin Hobart, wife and children, Samuel Gooch and William H. Taylor were the first occupants of the rude log-cabin erected, and they were joined two weeks later by Mr. Hobart's parents and Ruth Powers, who had remained in the Harris settlement until a home had been provided for them.

On the first arrival of this little colony of homeseekers, they set to work to build a cabin and it was completed within three days; and, it goes without saying, that no time was wasted in ornamentation. After Mr. Hobart's parents arrived another cabin was built, more pretentious than the first, and in the years to follow it served as home, school house and sanctuary. While yet a resident of the Harris settlement, Mr. Hobart had planned for the making of a home in Schuyler County, and had gone down the State some fifty miles to an older settlement, where he traded a wagon, watch and other things brought from the East for a yoke of oxen, plow, chains, two cows and seven hogs, and enough grain and meal was laid in store to last until mid-summer.

As soon as the weather permitted, ground was broken with a plow drawn by a team of oxen, and that year the Hobarts cultivated fifteen acres of timber land and about twenty-five acres of prairie soil, which produced a bountiful crop of corn, pumpkins, melons and turnips. In April of that year Ephraim Eggleston and family of six children arrived in the settlement and located near the Hobarts, where they broke land and planted a crop. Samuel Gooch, Orris McCart-



JOHN A. BALLOU

ney and Isaac M. Rouse—all unmarried men—settled on Section 27 that same summer, but did not get their crop planted until June, and before harvest time it was nipped by the frost.

Following closely after the Eggleston family came Samuel and James Turner, who migrated from St. Clair County in the southern part of the State. They had traveled northward to find a more healthful climate, for while residents of the American bottom death had claimed all the remaining members of their family. They built a cabin, but never occupied it, returning to St. Clair County with the expectation of returning the succeeding spring. While there James Turner died and, in the spring of 1825, Samuel returned alone and located on the southwest quarter of Section 25, Buena Vista Township, and he ever afterwards made his home in this neighborhood, where his children and grandchildren still reside.

Late in the fall of that first year of settlement in Schuyler County, a stranger appeared at the home of the Hobarts. He was attired in the garb of the backwoodsman, with deer-skin moccasins and coonskin cap, and carried a rifle with the ease of an experienced hunter. This stranger was Levin Green, and his coming brought keen joy to the hearts of the settlers, for he was a licensed Methodist preacher, and the Hobarts, who were a deeply religious people, looked upon his coming as a direct response to earnest prayer. Green had happened upon the settlement while on a hunting expedition, and volunteered the information that his family and his brother-in-law, George Stewart, and his family were camped on Dutchman Creek, sixteen miles above on the Illinois River, and that they were looking for a location. They had traveled by canoe from below St. Louis and, after the chance meeting with the Hobarts, the entire party joined the settlement and took possession of the cabin that had been built that summer by the Turners.

On the first Sabbath after Levin Green's arrival, it was planned that religious services should be held at the cabin of Calvin Hobart. Of that meeting Rev. Chauncey Hobart, in the "Recollections of his Life," says: "On that first Sabbath, in November, 1823, the whole settlement of thirty souls turned out, and we had a warm, earnest, pointed sermon. This was the first sermon preached west of the Illinois River. I well remember, that my heart was much moved under that sermon, and when after it Levin

Green began to sing, 'There is a fountain filled with blood,' and pass around, shaking hands with all in the house, I ran out of doors, fearing that my emotions would overcome me should I remain."

The only other settlers to arrive in Schuyler County in the year 1823 were Thomas McKee, who erected a cabin on the northeast quarter of Section 20, Bainbridge Township, and Willis O'Neal, who settled near by on Section 16. They were both Kentuckians and had come to Illinois from Indiana. McKee was a fine mechanic and gunsmith and, soon after building his cabin, he erected a workshop, and this was the first blacksmith shop in the county. He remained in Bainbridge until 1826, when he removed to Littleton and was one of the first settlers in that township. Willis O'Neal was later a resident of what is now the city of Rushville, and built a cabin just east of the square on the south side of East Lafayette Street. He later removed to Brown County and was one of the early pioneers in that locality.

Early in the spring of 1824 the settlement was still further increased by the arrival of Nathan Eels and family, who had been living on the east bank of the Illinois River. Mr. Eels' family consisted of six boys and two girls, and they were given a most cordial welcome, especially by the youngsters of the settlement who found life rather monotonous with so few playmates. Accessions to the settlement were now becoming more numerous and, during the summer of 1824, the following named persons took up their abode in the county: David and Thomas Blair, Jacob White, Riggs Pennington and his nephews, William, Joel and Riley; Henry Green, Jr., John Ritchey, John A. Reeve, George and Isaac Naught. Some of these made their home near the Hobart settlement, while others located in Bainbridge and Woodstock Townships.

The year 1825 marked the arrival of a number of men who were afterwards to take a prominent part in public affairs. In February of that year Jonathan D. Manlove, the first Surveyor of the county, became a resident of Rushville. Soon afterwards came Samuel Horney, one of the first County Commissioners. Mr. Horney was a native of North Carolina and had served as a volunteer in the War of 1812. He had moved to Illinois in 1818 and, until coming to Schuyler County, had made his home in St. Clair County.

John B. Terry, the first County Clerk of

Schuyler County, came that same year, as did also Hart Fellows, who was the county's first Recorder and Rushville's first Postmaster. Richard Black settled on what is now the site of Rushville in 1825, but was "entered out" of his improvement by the county and was forced to seek a new location, and he removed with his family to Woodstock Township. His son Isaac, who was a babe when the family first arrived in Schuyler, ever after made his home in Schuyler County and died in Rushville, October 2, 1907.

Benjamin Chadsey, who was one of the three Commissioners appointed to select the location of a county-seat for Schuyler County, was one of the pioneers of 1825. His arrival in the county is thus described in an article which appeared in the *Schuyler Citizen* of February 5, 1880:

"Late in the summer of 1824 two men (Benjamin Chadsey and his father-in-law, Mr. Johnson) started from the neighborhood where the city of Danville now stands, on a journey westward. One, Benjamin Chadsey, had been a soldier in the War of 1812 and had received as his bounty from the Government lands laid off in 1816, and set apart as a military tract for the soldiers of that war, the southeast quarter of Section 17 (now Rushville Township). His business was to find the land and see if it would make a home for him and his little family. They traveled west, following an Indian trail, until, not far from Bloomington, on the Mackinaw, they found an Indian village, where they rested a night. The next day they followed the trail until they reached the Illinois River, opposite Fort Clark, now Peoria. After another night spent in the hospitable cabin of a settler on the bank of the river, they struck out on a trail leading to the southwest. They finally reached Sugar Creek, where they lost their bearings, but at last came out of the timber on the prairie near the center of Rushville Township, and near there found rest and refreshment in a cabin recently built, in which lived one of the thirteen families constituting the entire population of the county. With the early morning the young man hastened further west over the prairie, and soon rejoiced in the rich, luxuriant grasses that waved in all their primitive wildness on the beautiful piece of land that was to be his future home. After he had resolved to locate permanently, he hastened back to Eastern Illinois and,

in the spring of 1825, settled on the farm, where he lived to a hale and hearty old age."

The first family from a foreign country to take up their residence in Schuyler County was that of Hugh McCreery's, who had come from Ireland and, in 1828, ascended the Illinois River on the first steamboat to traverse that historic waterway. The family consisted of Hugh McCreery and Sarah McCreery, his wife, and their children William, the oldest, and his wife, Mathew, John, Margaret, Sarah and James. On reaching Rushville Mr. McCreery took possession of the old log court-house on the north side of the square in Rushville, for a temporary home, and his son William built a log cabin that now forms part of Mrs. John Ruth's residence on North Congress Street, the only one of the pioneer homes that has escaped destruction and oblivion from natural causes of decay or the ever ceaseless march of progress.

William McCreery was the first person in Schuyler County to take out naturalization papers and claim his rights as a citizen of the United States. His first papers were taken out in Morgan County, Alabama, in 1826, and it was therein stated that he had landed in New Orleans on February 7, 1825, and had renounced his allegiance to the King of Great Britain and declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. On June 11, 1830, his application for citizenship was approved by the Circuit Court of Schuyler County. Mr. McCreery and his parents died during the cholera scourge of 1834.

During the early years of settlement in Schuyler County the Indians were frequent visitors, and we have noted in a previous chapter that their greeting was a pleasant one, and that no barbaric outrages marked the history of the county. The only clash between the settlers and the Indians is recorded by Jonathan D. Manlove, who, in writing of early times in Schuyler, says: "It is recollected by the pioneers that there were wild hogs in the county, and that the Indians and their dogs were very troublesome, running hogs as any other game; therefore, about the commencement of 1826, nineteen of the *hogs*—and that was about all there were in the county—went to their camp on Crooked Creek, near the mouth, and ordered them off, giving them a certain time to do so, under a penalty of having their goods wet with the Illinois River. There were some things done

that did not meet with the approval of all, to-wit; two of them were slightly spotted and several of their dogs were shot. But few of them visited us afterwards. Our principal object was to remove the traders—white men who were encamped on the Illinois, just below the mouth of Crooked Creek, and traded them ammunition and whisky for furs and peltry—and the threatenings were more particularly to and for them. They left soon afterwards and never came back."

In concluding this chapter on the early pioneers of Schuyler County, we will add a few disconnected facts of interest pertaining to this period:

The first birth in the county was that of a daughter born to Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Eggleston, in the spring of 1824.

The first death was that of a son of Jonathan Reno, in the summer of 1823—a lad some nine or ten years of age. The first death of an adult was that of Solomon Standberry, who died of typhoid fever in the winter of 1827, at the home of John Kitchey, north of Rushville. In reviewing the events of pioneer times, Jonathan D. Manlove writes that he rode to Jacksonville to secure a physician to attend Mr. Standberry, but that he was dying when they returned.

The first child born in Rushville was Anna Fellows, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hart Fellows, who now resides in Bloomington.

The first marriage was that of Samuel Gooch and Miss Ruth Powers, which was solemnized by Rev. Levin Green, at the Hobart cabin in November, 1824. This was previous to the organization of Schuyler County, and the record of this marriage is in Pike County, where the groom had to journey to secure his license to wed.

CHAPTER VIII.

CIVIL HISTORY.

TEN NEW COUNTIES IN THE MILITARY TRACT CREATED BY ACT OF JANUARY 13, 1825—ORIGINAL AREA AND BOUNDARIES OF SCHUYLER COUNTY—TERRITORY UNDER TEMPORARY JURISDICTION OF THE NEW COUNTY—FIRST COUNTY SEAT NAMED

BEARDSTOWN—FIRST ELECTION AND FIRST BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS—OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS—COUNTY SEAT CHANGED TO RUSHVILLE IN 1826—EARLY COUNTY BRANCHES—FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF 1827—FIRST ELECTION PRINCIPALS—ELECTIONS IN 1828. BROWN COUNTY SET OFF IN 1830—A COUNTY SEAT CONTEST—CHANGES UNDER CONSTITUTION OF 1848—COUNTY COURT HOLDS JURISDICTION OVER COUNTY FROM 1819 TO 1851—TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION ADOPTED IN 1853—LIST OF TOWNSHIPS.

Illinois had been but seven years a sovereign State when the geographical boundaries of Schuyler County were determined in 1825. Up to this time there were but thirty-one counties in the State and, with the exception of Pike and Fulton Counties, all of these were south of the Illinois River. In the early 'twenties the tide of emigration turned northward for the reason, perhaps, that land speculators had been buying up soldiers' claims in the Military Tract and were interesting Eastern people in the Illinois Country. To facilitate this emigration, and provide for civil government in the country already settled, the General Assembly in January, 1825, created ten counties in the Military Tract. The counties set apart for civil organization were: Callham, Adams, Hancock, Knox, Mercer, Henry, Peoria, Putnam, Warren and Schuyler.

The geographical boundary of Schuyler included an area of 864 square miles, and so remained until Brown County was detached in 1829. The civil boundary of the county was even more extended, as may be noted from the following section of the legislative enactment:

"All that tract of country north of the counties of Schuyler and Hancock, and west of the Fourth Principal Meridian, shall be attached to the county of Schuyler for all county purposes, until otherwise provided for by law: *Provided*, however, that when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Judge of the Circuit Court that any of the above named counties shall contain three hundred and fifty inhabitants, he is hereby required to grant an order for the election of county officers, as described in the ninth section."

By this act the civil government of Schuyler County was extended to include what are now the counties of McDonough, Warren, Henderson, Mercer and a portion of Rock Island, but in the county records it appears that McDonough was the only one of the five counties that shared in

the civil government of Schuyler. The organization of McDonough County was authorized by an act of the Legislature approved January 25, 1825, and by June 14, 1830, the required population having been attained, a separate county was organized; Warren obtained the same in 1830; Rock Island was organized in 1831, and Mercer and Henderson some few years afterwards.

Of the ten counties created from the Military Tract in 1825, Adams, Peoria and Schuyler were the only ones that had the required population necessary for immediate organization, and, in the legislative enactment of that session, we find the following provision made for the civil organization of Schuyler County:

"Be it further enacted, That for the county of Schuyler, John Adams, Stephen Olmstead and James Dunwoody, of Morgan County, . . . be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to select the permanent seat of justice for said county, who shall meet in the county of Schuyler, at the house of Calvin Holart, on the first Monday of April next, or within seven days thereafter, and after taking and subscribing an oath before a Justice of the Peace, to locate the said seat of justice for the future convenience and accommodation of the people, shall proceed to fix and determine upon the same, and the place so selected . . . shall be the permanent seat of justice of the same, and the Commissioners shall receive for their compensation the sum of two dollars per day for each day by them spent in the discharge of their duties, and for going to and returning from the same, to be paid out of the first money in the county treasury after the same shall be organized."

In accordance with this act of the Legislature, John Adams and Stephen Olmstead came to Schuyler and located the county-seat about a mile west of the present village of Pleasantview, and for this service they were paid \$20 each, with 88 additional to John Adams, who took the records of the proceedings to Pittsfield, the county-seat of Pike County, where they were recorded.

The seat of justice having been established, an election was called for July 4, 1825, and James Vance, Cornelius Vandoverter, and Abraham Carlock were named as judges, and Hart Fellows and Jonathan D. Manby, clerks, and they were allowed one dollar each for this work by the County Commissioners fourteen months afterwards.

At this election Thomas McKee, Samuel H. Gony and Thomas Blair were elected County Commissioners. They took the oath of office before Hart Fellows, who had been appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court by Gov. Edward Coles, and within the next twelve months met eight times to attend to the business necessary in the organization and administration of county affairs. The first meeting of the County Commissioners was held at the cabin of Jacob White on July 7, 1825, and at this session the new county-seat of Schuyler County was named. Boardman John Terry was appointed Clerk of the County and served until December 3, 1827, when he resigned and Hart Fellows was named as his successor. At this first meeting of the Commissioners grand and petit juries were drawn and were served with summonses by Sheriff Orris McCartney, to appear at the first term of Circuit Court held November 4, 1825. The records do not show who was elected chairman of the Commissioners' Court, but it is inferred that Thomas Blair held this position, as he signed the clerk's record of the proceedings.

The Commissioners met again on July 22, 1825, and at this meeting the first county order was issued to Jacob White, which called for seventy-five cents for the use of his cabin as a meeting place. At this meeting of the board a petition was presented to set off a school district and this was done.

When John B. Terry filed his bond as Clerk of the County, with Nathan Eels as security, he took the oath of office to support the constitutions of the United States and the State of Illinois, and a supplementary oath required by the "Act to Suppress Duelling."

In the organization of the county it was necessary to have three Justices of the Peace, and Hart Fellows, James Vance and WILLIAM were recommended to Gov. Coles for appointment to this office. Later appointments made by the County Commissioners in 1825 were: WILLIAM H. Taylor, as Census Commissioner; Jacob White and Joel Pennington, Constables; Riggs Pennington and Nathan Eels, Overseers of the Poor, and Samuel Good, John Richey and Jonathan Reno, Fence Viewers.

The sessions of the Commissioners were afterwards held at the cabin of Samuel Turner and a county order for \$2 was issued him for four meetings of the Commissioner's Court. For three days' services as Commissioners, Messrs. Blair,

Horney and McKee each drew \$750, and John B. Terry, Clerk, was paid \$10 for four days' service.

In locating the county seat the Morgan County Commissioners apparently did not respect the wishes of the residents of Schuyler County, as we find in the records that a petition to the General Assembly was formulated asking that a new commission be appointed. This was done and Levi Green, Thomas Blair and Benjamin Chadsey were named to select a new seat of justice. It was at this time intended to locate the county-seat a mile or more north of the present site of Rushville, on the fine, high prairie land, but the quarter-section of land most desired had been entered and the Commissioners realizing that the county was short of funds, selected the southwest quarter of Section 30, Town 2 North, Range 4 West, and entered it at the Land Office at Springfield. Their report to the County Commissioners made March 6, 1826, reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by an Act of the General Assembly of Illinois to locate a permanent seat of justice for Schuyler County, do certify that, after having been duly sworn before James Vance, Esq., we proceeded to view the county for the purposes aforesaid, and have located the same on the southwest quarter of Section thirty, township two north, range one west. Given under our hands this 26th day of February, 1826.

(Signed)

LEVIN GREEN,

THOMAS BLAIR,

B. CHADSEY.

One may judge how strongly the financial consideration influenced the location of the county-seat, when it is stated that the east half of the quarter-section entered by the county for a town site, was sold to Jacob White for \$150, and that the county was not able to make payment to the State and secure the United States patent to the land until December 26, 1826, when, with the \$150 paid by Mr. White, and \$43.00—the withdrawal of which almost depleted the county treasury—the county came into full possession of a clear title to its seat of justice. Much as the county needed the money generously advanced by Mr. White, it was in the end an expensive bargain, for within a few years afterwards it was necessary to buy more land to allow for the growth of the little city. Even today we yearly see the folly of their economy, for the land

owned by Mr. White came within eighty feet of the east side of Liberty Street and on the tax-books, it is necessary to carry the names of the property owners on the east side of the square in different additions, as the business block extends east 112 feet and into the William Manlove addition, afterwards platted on the land sold by the county to Jacob White.

Thomas McKee, Samuel Horney and Thomas Blair, who had been elected County Commissioners in 1825, served until August 4, 1828, when Thomas Davis succeeded Thomas Blair. Other early officers were: Cornelius Vandeventer, Thomas McKee, Jesse Bartlett and Levin Green, Justices of the Peace; Jacob T. Reno and Jacob White, Constables; John B. Terry, Judge of Probate; Hart Fellows, Clerk of Circuit Court; Orris McCartney, Sheriff; David L. Blair, Treasurer; Jonathan D. Manlove, Surveyor, and Levin Green, Coroner.

Much of the time of the Commissioners when they met for the transaction of business was taken up with passing upon petitions for roads and arranging for the platting and sale of town-lots of the county-seat, and these subjects will be dealt with more fully in succeeding chapters.

The question of revenue was an all important one with the County Commissioners, as there was little money coming into the treasury from taxation and it was a difficult matter to collect cash for the town lots sold. The first tax-levy was ordered March 6, 1826, on the assessment made by Jesse Bartlett, who was allowed \$6 for his services. All taxable property in the county was subject to a rate of one per cent, and the total tax collected in the county in 1826, was \$118.90. On March 4, 1828, property liable to taxation was listed as follows: Slaves, indentured or registered negro or mulatto servants, all wheel carriages, stills and distilleries, stocks in trade, horses, mules, mares and asses, meat cattle, sheep, goats and hogs, watches with their appendages, and clocks. At the same time the Treasurer was instructed to make a list of "all resident land" subject to taxation. On March 3, 1828, the Commissioners specified household goods, furniture and farming utensils as subject to taxation, and also town-lots, except in incorporated towns. The owners of ferries also paid taxes varying from \$3 to \$20.

When the Commissioners met on December 4, 1826, Orris McCartney was authorized to receive the money appropriated by the State, under

the act relating to the revenues of Calhoun, Pike, Adams, Schuyler, Fulton and Peoria counties, to replenish the depleted treasury. He was instructed to make the journey to the State capital at Vandalia and, while there, to exchange the State paper for specie, provided it could be done at reasonable discount. Schuyler County's apportionment under the State revenue act, was \$225, and Mr. McCartney brought home the sum of \$157.50, which was deposited in the county treasury. The first financial statement of Schuyler County is found in the report of the Commissioner's Court for the December term, 1827. It is as follows:

	Cr.
By amount of county tax for the year 1826	\$118.30
By amount of specie received from State treasury in 1826.....	157.50
By amount received from Jacob White for 12½ S. W. 30, 3 N., 1 W.....	150.00
By amount received for lots in town of Rushville	133.50
By amount received for fines, assessed in Circuit Court	21.00
By amount turned into county treasury out of the tax for the year 1827.....	48.14

	\$620.34
To amount of county orders issued in 1825, 1826 and 1827.....	\$167.78
To amount paid into land office for the S. W. 30, 2 N. 1 W.....	193.60

	\$661.38
Amount due on Rushville town lots, available	\$251.25
Amount due for fines assessed in circuit court	7.60
Balance due on tax of 1827 after deducting the 7½ per cent....	27.42
Amount in treasury.....	6.10

	\$291.77
Balance in favor of county.....	\$259.73

Until June 4, 1827, there had been no apportionment of election precincts, but the county had been considered as a whole in the selection of minor offices, such as Justices of the Peace and Constable. The rapid immigration, and the general tendency of the settlers to penetrate to every part of the county, made it necessary to divide the county into minor political subdivisions, and this was done June 4, 1827, by the

County Commissioners, when they created five election precincts. In this civil division of the county McDonough County was considered as one election precinct, and was the fifth on the list. In issuing a call for election the place of voting and the names of the judges were specified by the County Commissioners as follows:

District 1, House of Isaac Naugum. Judges: John A. Reece, Willis O'Neal and Isaac Naugum, clerk.

District 2, House of Henry Hills. Judges: John Ritehey, Henry Hills and Manlove Harney.

District 3, House of Joel Pennington. Judges: Joel Pennington, Joel Talbot and Garrett Wyckoff.

District 4, House of Daniel Robertson. Judges: Daniel Robertson, Andrew Vance and Thomas Wilson.

District 5, House of James Vance. Judges: Riggs Pennington, Stephen Osburn and Hugh Wilson.

The year 1828 was prolific in elections, and the Commissioners' record shows a general election was held August 4, and on November 3 a caucus for presidential election, to be followed November 15 by a special election, at which time Joel Pennington was elected Sheriff of the county. At the general election of August 4, 1828, Thomas Davis was chosen County Commissioner to succeed Thomas Blair and Willis O'Neal was elected as Treasurer.

On June 1, 1829, the Board of County Commissioners indulged in the luxury of employing counsel for the court, and John Steel, Esq., was selected. As a natural consequence Mr. Steel wished to make a showing, and cases in 1829 became more numerous. A year before the county had paid Jacob T. Reno \$9 for calling for William Lammy, and Mr. Steel brought suit, in the name of the county against his father, James Lammy, to compel him to aid in the support of his son. The court decided in favor of the county, and an entry is made in the Commissioners' record where James Lammy paid \$9.50 into the county fund.

Quo warranto proceedings were also brought against Benjamin Chadsey and Jesse Bates, Trustees of the school land on Section 16, McDonough Township, and they were removed and Ritehey and Henry Hills appointed in their stead. At this day it cannot be determined what the entire back of this proceeding was, but it did not in the least divert from the regular



MRS. JOHN A. BALLOU

of these two gentlemen, for we later find them taking an active part in the affairs of the county.

As compensation for his services in these two cases John Steele, Esq., was allowed the munificent sum of \$450, and soon afterwards the office of counsel to the Commissioners' court was abolished.

The first physician to present a bill to the county for professional service to a poor person was Dr. B. V. Teel, who was allowed \$17.02 on September 7, 1829, for medicine and attendance upon Stephen Palmer. At the same session George Jones was allowed \$2 for making a coffin for the said Palmer. On December 23, 1829, John Ritchey was authorized to purchase of Abraham Londerman one or two acres of land in some suitable and convenient place for burying ground, and the site chosen has since been enlarged to forty acres, comprising the Rushville cemetery of today.

On March 1, 1830, an election district was made of the territory now known as the county of Brown, and it was specified that the elections should be held at the home of Bentley Ballard. At the same time McDonough County was separated into two election precincts, Crooked and Drowning Creeks being the dividing line. The elections in the east precinct were ordered held at the home of James Vance and in the western precinct at the home of William Job. At this time McDonough County was arranging for the establishment of a civil government of its own, and on the petition of James Vance and James Clark, that county was permitted to retain one-half of the taxes collected, the petitioners standing good for the amount due Schuyler. Settlement was not made, however, until March 6, 1832, when \$21 was paid into the Schuyler treasury.

As originally formed Schuyler was the largest of the ten counties created in the Military Tract by the General Assembly of 1825, and it so remained until 1839, when the territory lying south of Crooked Creek was detached and the county of Brown organized, thus reducing the area of Schuyler County from 864 to 430 square miles, and making it, next to Calhoun, the smallest county in the Military Tract.

As early as 1835 the people living south of Crooked Creek began the agitation for separation, but Schuyler's representative in the General Assembly prevented any action being taken. It was then proposed that a compromise be ef-

fected by removing the county-seat to Ripley, which was nearer the geographical center of the county, and this seemed to have been the master stroke on the part of the agitators for separation, as the people in and about Rushville were willing to suffer the loss of half the territory of the county rather than relinquish the prestige which was associated with the seat of justice. And so it happened that Brown County was given a government of its own by act of the General Assembly in 1839, and John M. Cumpson of Schuyler, John B. Carl of Adams and William W. Baily of McDonough were named to select the seat of justice, which was afterwards located at Mt. Sterling. This settled for all time the location of the county-seat at Rushville, and Schuyler has been spared the bitter internecine warfare that has marred the history of county-seat contests in many neighboring counties.

After the organization of Schuyler County had been effected and the machinery of civil government put in force, things ran along smoothly for more than a decade and the records of the Commissioners' court are monotonous with routine proceedings. This is especially true from 1831 to 1838, but in the latter year there was a shaking up in county affairs that would do credit to the most ardent reformers of the present day, and as a result, the business affairs of the county were thoroughly investigated.

Thomas Brockman, Edward Doyle and Peter C. Vance were the Commissioners during the years 1838-39, and they started in early on their reform administration. County officials, School Treasurers and Supervisors of road districts were brought into the lime-light of a public investigation, with the result that one county officer was removed from office, a School Treasurer was called upon to make good a shortage of more than a thousand dollars, and other officers were forced to make settlement with the Commissioners to avoid the notoriety of publicity.

At that time, and for years afterwards, the fee system of paying county officers was in vogue and, while the officials might have had honest intentions in appropriating certain fees, it required ceaseless vigilance on the part of the County Commissioners to get what was due the county. This difference of opinion as to fees apparently disappeared, when an honest investigation was ordered as in every case the officers made good the delinquency. It is a fact worthy of note that, during the eighty years of Schuyler's

civil history, but one county officer has been convicted and punished for criminally appropriating county funds.

The new Constitution of Illinois, in force in 1818, made a change in the governmental affairs of the county, and it was provided that a County Judge and two Associates should administer county affairs. These officers were to be chosen at the general election to serve for a term of four years. The first county court of Schuyler County convened on the third day of December, 1819, with William Ellis as County Judge and Joseph N. Ward and John M. Campbell, Associates.

At the time these officials were elected a vote was taken in Schuyler on the question of township organization, and of the whole number of votes cast (1495), there were 673 in favor of township organization and 205 against. It was at the time supposed that the plan of township organization would be put into effect at once, but the Supreme Court decided that a majority vote was necessary to make the change and this had not been secured in Schuyler County. At the election of 1850 the question was again voted upon, and there were but 459 votes favorable to township organization out of a total of 1214. The advocates of township organization were persistent in their efforts and, in 1853, the question was again submitted and this time carried at the polls; 780 of the 1537 votes being favorable to the new plan of government. At the December meeting of the County Court John C. Bagby, I. N. Ward and Jesse Darnell were appointed Commissioners to divide the county into townships and, with minor changes, the boundaries so fixed are in force today. The townships so named and located were:

Oakland	Township 3 North, Range 1 West
Littleton.	Township 3 North, Range 2 West
Brooklyn.	Township 3 North, Range 3 West
Birmingham.	Township 3 North, Range 4 West
Huntsville.	Township 2 North, Range 1 West
Cambden.	Township 2 North, Range 3 West
Buena Vista.	Township 2 North, Range 2 West
Rushville.	Township 2 North, Range 1 West
Browning.	Township 2 North, Range 1 East
Hickory.	Township 2 North, Range 2 East
Frederick.	Township 1 North, Range 1 East
Bainbridge.	Township 1 North, Range 3 West
Woodstock.	Township 1 North, Range 2 West

The two townships last named have fractional

parts lying south of the base line, and bounded by the Illinois River and Crooked Creek.

Under the plan of township organization, as effected in 1854, Schuyler County has continued to be governed and the Supervisors are elected for a term of two years, six townships electing one year and seven the next.

CHAPTER IX.

LAND TITLES—SURVEYS AND SURVEYORS.

METHODS UNDER FRENCH AND BRITISH CONTROL—ORIGIN OF LAND TITLES IN AMERICA—FRAUDULENT LAND GRANTS—DAYS OF BRITISH RULE—A DISPUTED INDIAN LAND GRANT OF 1773—LAND TITLES MADE A POLITICAL ISSUE IN ILLINOIS IN 1828—THE MILITARY TRACT BOUNTY LANCES—ORIGINAL SURVEY MADE IN SCHUYLER COUNTY IN 1815-17—LITIGATION OVER LAND TITLES—STATE LAWS PASSED TO MAKE TITLES VALID—LOCATION OF RECORDS—SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT SURVEY—EARLY SURVEYORS AND HANDSHIPS THEY MET—ERRORS IN ORIGINAL SURVEYS—PERPETUATING MONUMENTS—SWAMP LANDS—SURVEYS AND SALES—PLANS FOR DRAINAGE AND PRESENT CONDITIONS.

In taking up the subject of land titles, it will be of interest, and not a little historical worth, to consider how the title to the rich country of Illinois passed successively from France to England and to the United States, and finally to the individual owner. To do this it will be necessary to go back to the period of discovery, when Columbus opened to the Old World the mysterious and inviting treasures of the West. It was in that period "the right of discovery" was accepted as a settled policy among European nations. Each country was eager to possess a portion of the new world, and the basis of their claims during the century following was "the right of discovery." While the title to the land was nominally vested in the Indians who were in possession, it was regarded as subordinate to "the right of discovery," inasmuch as the monarchs of the old world claimed and exercised the

right to grant the soil while yet in possession of the natives, subject to treaty purchases. This policy was universally acquiesced in, and it gave to each country absolute control of the land titles, and the Indians were permitted to sell or transfer it to the discoverers, and to no others.

France laid claim to the whole Valley of the Mississippi by right of discovery. Under the accepted European policy her title was perfect until 1763, when, as the result of the defeat of Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham, the region embracing Illinois and other States afterwards formed from the Northwest Territory, was ceded to England. To preserve to the crown this rich territory George III., on October 7, 1763, issued a proclamation stating that no Governor or commander-in-chief was authorized to grant warrants of survey or pass patents, as the lands, which had not been ceded to or purchased by the government, would be reserved for the Indians. English residents were also strictly forbidden to make any purchase from the Indians without license from the crown.

Notwithstanding this proclamation, deeds were made by the Kaskaskia and Cahokia Indians on July 7, 1773, and by the Mankeshaw tribe on October 18, 1775, the latter grant extending from a point opposite the Missouri River to Chicago, and including the greater portion of the present State of Illinois. After the United States had acquired title to the land in Illinois by the treaty with England, dated July 20, 1783, an effort was made to sustain the Indian grants in the courts. The case was passed upon by the United States Supreme Court, Chief Justice John Marshall presiding, and it was there maintained "that discovery gave an exclusive right to extinguish the Indian title to occupancy, either by purchase or conquest; and gave also a right to such a degree of sovereignty as the circumstances of the people will allow them to exercise." This decision being final, all claims under the Indian deeds were abandoned. The United States further perfected its title to the lands of Illinois and the Northwest Territory, by securing from the States of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Virginia, a release of all their interests under patents from the crown of England, thereby making the United States land-titled one of clear title from the time of discovery.

That gross frauds were committed in the assignment of land titles in the early years of

the occupancy of the State by the United States Territorial Governors is a matter of record. The most notorious of these was a grant made by Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins, Governor and Commandant over the Illinois country during the period of British occupancy. One grant of 36,000 acres was made to his personal friends, and the claim was confirmed and United States patents issued then by Gov. St. Clair, while Illinois was a part of the Northwest Territory, and the title was afterwards ratified by Congress. In writing of this incident, one of the early historians remarks: "The office of Governor in Illinois might have been, and probably was (laying principle aside), more lucrative in former times than at present."

The question of land titles was first raised as a political issue in 1826 during the administration of Gov. Edwards, and it was one of such apparent importance or necessity, that it had no opposition, even though it afterwards proved a hollow sham.

When the State Legislature met in the session of 1826-27, a resolution was offered memorializing Congress to reduce the price of public lands. This awakened the interest of Gov. Edwards, who, in a message to the Legislature, recommended that the State ask the Government to relinquish the public lands, which would be sold to actual settlers, the State to maintain the cost of the land offices, and pay to the Government twenty-five cents for each acre sold. The Legislative committee, to which the communication was referred, went the governor one better, and reported a resolution asking for the unconditional surrender to the State of all government land.

Gov. Edwards was not heard from again on the public land question at that session of the Legislature, but he was far from vanquished, as later developments show. Realizing that the question of government lands was one that might be used to popular advantage, he made a master stroke. In his message to the Legislature of 1828 he laid down the general principle that the public lands could not be controlled by the Government, as they were the property of the State. Voluminous argument was offered by Gov. Edwards in support of this proposition. It was contended that the United States Government was exceeding its rights under the constitution in retaining control of the lands in a sovereign State, and that the true title was vested in the

State. This was a bold position on an entirely new question in Illinois, and the members of the Legislature sought to share the honors with the Governor by giving it their almost unanimous support. It was not long until the illusion of the State ownership of public lands was dispelled, and the resourceful Governor was the only one that profited thereby for the presentation of the question had proved a serious embarrassment to his enemies and brought peace among the warring factions in the Legislature. It goes to show, however, that political intrigue was not unknown to the pioneer politicians, and that they were resourceful in formulating issues, to attain their ambitions.

Land titles in Schuyler County are founded on an act of Congress, passed May 6, 1812, which set apart as bounty lands for the soldiers of the War of 1812, that portion of the State lying between the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, and extending to the northern boundary of Township Fifteen North of the Base Line, which now divides Mercer and Rock Island Counties. This wedge-shaped area of land was ninety miles wide at its northern boundary, and extended south 169 miles, and it has since been known in history as the Military Tract. [See *Military Tract*, in encyclopedia portion of this work.]

Before this land could be allotted, it was necessary to make a survey, and it was not until October, 1817, that patents were issued to the soldiers. Every volunteer in the War of 1812 who served an enlistment of nine months was entitled to a quarter-section of land, and the ownership of this garden spot of Illinois thus came into possession of men who regarded the land of little worth, and did not care to leave their homes in the East for the privations of the frontier. And so it was, that land patents in the Military Tract were traded as boys swap jack-knives, "sight unseen." The records show that many of the soldiers disposed of their land even before the allotment was made, by granting power of attorney to others to receive the patent. In this manner the greater portion of the land was secured by wily speculators and land companies, and the consequent result was that settlement in this territory was retarded and litigation as to land titles frequent. In the early 'twenties, settlements began to be made in the Military Tract, and many of the pioneers, after making improvements and breaking the new ground, had to give way, and to relinquish their

land to others who produced a United States patent as their title. Then, too, many of the eastern speculators who had large bodies of land, would not sell to the settlers, anticipating that the development of the country would add to their land values. To reach this particular class, the Illinois Legislature passed laws taxing non-resident land-owners, and by thus burdening their land with taxes, make them more willing to sell.

Gov. Ford, in his "History of Illinois," says: "A very bad state of feeling existed toward the non-resident land owners; the timber on their land was considered free plunder, to be cut and swept away by every comer; the owners brought suits for damages, but where the witnesses and jurors were all on one side, justice was forced to go with them. The non-residents at last bethought themselves of employing and sending out ministers of the gospel, to preach to the people against the sin of stealing, or *hooking* timber, as it was called. These preachers each had a district or circuit of country assigned to them, and were paid by the sermon; but I have never learned that the non-resident landowners succeeded any better in protecting their property by the gospel, than they did at law."

As a matter of protection to the actual settlers, and to make good their title to the land occupied, the Illinois Legislature in the early 'thirties passed what are known as "The Quiet-ing Title Acts." Under these acts, valid deeds could be secured to land sold for taxes by seven years' possession and paying taxes on same, and much of the land in Schuyler County was acquired under such titles.

The first records of land titles in Schuyler County were made at Edwardsville, where the original government land patents were recorded. Afterwards, when the State capital was located at Vandalia, the records of government patents and transfers were made there, and the original State records are now in the vault of the Schuyler County Circuit Clerk, but for convenience in reference the county records have been transcribed in a separate volume. Other early records of transfers in Schuyler are recorded in Pike County, which, prior to 1823, included all of the Military Tract.

By the system of tract indexes in use in this county, all the transfers to any parcel of land can be readily determined by an examination of the records and a true abstract of title obtained.

During the years that this country was a col-

ony of England, land was granted, sold and described by notes and bounds, and this system is still in vogue in the Eastern States; but owing to the liability of monuments to be obliterated, and the constant variation of the magnetic needle, the system was looked upon with disfavor by the founders of our Government when they were called upon to divide the Northwestern Territory and arrange for a system of government survey.

A committee of the Continental Congress, of which Thomas Jefferson was Chairman, was appointed to draft a system of government survey, and their first report was made May 7, 1784. It was first decided to divide the public lands into parcels one hundred miles square, to be subdivided into lots one mile square, but this report was amended April 26, 1785, and surveyors were required to divide the territory into townships, seven miles square, and subdivided into sections one mile square. The ordinance as finally passed, however, on May 20, 1785, provided for townships six miles square, containing thirty-six sections of one mile square, and the first survey of public lands was made under this system, which is in use at the present time.

After this system of government survey was inaugurated, it was found necessary to establish corrected Meridian Lines, owing to the convergence of exactly due north lines as they proceed toward the North pole, and to insure greater accuracy and aid in description, Base Lines were run at right angle to the True Meridian.

All the land in the Military Tract is surveyed with reference to the Fourth Principal Meridian, which intersects the Base Line in Schuyler County about one-half mile south of the Beardstown wagon bridge. In describing lands, the townships are referred to as east or west of the Fourth Principal Meridian, according to their numerical relation, and in the same manner their position north of the Base Line is designated. Then, again, each township is divided into thirty-six sections, numbered consecutively, first from right to left, beginning on the first (or northern) tier of sections in the northeast corner of the township; then alternating from left to right on the second tier, the third and fifth tiers being numbered in the same direction as the first, and the fourth and sixth (or even tiers) like the second—thus making it possible to give a concise and accurate description of parcels of land by the numbering of sections,

within specified townships whose location may be determined by reference to the Meridian and Base Line. This system of land surveying is theoretically perfect, but when it came to practical operation, it was found impossible to make each township exactly six miles square, and the same held true in the division of the townships into sections. To remedy this in part, correction lines were run, which accounts for the jogs on section corners, and, in the subdivision of the townships, the surveyors had instructions to place the excess or deficiency in the north and west tier of sections.

After the lands of the Military Tract were set apart as bounty commissions for the soldiers of the War of 1812, a survey was ordered. It was the intention to locate the Base Line for the Military Tract on the fortieth parallel, but an error in the computation fixed it one and a half miles to the north, and the mistake was not discovered until all the land had been laid off. After the Base Line and Fourth Principal Meridian were established, government contracts were let for the division into townships and, later, other contracts for the subdivision into sections.

From the record of the original government surveys, we find that the first township surveys in Schuyler County were begun in November, 1815, and the work continued for two years. J. Milton Moore and Enoch Moore, afterwards prominent citizens of Monroe County, had a large contract for surveys, as did also John D. Whitesides, afterwards a General in the Black Hawk War and State Treasurer.

At this time all the country north of the Illinois River was in possession of the Indians, and the surveyors labored under many hardships. Most of the work was done during the winter months, when the streams and swampy prairie land was frozen, and at that season there was less danger from roving Indians, who looked with suspicion upon the invasion of their hunting grounds by the white man. Of the early surveyors in the county John McKee is the only one who lost his life in the service. He was killed by the Indians in what is now Brown County in 1815, and McKee Creek was named by his associates in his honor.

In making the contract for surveys the Government paid its surveyors by the mile, and the natural result was they sacrificed accuracy for speed, which accounts for the many errors that have since been noted in the resurveys. The

original government survey, however, is the one recognized by the courts, and all resurveys must be made in conformity thereto, notwithstanding the error is apparent.

It will be interesting to note a few of the most apparent of these mistakes in the government surveys, which no doubt have mystified the land-owner who looks upon surveying as an exact science. A story told by one of the County Surveyors well illustrates this point. He had labored long and diligently in establishing a government line, with its deviations, crooks and turns, when finally one of the irate land-owners turned upon him and exclaimed: "See here! I want to know if you are not sworn to survey this tract by running straight lines!" The weary surveyor, whose patience had already been sorely tried, turned upon him and, in his wrath, replied: "No, by G—; I'm sworn to make just as many mistakes as the infernal government surveyor, who laid out this tract."

It was intended that the Base Line should be a reckoning point for all other surveys, and it was supposed to have been accurately laid off, but, running west from the intersection with the Fourth Principal Meridian, there is a decided crook on the south side of Section thirty-four in Bainbridge Township. In the original survey of Bainbridge Township, none of the east and west section lines were accurately run, although they are platted in the notes, and this accounts for the many crooked lines in that township. The government surveyors likewise reported full sections, when a re-survey shows that the quarter-sections lying next to the Base Line in sections thirty-two, thirty-three and thirty-four in Bainbridge Township contain only one hundred acres. The opposite condition exists in Birmingham Township, where we find the northwest quarter of Section 6 contains 270 acres.

Browning Township is another section where the mistakes of the government surveyors are apparent in crooked section lines. In the original work the surveyors lost twenty rods at the southwest quarter of Section 4, and continued the error to the south line of the township. A similar mistake was made in surveying the west portion of the county, which resulted in locating the southwest quarter of Camden Township forty rods too far north. In Hickory Township, on the southeast quarter of Section 18, the surveyors lost entirely a tract of land which includes 29.31 acres. No record of this land exists, it is not

listed in the tax books, and apparently it has no government title, but it has been occupied and farmed for the last fifty years. In an effort to establish a title the matter was brought before the Government Land Office, but as there was no record of such land existing in the original field notes, nothing could be done and the present owner has obtained title by possession alone.

These and a multitude of lesser errors in the original surveys, have made the work of the County Surveyor extremely difficult, as he must take the government survey as a basis for his work. The fact that this county was heavily timbered and that witness trees were clearly defined monuments to the corners, has facilitated the work of the resurveys, but in many localities there now exists a decided variation between the commonly accepted property lines and the government survey. The statute of limitations has fixed these division lines, even though at variance with the government survey, and the County Surveyor must be governed thereby, which adds to the errors already on record in the original field notes.

Even after the old government corners have been relocated from witness trees, it is a difficult matter to perpetuate them, especially if they are in the highway, for the road workers are ruthless destroyers of all such monuments. Probably ten per cent. of the old government witness trees are still standing in Schuyler County, and the greater portion of all quarter section corners have been accurately located, and all that is now required is that these monuments be preserved together with the witness trees that have been marked by the County Surveyor.

In following descriptions from deeds as well as in relocating original lines, the surveyor finds that he must exercise to a considerable extent, certain judicial functions. He usually takes the place of both judge and jury, and acting as arbiter between adjoining proprietors, decides both the law and the facts in regard to their boundary lines. He does this not because of any right or authority he may possess, but because the interested parties voluntarily submit their differences to him, as an expert in such matters, preferring to abide by his decision rather than to go to law about it. But sometimes the surveyor is asked to interpret deeds that would puzzle a Supreme Court Justice. To illustrate, we produce the following deed, copied from the records in the Circuit Clerk's office: "All that part of



Thos E. Bottenberg

the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 35, 3 N. 1 W. as lies east of and upon a branch running from the north into McKee branch, the west line to be west and adjoining *where said Harris has cleared and piled up rails*, and between the improvements of said Harris and James Abbott on the said quarter, the same part to be conveyed, being supposed to leave ninety acres from off the east side of said quarter."

SWAMP LAND SURVEYS.

The last government survey of lands in Schuyler County was made in the year 1842-43, when the swamp lands along the Illinois River and creeks tributary thereto were platted. D. A. Spaulding was the Surveyor-in-chief, and he asked permission of the government officials to correct the many apparent errors in the original survey, but he received peremptory orders to make his survey in accordance with the field-notes furnished. This was anything but pleasing to a man of Mr. Spaulding's ability, who, if given an opportunity, would have straightened out the crooked lines in Bainbridge, Frederick, Browning and Hickory Townships. As it was, he followed the crooks and turns of the old original survey, even when the meander lines of the Illinois River mounted the tops of the high bluffs.

The swamp lands surveyed and platted by Spaulding were turned over to the State, and by legislative enactment in force June 22, 1852, these same lands came into possession of the county. On September 3, 1855, the first public sale of swamp land was made, and prices ranged as low as ten cents an acre. It was thought that better prices could be secured if an effort was made to drain the lands and, in 1857, Leonidas Horney was appointed Drainage Commissioner. At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors on May 20, 1857, he made a report advocating the drainage of several tracts, claiming that they could thereby be increased in value five hundred per cent., which would well pay the county as an investment. In accordance with this recommendation a contract was let, September 19, 1857, which specified the following tracts subject to drainage: Sections 17 and 32, Brooklyn; Section 32, Bainbridge; Section 3, Frederick; Sections 24 and 25, Browning; and Sections 14, 17 and 19, Hickory. This drainage contract cost the county \$1,137, and was followed by others equally as large. Whether the results secured justified the expenditure, we have been unable

to determine. Swamp land continued to be sold, however, until some years after the war, and many of the first purchasers realized handsome profits on their investments.

DRAINAGE SCHEMES--PRESENT CONDITIONS--
In the following supplementary pages will be found a more detailed history of the swamp lands and their present condition:

The reclaiming of the overflowed lands of Schuyler County to cultivation forms an interesting chapter in the industrial development of the agricultural resources of the county, and the history of the movement is but little known.

The land originally designated "swamp land" along the Illinois River and Crooked Creek, were not listed for entry in the government land offices at the time the Military Tract was thrown open for settlement, and it was not until 1812 that the tracts were surveyed and platted. This work was done by David A. Spaulding, under direction of the Department of the Interior, and by act of Congress, under date of September 28, 1850, these lands were patented to the State of Illinois. By an act of the Legislature the title of the swamp lands was placed in the county where said lands were located, and they were soon afterward disposed of at public sale.

Schuyler County in this manner obtained ownership of 4,344.81 acres of swamp (or overflowed) lands, and on December 9, 1853, Charles Neill was appointed Drainage Commissioner by the Board of Supervisors. The land was divided into three classes, and a basis of valuation fixed by the Board. Land in the first class was valued at 90 cents an acre; second class, 50 cents, and third class, 10 cents, and the first public sale of the lands was held September 3, 1855.

On March 12, 1856, Leonidas Horney was appointed Drainage Commissioner, and the Board of Supervisors voted to apply \$2,000 derived from the sale of swamp lands, to the county jail fund, which was in need of replenishing on account of the erection of a new county building.

Under direction of Mr. Horney a survey was made of the swamp lands owned by the county, and in a report made by the Commissioner to the Supervisors, under date of March 12, 1860, it is shown that \$1,615.91 was expended for this purpose. At this meeting of the board, \$500 from the swamp land fund was ordered turned into the County School Fund, and apportioned among the several townships.

Charles Neill was again appointed Drainage

Commissioner, March 13, 1862, and the report made at that meeting of the board showed that there yet remained unsold 1,700 acres, and the amount of \$708.48 in the sawnup land fund was ordered used for general county purposes. In after years all of this land was disposed of, and even the third class land, which was valued in 1856 at 10 cents an acre, and which is today largely covered with water, sells for from \$15 to \$25 an acre, and is used for hunting and fishing purposes.

The first determined effort to reclaim a large body of the rich alluvial land in Schuyler County by means of levees and internal drainage, was made in the fall of 1896, when the Coal Creek Drainage and Levee District was formed under the laws of Illinois. Messrs. Christie & Lowe, two Chicago contractors, secured by purchase of the owners in this county some 5,000 acres of land in lower Bainbridge Township, and they formed a drainage district, which included about 7,000 acres. This tract is bounded on the east by the Illinois River, and in its natural state was cut through the center by Coal Creek. In the development of the drainage scheme, the river was held back by a levee that extended from the mouth of Coal Creek to the railroad embankment below Frederick, and Coal Creek was deflected to a channel outside the levee district on the west. A large pumping plant was erected at the lower end of the district, but the overflow of Coal Creek at flood seasons has rendered futile the efforts of the promoters to reclaim this rich land to cultivation, and for five years past, it has been practically abandoned. New impetus has lately been given to the enterprise, and the District Commissioners are now planning to spend \$40,000 in additional improvements to control the flood water of Coal Creek and provide internal improvements.

A second drainage and levee district was organized in the same township this year, and at the May term of the County Court the Crane Creek Drainage and Levee District was created, and George Hanna, H. V. Teel and Henry Kirkham were named as Commissioners. This district includes about 5,000 acres, and the plan is to carry Crane Creek outside the district, and levee against the Illinois River and Crooked Creek. Work will commence as soon as the preliminary court proceedings are completed.

CHAPTER X.

PIONEER LIFE.

HARDSHIPS AND PRIVATIONS ENCOUNTERED BY THE EARLY SETTLER—WHENCE HE CAME AND ROUTES OF TRAVEL—ST. LOUIS THE NEAREST CASH MARKET—NEAREST POSTOFFICE AND PHYSICIAN—IMPORTANCE OF THE BELE IN PIONEER LIFE—BEE-HUNTING AS A SOURCE OF REVENUE—EARLY INDUSTRIES AND BUSINESS ENTERPRISES—FIRST SETTLERS SHUN THE PRAIRIES—FIRST STEAMER ASCENDS THE ILLINOIS IN 1828—FARMING AS THE FIRST INDUSTRY—FURS AND DEER-SKINS AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR MONEY—EARLY FARM IMPLEMENTS—METHODS OF CULTIVATION AND HARVESTING OF CROPS—DAYS OF THE CORN GRATER AND WOODEN MORTAR—WHERE THE FIRST MILLS WERE LOCATED—PART BORNE BY THE PIONEER WOMEN IN EARLY DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL LIFE—TWO TYPES OF SOCIETY—SPORTS AND PASTIMES—AN EARLY WEDDING AND THE INFANT—COMING OF THE PREACHER AND DAYS OF THE CAMP-MEETING.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the present generation knows but little of the labors, the privations, the hardships and the countless dangers dured by the pioneers who first settled and improved Schuyler County. Their struggle with natural conditions was enough to try the most courageous and the most hopeful, and that they did succeed and did triumph, goes to show they were animated by a mighty zeal, and sustained by a backing of the toughest moral fiber.

Too often in the days of our prosperous times we forget how the sturdy pioneers pushed into the wilderness of the Military Tract, even while the Indian yet roamed over the country, and built their cabins along what was then known as the northwestern frontier. They came from the settlements of New England, from the middle and southeastern coast States, and from the border lands of Kentucky and Missouri, and met on common ground as countrymen and neighbors.

There were two great routes of communication open to Schuyler County in those early days. One was by means of the overland trail, which wound its devious way southward across the

Illinois River, and then eastward to Terre Haute. The other was by way of the Illinois River, and many of the settlers from Missouri and Kentucky chose this route.

Under the most favorable conditions, it was a dreary, tiresome journey, fraught with many dangers and privations, especially by the overland route, where the only road was a trail through the prairie, and where streams had to be forded at all seasons of the year, save during the winter season, when crossing was made on the ice. Yet hundreds so came, even from distant New England, Texas and North Carolina.

Even after the toilsome and perilous journey was made in safety, great courage was required to brave the dangers and trials incident to building a home in the trackless wilds. The life of the pioneer—and by this we mean the noble women as well as the men—was one of unceasing vigilance and activity. It involved every possible danger from exposure, illness or accident, and called for the highest quality of courage and endurance. To some, no doubt, the element of constant adventure was a great inducement to settle here, and fully were they realized; and, even after the country began to fill with home-seekers, we find that love of adventure, yet unsatisfied, stirred some of the early settlers to move farther westward onto the new frontier.

It is a well known sociological fact that humans are molded by environment and the rugged life, and the scenes of the primitive wilderness, inculcated in the pioneers courage, patience, self-reliance and an abiding faith in God. They were, in brief, an intelligent, honest and hardy race. Their private virtues were hospitality, courage and fidelity, their public virtues were patriotism, love of order and readiness for the most arduous public service, and the stamp of their qualities, modified by the lapse of years, may still be observed.

In that first year in the county, the little colony of settlers, less than two score in number, must have been depressed by the solitude of the wilderness that everywhere surrounded them. Distances were mighty and means of communication slow and laborious. The nearest market was St. Louis; the nearest blacksmith shop at Carrollton; the nearest postoffice, Sangamon, sixty miles away, and the only physician known to the settlers lived at Diamond Grove, near where Jacksonville is now located. It has been said by some Illinois historians that agriculture became

a habit with the early pioneers, and that the only medicine known or prescribed in the settlement was calomel and whisky, with an occasional blood-letting when a physician was called. As for luxuries, there were none; and ceaseless, toilsome labor was the only pastime, if we except hunting.

The rifle was an important adjunct in the equipment of the pioneer, and for many years after their arrival, the forest supplied the settlers with the greater part of their subsistence. Furs and peltry were the circulating medium of the country, and they had little else to give in exchange. Constant practice, and the fact that their means of support depended upon it, made every man a marksman. In those pioneer days, each gun was hand-made, and while they look crude compared with the perfect mechanical excellence of the present day, they were oftentimes costly weapons, for the hunters took pride in their guns and had them made to their special order.

Another source of revenue that the pioneers were quick to take advantage of, was bee-hunting. This was followed as a regular business by some of the young unmarried men, and, during the year 1823, a joint company, composed of Thomas Beard, Sumner Gooch and Orris McCartney, shipped twenty-seven barrels of strained honey to St. Louis, in addition to a large quantity of wax. Bees were then so abundant that it was no unusual thing to find ten swarms in one day, and the yield ran as high as thirty to forty gallons per tree, but such a find was an unusual one. This product found a ready market in St. Louis and was one of the main sources of supplying the early home seekers with the necessities of life.

Rafting logs, staves and hoop-poles down the Illinois River to the St. Louis market was another of the early business enterprises of pioneer days which yielded good returns, and it was continued long after the country became thickly settled. The great majority of the early settlers shunned the rich, flat prairie land, now the very finest in Illinois, because it was wet and "boggy," and in looking for an ideal location for a home, chose the timbered country. Here many years of their life were spent in clearing off the heavy timber and grubbing stumps in their cultivated fields. But while thus engaged in clearing their homestead, they were getting a little ready money from the sale of logs and staves, and the cooper

shops gave employment to men who otherwise would not have been able to establish a home of their own.

It was not until 1828 that the first steamboat came up the Illinois River to Beardstown from St. Louis, but in the years preceding that the settlers carried on a regular traffic with St. Louis, which was in fact their only market. The young men of the settlement looked forward with great glee to the trip down the river on the log-rafts and keel-boats, and it had a fascination sufficient to cause many of them to leave the settlement and engage in rafting as a business. It was a rough, hard life, full of danger and privations, but the sturdy youths were accustomed to no other mode of living, and chose it in preference to the routine work of the farm.

Farming was engaged in by all the settlers, as their purpose in coming here was to establish permanent homes, but during the early years of their occupancy, the products of the farm were almost worthless, save for home consumption. The ground was easily cultivated and the yield abundant, but there was no cash market for grain and vegetables of any kind. Corn was valued in trade at five cents a bushel, and oats were so abundant nobody wanted them. Good cows, with calves at their side, sold for \$8, and hogs ran wild in the woods and were hunted like other wild game. Money there was none, and, as we have said before, the circulating medium of the country consisted of furs and peltry.

Cultivating the soil and harvesting the crops was accomplished with the crudest implements, and the work was all done by hand. The first plows used were made with an iron share and a wooden mold-board, and they were heavy and cumbersome. In breaking the native soil, the plow was usually drawn by a yoke of oxen, and it would throw a furrow from twenty to thirty inches wide and three to five inches deep. Corn was oftentimes planted in the sod without cultivation, and good crops were thus harvested. Grain was cut with the cradle, bound by hand and threshed with a flail of the farmer's own manufacture. All the smaller agricultural tools were hand-made, and were limited to the hoe, rake, spade and pick, and, as a rule, they were heavy and unwieldy, and productive of many back-aches for the lads who were called upon to do their full share of farm work. At harvest time the farmers joined together in garnering their crops, and gaiety and good fellowship

abounded on every hand. The harvesters always expected the farmer for whom they worked to have a jug of whisky in the field, and it was handed about as freely as water. Whisky in those days sold for eighteen to twenty cents a gallon, and, while there were occasional excesses, the pioneers as a rule were not addicted to drunkenness. The evolution of mechanical appliances on the farm has been so rapid and wonderful as almost to exceed belief, and it has been accomplished largely within the memory of the present generation, many of the older residents of the county being familiar with the primitive methods by actual experience.

With no mill less than fifty miles distant, the first settlers in the county were dependent upon handy mortars and tin graters for their meal. The former was constructed by scooping out a dish-like hollow in top of a stump, and directly above it suspending a huge wooden pestle that was operated by a sweep, much the same as used for drawing water. Corn or wheat was placed in the improvised mortar and crushed by the operation of the suspended pestle. The finer particles of corn were thus available for meal, and the coarser particles for hominy. Even more primitive was the tin-grater, whereby the corn in the ear was reduced to edible proportions. To meet the growing demands of the settlement, Calvin Hobart constructed a hand-mill, driven by horse-power, which would grind two or three bushels of corn an hour. In 1826 another mill was erected on the southeast quarter of Section 17 by Mr. Hobart, and it was successfully operated by him for several years. The mill-stones were manufactured from boulders found in the neighborhood, and while at work dressing down the stones, it was necessary to travel six miles to the nearest blacksmith shop, where tools could be sharpened. This mill was operated for several years, and settlers living forty and fifty miles to the north, brought their grain to the Hobart mill. Some years afterwards, when advantage was taken of water-power for the operation of mills, the old hand mills were abandoned, but they had served their purpose well, and were a great convenience to the early settlers.

In considering the home life of the early settlers, the pioneer woman should most surely be extolled, for her life was one of hard lip and self-denial, and building a home in the undeveloped West meant many privations to her that did not affect the stronger sex. In the long,

wearisome journey from the Eastern States, only the most essential household furnishings were brought along, and while some of the settlers could boast of a bureau and bedstead, in the majority of the early homes even these necessities were provided for on the spot. Cooking stoves were unknown, and all the baking and cooking was done in the big fire-place that was built in one end of the cabin. Here the venison and fowl were roasted on a spit, and hoe-cakes were baked on the hearth, and while the daily diet may have been monotonous, the appetite of the pioneer needed no coaxing, and cornbread and side-meat were relished as a daily fare.

In addition to her regular household duties, the pioneer mother had to "break" the water for washing, for no one enjoyed the luxury of a cistern; also make her own soap, and dip or mold the candles, and during the summer and fall, she dried the fruit for winter use and rendered out the lard at butchering time. The women also brought with them from the eastern settlements their spinning wheels, with which yarn was made, and it was not long until rude looms were improvised to weave cloth. Not every cabin, however, in which spinning was done had a loom. But there was always someone in each settlement, who, besides doing her own weaving, did work for others. Nearly all the clothes worn by the men and women were home-made. The men and boys wore butternut-colored jeans, and linsey-woolsey was a popular fabric for both sexes. Deer hides were also tanned, and served the men for wearing apparel, and the coon-skin caps were much in vogue. During the summer season footwear was generally discarded entirely, or buckskin moccasins worn, and the settlers served as their own shoemakers. After the country became more populous, the settlements were visited regularly by itinerant shoemakers, who boarded with the settler while he worked up the family stock of cow-hide into footwear.

Among the early settlers of Schuyler County there existed two distinct types of society. The Yankee brought with him the Puritan ideas of the East, while the Southerner was of that jovial, generous disposition, with a fondness for fun and frolic. While this social distinction was clearly marked, there was no diminution of the neighborly spirit that so perfectly characterized the pioneer, and they met together on a plane of equality in the social activities of the settle-

ment. Notwithstanding their cabins were widely separated, whenever there was a "house-raising," a "log-rolling," or a "husking-bee," the entire settlement, including men, women and children, took part. And, even though the serious-minded and deeply religious settlers did not join with the Southerners in their horse races and revels, the conditions of the times demanded that there be no serious estrangement, for all were mutually dependent upon each other. Individuality counted for much more in those days than now, for the people were brought into closer contact one with another, and were wont to gauge a man's standing and capabilities accurately from their own observation. As in every new country, physical prowess was held in higher esteem than mental endowments, and about the fireside the familiar topics of conversation were the exploits of the chase and of the border warfare. Then, too, in all their gatherings, the common amusements were wrestling, foot racing and shooting matches, and, when difficulties arose, it was the common practice to settle them by personal combat.

At the "house-raisings" and corn-huskings, the women vied with the men in the festivities. These gatherings usually ended in a dance, and greatly prized in the settlement was the cheerful fiddle that enlivened the long winter evenings, and relieved the tedium of their lonely life. For those who could make music with their favorite instrument there was always the heartiest welcome, and the choicest seat near the great log-fire that supplied alike heat and light.

A true glimpse of pioneer life is afforded us in the following account of the second wedding in the county, written by Jonathan D. Manlove, one of the early pioneers:

"In the spring of 1826, Mr. Samuel Green and Miss Caroline Trainer were married at the cabin of the bride's father, James Trainer, in Littleton Township. The cabin was small—say sixteen by eighteen. The company was some dozen, besides the family. There were two beds and a table in the house, leaving but little room for the guests. The night was stormy. The chimney was but little above the jambs, and the smoke found vent in the house. Chairs then were not fashionable, and there was no room for them if they had been so. All went off well. Plenty to eat—venison, turkey, honey and molasses, besides other luxuries. Songs were sung and old-fashioned plays were the order of the night; but, as all things come to an end, so did the night.

The past was a reality, but the future was in the future, and its events unknown.

"Readers, did you ever see 'the bottle run for?' I have, often; and on this occasion the first and last time in Schuyler. This is the way it is done—this case will illustrate: On leaving the bride's home for the home of the groom, John Green and Mr. McAllister made tracks for the residence of the groom's father, Henry Green, which was just where Mr. Vail lives above Rushville. The person who could first reach there got the bottle, and in triumph returned to meet the delighted party and give them a dram. John Green, to use his own language, took a bee-line, and was far in advance of his competitor (who was not a woodsman), and met the party some miles back. When the party arrived it was raining, and continued incessantly most of the evening and night. The cabin here was smaller than the other and the crowd larger."

In every phase of life the pioneers entered heartily into the spirit of the occasion, and while their sports and recreation may now seem rough and uncouth, the same hearty zeal that was noticeable in their pleasures was a predominating trait of their religion as well.

The first settlers were hardly settled in their rude log-cabins in 1823, when the itinerant preacher appeared, and, as the settlement increased in number, almost every denomination was represented by ministers, who, with untiring zeal, had consecrated their lives to the Divine Master. As a rule, they were men of little education or refinement, but they possessed the earnestness of deep conviction, and their passionate utterances moved the people mightily. In their travels, which sometimes included a circuit of fifty or sixty miles, they married the lovers, baptized the converted, christened the children and spoke words of consolation above the still forms of the dead.

But it was at the camp-meetings that their greatest power was shown, and, with fiery zeal, they enthused the multitude. These meetings often lasted for a week or more, and were held in the open air beneath the big forest trees. Here such intellectual giants as Peter Cartwright were often heard, and as often a whole community was wrought up and converted by the unmeasured force that leaped from uneducated, unpolished backwoods preachers. These men were types of a civilization that, in the rapidly changing and marvelous development of the country,

has passed away; but their influence in guiding public sentiment and action aright in that formative period can hardly be overestimated.

CHAPTER XI.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

SOME PIONEER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SCHUYLER COUNTY.—HAT AND CHAIR FACTORIES.—TANNERIES AND IMPORTANCE OF THEIR PRODUCTS TO THE EARLY SETTLER.—FIRST CARDING MILL IN RUSHVILLE.—A WAGON FACTORY ESTABLISHED IN THE EARLY 'THIRTIES.—THE RAMSEY FLOURING MILL.—THE COOPERING INDUSTRY.—WOOLLEN MILLS, KNITTING AND SPINNING FACTORY.—BRICK-MAKING.—CLEAR FACTORIES.—COAL MINING A PROSPECTIVE INDUSTRY.—FISHERIES AND THEIR PRODUCTS.—MANUFACTURES FROM MUSSEL-SHELLS A GROWING INDUSTRY.

While agriculture, as the method of securing means of support for the pioneer and his family, was necessarily the first industry receiving attention of the early settlers of Schuyler County, yet in the decade beginning with 1830, we find that many small mercantile industries flourished in Rushville, and it will be interesting to review the history of the most important ones.

A. La Croix established a hat factory on what is now known as the B. C. Gilliam property, in the early 'thirties, and for many years, maintained a flourishing business.

William Snelder's chair factory, established about the same time, was located near where H. B. Rowell's residence now stands. There was a good demand for household furnishings at that time, as the pioneers were prospering, and they had brought little if any furniture with them to the settlement. The Snelder chairs were of the split-bottom, hickory kind, but were substantially made, and there are a few of them to be found in Rushville today, and, perchance, bedecked with white enamel and a velvet cushion, and occupying a place of honor in the front parlor.

There were cabinet-makers in those early



John, F. Bines

days who also turned out furniture that now, after a lapse of seventy-five years, is brought out from the garrets and refurbished anew. Of these cabinet-makers, E. H. O. Seeley is the most widely known. He established his business in 1831, on the site of the present brick store building owned by his heirs, and it is interesting, in this connection, to state that he paid for the two corner lots on the public square by making a dresser and a set of pigeon-hole postoffice boxes for Hart Fellows.

Dr. James Blackburn established the first tannery in the county at Rushville, in 1830, near where G. H. Scripps' residence now stands, and operated it until 1836, when he sold the property to George Baker and removed to Brooklyn to engage in the practice of his profession.

The tannery business appears to have been a profitable one in the early days of the county, and there were eight or ten establishments in Rushville in the later 'thirties and early 'forties. George Baker, George H. Scripps, John Scripps, Mr. Kirkham, and Mr. Orendorf are remembered by the older citizens as proprietors of tanneries. In later days, Philip, William and August Peter continued the tanning business on an extensive scale, but it was finally abandoned as unprofitable by August and William Peter, about 1880.

Geer Brothers operated a small shop, near the old Peter Fox property, in the early days, for the manufacture of hora-combs, but their business was a limited one, and was soon abandoned.

John Hodge established the first carding mill in Rushville, and he brought his machinery here from Kentucky. His first mill was located on the present site of the Electric Light building. The mill was at first operated as a horse tread-mill, and it had a capacity of from 90 to 100 pounds per day. When first established, the standard price for carding wool was a picayune (6¼ cts.) a pound, but in war times the price was advanced to ten cents a pound.

Mr. Hodge also installed a flaxseed crusher, and engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil, but the business did not prove profitable, as local dealers bid up on the seed and imported the manufactured product from St. Louis.

John Whorley became owner of the carding mill business in the early 'fifties, and he installed the first steam engine used for motive power in the county in 1854. This engine and boiler was afterwards in use at McCabe's brick

yard, and has only lately been put out of commission.

William H. Hodge learned the carding trade under his father, and engaged in the business for many years. He dismantled the plant and retired from the business in 1878.

The financial depression following the panic of 1837 had a wide-spreading effect on industrial conditions in Illinois, and it was not until ten years later that we observe any marked improvement in conditions in Rushville. In that year John and Joseph Knowles established their wagon-shop in Rushville, and it thrived and prospered for nearly fifty years. The business was started on a small scale, but grew steadily, and, at one time, a force of twenty to twenty-five men was employed, and machinery was installed to manufacture all parts of the wagons in the local shops. Then came the era of the machine-made wagon, and this firm closed out its business in 1894 to Corbridge & Glossop, who continued the manufacture of hand-made wagons, and later the business was merged into a corporation known as "The Rushville Wagon and Machine Company."

In this same year what is known as the Ramsey flouring mill was built by Little & Ray, and William Hardy was put in charge as superintendent. Samuel Ramsey afterwards operated the mill for many years, and it finally passed to the ownership of Kerr Brothers, and was owned by them when it was destroyed by fire.

From the earliest days of pioneer settlement, coopering was one of the industries of Schuyler County, and it was a productive source of wealth for many of those who engaged in it extensively. There was abundance of fine native timber, and, as the wooded tracts were settled first, coopering came to be regarded as the main industry of the settlement.

Perry Tolle was one of these old pioneer coopers, and we are indebted to him for the facts here presented. He says the halcyon days of the cooper were from 1844 to 1852, and places the number of men engaged in the business in Schuyler County during that period, at about 1500. He says there were 500 cooper shops in the county, and they would easily average three men to the shop.

Good wages were earned by expert coopers, as they were paid by the piece. A whisky barrel that sold for \$1.25 netted the cooper 62½ cents, and a good man could make four or five

in a day, and some could turn out six. Fifteen cents was paid for flour barrels, and an average day's work was ten barrels. Then there was what was called "nest work," a half barrel, a quarter barrel, and a leg, one inside the other.

Ham barrels, with a capacity of fifty gallons, netted the cooper 37½ cents each, and slack hogs-heads were made for 75 and 80 cents each.

White oak timber was used exclusively for pork and whisky barrels, and red or black oak for the other barrels.

Broom making was another industry of the early day that flourished in Schuyler County, and broom corn was looked upon as a staple crop. With the advancement in agriculture, however, farmers found other crops more profitable, and it is now wholly eliminated as a product of the county.

Industrial disaster, rather than industrial development, would more fitly describe the history of the woolen mill business in Rushville, which was carried on at intervals between 1850 and 1887. The private fortunes of several well-known Rushville citizens were depleted by their connection with this business, which held out alluring prospects of success, but always ended in financial disaster.

The pioneers in the woolen mill business in Rushville were George Wheelhouse, George Weber and John Korstian, who established a small plant about 1850. They did spinning and weaving for the local trade, and put in the first fulling and shearing machines brought to this county. The business was continued for a number of years and successfully managed on a small scale.

In 1867 a local stock company was organized to engage in the business on a large scale, and the large three-story brick factory building was erected that year. The equipment was modern, and the prospects looked bright for the new commercial industry. Joseph Duncan came from the East to act as superintendent, but he was incompetent, and within two years the mill shut down.

In 1880 Dr. N. G. Slack and Albert L. Gavitt formed a partnership and refitted the woolen mill. They, too, operated for about two years, and found the venture a financial burden.

Again in 1884 the mill was reopened, this time by a local stock company, and Lester Gordon was placed in charge as superintendent. At this time a specialty was made of the manufac-

ture of shawls, but the business failed to prove a financial success, and it was closed out in 1887 and the mill dismantled, thus ending for all time the effort to establish a woolen mill in Rushville.

John Foote came to Rushville in 1876 and started a knitting factory, and the business thus established is continued by his sons, G. H. and Walter Foote. For many years this factory had a large output of hosiery, but in late years it has been a spinning factory exclusively, and operated in connection with a factory owned by Charles Foote of Ipava, Ill.

John McCabe, a pioneer in the brick-making business in Rushville, first opened his yard here in 1863, and he continued the business until 1905, when he retired.

The manufacture of cigars is a local industry of considerable importance in Rushville, and there are now three factories in operation. They are owned by Keeling & Schuur, Guy Grubb and Joseph McKee.

COAL MINING is one of the undeveloped industries of Schuyler County, and there are vast coal fields adjacent to Rushville that will one day furnish employment to hundreds of men. Just now coal is mined for the local market alone, and at this the total output will aggregate some \$40,000 to \$50,000 annually. Round about Rushville and Pleasantview, the coal vein is four to five feet thick, and at Littleton a thirty-six inch vein is being mined. But with this wealth of coal deposits, closely adjacent to a line of railroad, there will soon come a time when it will be fully developed, and made a source of profit to the owners.

FISHERIES.—The fisheries of Schuyler County in the Illinois River and its tributaries are extensive and profitable, but exact statistics as to the business is difficult to obtain. All along the river, from Bluff City in Hickory Township to Crooked Creek, which forms the southwestern boundary line of the county, there are men engaged in fishing for a livelihood. During the fishing season there are probably two hundred men thus engaged, and the value of their catches runs into thousands of dollars. The fact that Beardstown and Havana are competing fish markets, with Brownings for the catch in this county, makes it difficult to obtain accurate statistics. Brownings, however, is one of the important fish markets on the Illinois River, and

in some years more than 1,000,000 pounds of which are marketed there.

MUSSEL FISHING—A rapidly growing industry on the Illinois River is mussel fishing, which in the past few years, has attracted hundreds of men to the work. All along the eastern boundary of Schuyler County there are found extensive beds of mussels in the Illinois River and, to a lesser extent, in Crooked Creek. These mussel beds are said to be from eight to ten feet deep, and since an economic use has been found for the shells in the manufacture of buttons, the mussel fishing industry has developed a hitherto neglected source of wealth.

Clam fishing in the Illinois River was first begun some four or five years ago, but not until the summer of 1907 was it pushed vigorously. With the finding of a number of valuable pearls by the mussel fishermen, a new impetus was given this industry, and now some 200 or 400 men are at work fishing for mussels between Browning and the mouth of Crooked Creek.

The price of mussel shells ranges from \$1 to \$12 a ton, and fabulous prices are paid for pearls which are oftentimes found by the fishermen. The method of fishing for clams is simple, cheap and effective. A flat boat, with scow-bow and end, is generally used and on the gunwale are placed standards from three to four feet high. The utensils consist of an iron bar to which is attached a succession of lines and hooks, the latter being made of bent wire without barbs. The bar is thrown overboard and drawn along the bed of the river and, at the touch of the hooks the clams close their shells and hold on, and the bar is drawn to the surface and rested on the gunwale standards while the mussels are detached. After the shells are unloaded they are put into a large galvanized iron vessel, and boiled or steamed until the shells open and the flesh can be removed. In removing the flesh from the shell a sharp watch is kept for pearls, and they are easily detached by the men who become expert in the work.

Dr. W. S. Strode, of Lewistown, has made a special study of the mussels in the Illinois River, and we quote as follows from an article written by him for the History of Fulton County:

"The Unionidae, or Pearly Fresh Water Mussels, are the most important of shell bearing species of the county or state. Our rivers and lakes are densely occupied with them and they are destined, at no distant day, to become of some

commercial importance, as well as of scientific interest. In many localities on the Mississippi River, where the demand by pearl button factories has made a market for the shells, the supply has been nearly exhausted, and as it takes about four years for a new crop to be produced, new fields are being sought where the shells are more plentiful. All our fresh water mussels are harmless. They are the scavengers of our water courses, and do much good in purifying the streams. They furnish much of the food of many fishes and water fowls and should not be wantonly destroyed.

"Some of the mussels are very clammy in their habits, associating only with their kind and remaining in certain localities or beds during their lifetime. Others are great travelers and wander far and near in search of food and their kind, plowing little furrows in the sand or mud as they go. The different species vary greatly in size, as well as in configuration or architecture of shell. Some are so small, as the *donaciformis*, that scores of them could be put into a pint measure, while the *beras*, the giant of the family, attains a weight of two or three pounds and a length of shell from eight to ten inches. As an article of food they do not appeal to the tastes of an epicurean, but in case of emergency they would keep off starvation. Some of the peasants of the old world do not disdain them as an article of food.

"About twelve hundred species of mussel are found in the world. Of these six hundred are found in North America and about one hundred in Illinois and, up to date, over sixty of these are accredited to Fulton County. In time, with a more thorough research of the waters of the Illinois and Spoon Rivers, the full hundred or more will be found in the county."

CHAPTER XII.

MERCANTILE AND BANKING INTERESTS.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS AT AN
EARLY DAY—METHODS OF BARTER AND TRADE—
ST. LOUIS EARLY MARKET—FURS, HONEY AND

BEES-WAX AS A LEGAL TENDER—FIRST MERCHANT IN SCHUYLER COUNTY—OTHERS OF A LATER PERIOD—THE CARRIAGE OF THOMAS W. SCOTT—BUSINESS HOUSES IN RUSHVILLE IN 1834—COMING OF THE FIRST STEAMBOAT UP THE ILLINOIS IN 1830—SPANISH AND FRENCH CURRENCY—RAPID PROGRESS BETWEEN 1830 AND 1835—THE PANIC OF 1837—PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND DRY-GOODS—STATISTICS OF THE PACKING INDUSTRY—BANKING HISTORY—UNCERTAIN VALUES OF PAPER CURRENCY—FIRST BANK ESTABLISHED IN RUSHVILLE IN 1864—ITS FOUNDERS AND OFFICERS—HANGLES AND PRESENT OFFICERS—OTHER BANKING INSTITUTIONS IN SCHUYLER COUNTY—OFFICERS AND PRINCIPAL STOCK-HOLDERS.

In our investigation into industrial conditions existing in Rushville in the early day, we have hunted up old account books and market prices, and find many things of historic value furnishing light upon general business and commercial condition of more than a half-century ago. A few of the entries alluded to here are taken from the cash book of Nelson & Robertson, who were in business on the north side of the public square in Rushville, where Nelson Brothers' store now stands. The entries of produce received are not numerous but they give an insight into current market prices.

Dec. 20, 1849, Wm. Weightman,	
by 1186 lbs. pork.....	\$23.72
Dec. 20, 1849, Sam'l McCreery,	
by 211 lbs. ham.....	7.38
Dec. 20, 1849, Sam'l McCreery,	
by 204 lbs. shoulders.....	5.10
Dec. 18, 1848, Wm. Green,	
by 5 pairs venison hams.....	5.00
Aug. 1, 1847, Jonathan Patteson,	
61 yds. flannel.....	30.50
Aug. 1, 1847, John Brown,	
23½ yds. calico.....	4.35
Aug. 1, 1847, John Brown,	
barrel salt.....	2.50
Aug. 4, 1847, James Kinman,	
14 lbs. sugar.....	1.00
Aug. 4, 1847, Robert Wells,	
10 lbs. coffee.....	1.00
Aug. 22, 1847, John Hettrick,	
2 lbs. candles.....	.25
Aug. 24, 1847, James A. West,	
3 gal. molasses.....	1.50

Aug. 31, 1847, David Louderback,	
½ lb. powder.....	.25
Sept. 7, 1847, David Louderback,	
2 tin buckets.....	.75
Sept. 8, 1847, R. M. Worthington,	
1½ yds. linen.....	1.50
Sept. 9, 1847, Sam'l McCreery,	
19 lbs. lard.....	1.19
Oct. 31, 1847, Jos. N. Ward,	
6½ lbs. harness leather.....	1.75
Aug. 21, 1848, Robt. Brooks,	
3 lbs. nails.....	.25
April 13, 1849, P. H. Walker,	
1 bolt window paper.....	1.25
May 1, 1849, Wm. Cox,	
tin dipper.....	.18
May 1, 1849, Dennis Walker,	
3 lbs. rice.....	.25
Dec. 24, 1849, W. A. Minshall,	
3 chickens.....	.25
Dec. 24, 1849, John C. Bagby,	
15 yds. calico.....	3.75
Dec. 20, 1849, Geo. W. Manlove,	
5½ lbs. sole leather.....	1.38
Jan. 9, 1850, E. Edmonston,	
2 oz. indigo.....	.25
Jan. 5, 1850, James A. West,	
4 chisels.....	2.25
Mar. 14, 1850, Jonathan Patteson,	
15 yards gingham.....	5.63
Jan. 30, 1850, Abner Mullen,	
1 wash pan.....	.35
In searching the early papers for market reports we find that not until 1848 did the papers deem it worth while to give prices of local country produce, and these prices were doubtless based upon an exchange basis, as there was no cash market for grain. The market prices here given are taken from Rushville papers of the date mentioned:	
July 13, 1848—Wheat 50c, corn 15c, oats 15c,	
June 20, 1851—Wheat 50¢/60¢, corn 20¢/30¢, barley 55¢/60¢, rye 39¢/43¢, potatoes 60¢/65¢, beef 5c, bacon 7c, ham 8¢/10c, shoulders 6¢/8c, lard 6¢/7c, mallow 10c, butter 12c, eggs 5c, flaxseed 81, clover 8c, beeswax 18c, feathers 40c,	
Sept. 1, 1854—Wheat 85¢/81, corn 25¢/23c, rye 60c, oats 18¢/25c, clover seed 85¢/86, timothy seed 82¢/82.50, beans 90¢/81, potatoes 75¢/81, butter 10¢/15c, coffee 14c, sugar 61¢, rice 8 1/2c, tea 60¢/81.25, hams 7¢/9c, shoulders 5¢/6 1/2c, lard 7¢/8c, eggs 6 1/2c, wool, unwashed, 14¢/17c, washed, 21¢/25c,	

June 26, 1855—Flour \$8.50@89, wheat \$1.20 @ \$1.40, corn 50¢@60c, oats 15c, corn meal 65c, potatoes \$1.25@1.50, flax \$1.50, clover \$7.50, rye 60c, beef 8c, butter 10c, cheese 10c, broom corn \$50 per ton, eggs 5c, chickens \$1.25 per dozen.

Sept. 13, 1859—Wheat 45¢@47c, flour \$6.00, corn 49¢@50c, oats 25¢@30c, hams 10¢@12½c, hides 12c dry, 5c green, broom corn \$60.00 and \$75.00, hoop poles 63c to \$1.00, staves \$8 to \$10, cord wood \$1.50 to \$2.00, coal 8c per bu.

Nov. 27, 1860—Flour \$5.00@ \$6.00, wheat 60¢ @ 80c, corn 20c, oats 15c, meal 40c, potatoes 20c, cheese 8c, lard 5c, whisky barrels 75c, flour barrels 30c, hoop poles 50c to \$1, staves \$7, broom corn \$40.

April 7, 1861—Flour \$6.50 to \$7, wheat 90¢ @ \$1, corn 65c, wool 60c, hay \$15, coal oil 75c, coffee 40c.

Nov. 8, 1865—Flour \$8 to \$9, wheat \$1.25 to \$2.00, oats 20c, corn 30c, rye 40c, lard 20c, tallow 10c, hides 10c dry, hoop poles \$1.50 per 100, staves \$12 to \$15 per thousand.

Pork-packing was an industry of some magnitude in Schuyler County before the civil war, and it was continued on a smaller scale until as late as 1880. It was a business that afforded labor during the winter months to a large number of men, and the product was hauled to the Illinois River for shipment. The traffic, in fact, became so constant that a plank toll-road was built from Rushville to Frederick, a distance of ten miles, in 1854, and was maintained until probably 1866. We have found in old Rushville papers a record of the amount of business done by local pork-packers for certain years, which is here given:

Years	No. Hogs	Av. Wt.
1856.....	15,598.....	212 lbs
1857.....	9,650.....	199 lbs
1858.....	10,136.....	206 lbs
1859.....	9,486.....	179 lbs
1860.....	9,826.....	

During the winter of 1859-60 the following firms were engaged in the business and the figures show the extent of the business operations:

	No.	wt.	price
Ray, Little & Co.....	4,073		
Nelson & McCroskey.....	336		
Thomas Wilson.....	1,453	182 lbs	\$5.61
Wells & Co.....	1,460	186 lbs	5.49
M. Farwell & Co.,			

Frederick, Ill.1,928 191 lbs 5.54
 Randall & Blackburn, Brook-
 lyn, Ill. 376
 Total in county.....19,826

A study of the industrial and commercial history of a community has an interest to the student of affairs equal to its social or political relations, but we find that even the historians of Illinois have passed lightly over this interesting phase of State history, and the facts and figures here given have been obtained from original sources. They are not as complete as it might be desirable to make them, but they give an insight into the industrial conditions that have prevailed in Schuyler County from the earliest time. What is more, they give a record of human interest, the every day life side of history, and show plainly the economic development from the pioneer times, to the present day.

The early pioneers of Schuyler County were mutually dependent, and having no costly tastes to gratify or expensive habits to indulge, they obtained by barter and trade the necessities of life that were not raised on the farm. There was no market for grain and Calvin Hobart, one of the first settlers, notes the fact that corn could be purchased in 1821 for five cents a bushel, and a cow with calf sold for \$8.

St. Louis, however, offered a market for furs, honey and beeswax, and it is a fact worthy of note that the industrial development of Schuyler County began before the date of the first permanent settlement, for it is a matter of record that Messrs. McCartney, Gooch & Beard joined together to engage in bee-hunting in this county the fall previous to the coming of the first homemaker. The outcome of this business venture was that the firm shipped twenty-seven barrels of honey and several thousand pounds of beeswax to St. Louis in the fall of 1823, which was the first natural product of Schuyler County to find a market. Bee-hunting was, for many years afterward, a profitable business, and in the history of the Schuyler County Courts, attention is called to the fact that the first retainer fee given a lawyer in a Schuyler County court was a barrel of honey.

Five years elapsed from the time of the first settlement of Schuyler County until the mercantile era began, and the name of the first merchant is lost to history. He came from Jacksonville in 1828, and opened his store in a log cabin Hart Fellows had erected near where

H. M. Dace's brick store building now stands. His stay here was a brief one, and soon afterward Benjamin Chadsey started a store in the same cabin. His stock was purchased in St. Louis, was brought up the Illinois River by keel-boat and hauled overland from the landing near Frederick. Hart Fellows was his clerk, and the firm was later known as Chadsey & Fellows. A frame building was erected near the log cabin for store purposes, and this was really the beginning of the mercantile era in Rushville and Schuyler County. Mr. Fellows set the precedent that has long been followed in rural communities, of combining the postoffice with mercantile business, as he was Rushville's first post-master.

Thomas W. Scott was another of Rushville's pioneer merchants, and in those early years he made a start that was the foundation of the largest private fortune ever accumulated in Schuyler County. It was the privilege of the writer to see a letter written by Mr. Scott, under date of December 4, 1830, to his brother Walter D. Scott, of Kentucky, who was then associated with him in business. In this letter Mr. Scott states that there are four business houses in Rushville, and that one can easily get rich if he will only buy land and raise cattle. He was wise enough to see into the future, and soon afterward bought 320 acres of school land on Section Sixteen in Rushville township, which is now owned by his children, and is rated with the best land in the county.

A little later on we find that Rushville had grown in a mercantile way, and Rev. J. M. Peck, in his "Gazetteer of Illinois," in 1834 gives the following facts regarding the business enterprises of the town: "Rushville has six stores, two groceries, two taverns, four cabinet makers, four brick-masons and plasterers, three carpenters, two blacksmiths, four tanneries, four lawyers and two physicians."

In those early days the merchants were mere retailers of dry-goods and groceries, as they purchased and shipped abroad none of the productions of the country except a few peltries and trend of the times was just beginning to show furs, and, perhaps, beeswax. The economic gleam of hope for a mercantile career in 1830, when the steamboats first began to ply upon the Illinois River. But the merchants had neither capital nor an extensive market for their goods, and they were sustained largely by the influx

of immigrants who came to the settlement with money.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the coins of general circulation were of Spanish denomination, and were brought to the settlement from New Orleans and St. Louis. There was the Spanish dollar, half-dollar and quarter, and the "pietyune" (61½ cents) and "bit" (12½ cents), and occasionally a French five-franc piece (65 cents) or an English sovereign (\$4.85) was seen. But with the early merchants, furs and skins were the best known legal-tender, and barter and trade was the general rule throughout the settlement, the gold and silver coin being used almost exclusively in paying for government land, taxes and postage.

The years from 1830 to 1845 marked an era of unprecedented activity in a commercial way in Illinois, and many smaller manufacturing industries were established in Rushville at this time. The internal improvement scheme, which was to provide railroad and canal transportation for all parts of the State, was the alluring dream of the future, and its purposes, as viewed from a politician's standpoint, is well set forth by the following passage from Gov. Duncan's message, in alluding to the construction of railroads and canals, as "bearing with seeming triumph, the rich productions of the interior to the rivers, lakes and ocean, almost annihilating time, burden and space."

It was a roseate dream that had an entrancing fascination for the sturdy pioneers, and the wily politicians of that time were quick to catch the drift of public opinion and grant any and all appropriations that might be asked to press forward the scheme for internal improvements. Then came the panic of 1837, with its attending financial disasters, and the first chapter in "Frenzied Finance" was enacted in Illinois.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

In taking up the history of the financial institutions of Schuyler County, we find that the banking business was closely allied to the mercantile trade in the early days, and that there was a gradual evolution to the conditions and systems of the splendid service of the present day. Prior to 1840 there was practically no money in circulation in the county and business was done almost entirely by barter and trade. With the development of the agricultural resources of the county the mercantile business



Elizabeth J. Brines

expanded in proportion, and there came into vogue a credit system that made the general stores of that day a clearing house for the entire community.

As an outgrowth of this system there was inaugurated a primitive banking business, as it were, and as early as 1844 the firm of Little & Ray made drafts on the eastern money centers for the accommodation of their customers and patrons. In those days financial affairs were in a chaotic state and the paper currency of the country was known by such names as "Shinplasters," "wild cat," "red dog," and "stumptail," and the bills of the different banks had a constantly fluctuating value that made it impossible to accurately determine one's wealth in bank note currency.

This variation in the value of the bank note currency was such that each merchant was required to consult a weekly publication known as "The Bank Note Reporter," before he would accept a bill in payment for goods, and he then made proper discounts from its face value as shown by the figures in his financial paper. The uncertainty that surrounded the currency of those days was, in itself, an incentive to business, for the widespread distrust of its value precluded any inclination to hoard and money circulated freely.

The first regular banking business in Schuyler County was established in 1864, when the mercantile firm of Little & Ray organized the First National Bank. The original capital stock was \$100,000, but it was afterwards reduced to \$50,000. The first officers of the bank were: President, Wm. H. Ray; Vice President, George Little; Cashier, August Warren.

On October 9, 1884, this bank was reorganized and was changed from a national bank to a co-partnership, and the capital stock fixed at \$75,000. The officers elected at this time were: President, Geo. Little; Vice President, S. B. Montgomery; Cashier, August Warren; Assistant Cashier, Dwight E. Ray. In the fall of that year the bank moved from its old quarters in the Little & Ray store building to the building now occupied, which was built especially for the banking business.

Again on December 1, 1901, the bank was reorganized and new stockholders taken in and the bank capital and surplus is now \$140,000, with the personal responsibility of the stockholders amounting to \$1,000,000. The officers and directors of the Bank of Rushville are:

President, S. B. Montgomery; Vice President, John S. Bagby; Cashier, John S. Little; Assistant Cashiers, J. H. Young and H. H. Brown.

Directors: William R. McCreery, S. B. Montgomery, L. J. McCreery, Perry Logsdon, John S. Bagby, Robert Brown, D. H. Glass, John S. Little, H. V. Teel, George Hanna and Charles B. Griffith.

Rushville's second bank was started January 1, 1870, by James G. McCreery & Co., and was known as the Merchants & Farmer's Bank. Mr. McCreery was president and his son-in-law, S. M. Hume, cashier. Thomas Wilson was one of the financial backers of the new bank, which continued in business until January 1, 1875. The bank was located on the south side of the public square on the site of the building now occupied by James V. Knapp's jewelry store.

The Bank of Schuyler County, which was organized by J. March Patterson, of Jacksonville, Ill., began business in Rushville, January 4, 1890. It was organized as a State bank with a capital stock of \$25,000, and the original stock holders were: J. March Patterson, Thomas Wilson, George R. Hunter, James A. Teel, John M. Darnell, Edwin Dyson, S. S. Prentiss, P. E. Mann, F. G. Farrell and R. W. Mills.

The officers of the bank were: President, Thomas Wilson; Vice President, James A. Teel; Cashier, J. March Patterson.

In October, 1898, the bank was reorganized and A. P. Rodewald was elected Cashier and George Dyson Second Vice President, and under their management the bank has had a steady and increasing growth.

On May 1, 1902, the capital stock of the bank was increased from \$25,000 to \$40,000, and on March 12, 1904, it was again increased to \$50,000 and on January 1, 1908, the capital stock was made \$100,000.

Under the State banking law quarterly reports are made to the State Auditor and, under date of May 12, 1908, we note the following statement of the Bank of Schuyler County:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts.....	\$243,023.31
Overdrafts	1,161.31
Bonds and Stocks.....	3,550.00
Banking house	7,500.00
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,000.00
Cash and due from banks.....	120,716.42
Total	\$876,351.34

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$100,000.00
Undivided profits	6,023.66
Deposits	270,327.98
Total	\$376,351.64

The present officers and directors of the Bank of Schuyler County are: President, George R. Hunter; Vice President, George Dyson; Cashier, A. P. Rodewald.

Directors:—Geo. R. Hunter, J. M. Darnell, J. L. Sweeney, George Dyson, Fred. Rodewald, A. J. Lashmett, Edwin Dyson, A. P. Rodewald, Hiram Graff.

The first bank to be established in Schuyler county outside of Rushville opened for business in Littleton, December 3, 1894. It is known as The Bank of Littleton, and is a co-partnership bank with a capital stock of \$10,000. The officers are: President, John E. Snyder; Cashier, E. B. Dixon; Assistant Cashier, Doan Dixon.

The Merchants & Traders Bank of Browning is the latest addition to the banking institutions of Schuyler County and it opened its doors for business May 25, 1907.

The bank was organized on a co-partnership basis with a capital stock of \$12,000. The officers are: President, C. B. Workman; Cashier, L. H. Yeek. Stock in the bank is owned by the following residents of Browning Township and Beardstown: John Schultz, C. B. Workman, A. E. Schmoldt, Martin McDonough, T. K. Condit, W. E. McCullough, J. V. Jockisch, J. S. Nicholson, T. J. Schweer, H. C. Meyer, Morris Walton, C. W. Fowler, Ed. McLaren, F. M. Skiles, L. H. Yeek, A. D. Stambaugh, Albert Stambaugh, Michael Schuman, Raymond Walton, Peter Stronz, Edward A. Stambaugh, Frank W. Dodd, W. F. Hirsman, Joel Robertson, John F. Bryant, J. M. Venters, W. M. Venters, W. J. Bates, Charles Bates.

CHAPTER XIII.

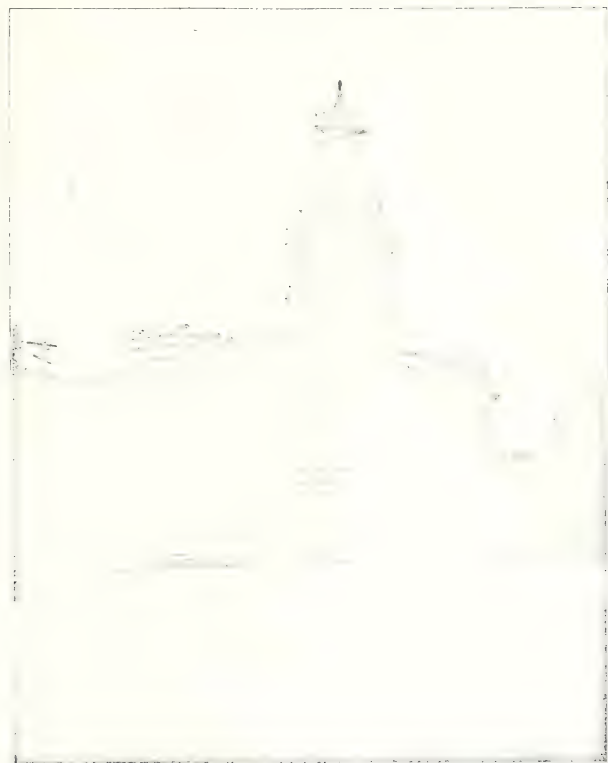
COUNTY BUILDINGS.

EVOLUTION OF PRESENT COUNTY BUILDINGS—ADVANCEMENT FROM THE PRIMITIVE LOG CABIN TO THE HANDSOME STRUCTURES OF TODAY. FIRST

COURT HOUSE. A ONE-ROOM LOG BUILDING, ERECTED IN 1826—FIRST JAIL BUILDING—SECOND COURT HOUSE, ERECTED IN 1830—SECOND COUNTY JAIL OF 1838 REPLACED BY A STONE STRUCTURE IN 1857—FTH. PRESENT COURT HOUSE, COMPLETED IN 1882—FOURTH JAIL BUILT IN 1902—DESCRIPTION OF PRESENT COURT HOUSE—LIST OF DOCUMENTS DEPOSITED IN CORNERSTONE—COUNTY FARM PURCHASED IN 1855—ITS PRESENT VALUE ESTIMATED AT \$25,000.

The substantial and handsome public buildings of Schuyler County, now in use, have been evolved by natural degrees and at long periods, from the primitive log cabin which served for the seat of justice when the county organization was perfected in 1825. It was most natural that the early settlers should desire a court house, and soon after the town of Rushville was laid out the first county building was erected. It stood on the north side of the square, about where the Griffith hardware store stands today, and was built of logs. The specifications for this, the first county building, were meager and are found in the Commissioners' record of April 24, 1826. Notice was given that a court house would be erected, occupying a ground space of 22x18 feet, and one and a-half stories high. It was further specified that "there should be two good floors, and a good and sufficient chimney." The public sitting of this building was announced for July 1, 1826, but we can find no record of the name of the contractor or the cost of the structure, though it was paid for and used by the county for several years.

The next record of a public building is found in the proceedings of the Commissioner's Court of September 3, 1827, when lot 1 on block 13 of the town of Rushville was reserved for a jail and stray-pen. It was specified that the jail building should be 15x15 feet and the stray-pen 40x10 feet, and the contracts for building the two structures were to be let to the lowest bidder on September 27, 1827. Isaac Linder was the builder of this first jail and, on March 29, 1828, he presented his bill for \$150. Objections were apparently filed to its payment for we note that William McKee and Jesse Bartlett were appointed a committee to arbitrate the claim, and failing to reach a decision, Mr. Linder brought suit against the county. The stray-pen was built by Elisha Kellogg, and his bill for \$9.50 was allowed without protest.



COURT HOUSE

While the general specifications of the jail simply called for a building fifteen feet square, it later appears that it was a story and a half building, and that the prisoners were let down into their dungeon through a trap-door in the ceiling. This door was the all important part of the jail building, and was let under separate contract according to the following specifications:

"The inner door of the jail shall be made of plank one and one-quarter inches thick, to be of two thicknesses, laid across each other and spiked together with broad-headed spikes, driven within three inches of each other, said spikes to be driven through and clinched, the under thickness of said door to be cut so as to fit hole in floor, the upper thickness to jut over one inch all around, said door to be hung on two iron hinges, the strap part of said hinges to be one-half inch thick and two inches wide, and to extend across the door, the staples to be three-fourths of an inch, and drove eight inches into floor; also a bar of iron one and one-half inches thick and two inches wide extending across the middle of the door, hung on staples at one end and to fit on a staple at the other end like a hasp, and a strong, substantial padlock fixed thereon. The outer door to be made in like manner and of material, except there is to be no bar across middle of said door, and said door to be hung on hooks in place of staples, also there must be a good, strong stock-lock put on said door."

It was further specified that the inner door was to be completed May 10, 1828, and the outer door September 1, 1828, contractor to give bond for faithful performance of the work and accept in payment therefor state paper at par. In accordance with these specifications Joel Tullis secured the contract for the jail doors for \$43.50.

Within a year after the first court house was completed, the county officials were asking for larger quarters and on December 3, 1828, notice of letting for the construction of a Clerk's office in the middle of the block on the east side of the square was given. This building was to be 14x16 feet and ten feet high, the joist being eight feet from the lower floor. A porch six feet wide was also to be built across the front. The specifications called for two doors and four windows of twelve lights each, and a good brick chimney. The records show that James Power was allowed \$116.75 for construction, and Alex-

ander Hollingsworth and Mathias Mastin \$14 and \$15, respectively, for lathing and plastering.

This building was not completed before there was a demand for a more pretentious county building, and the question of a new court house was discussed at the May meeting of the Commissioners in 1829, but definite action was postponed until the June meeting. When the Commissioners met on June 1, 1829, it was decided to erect a new brick court house, and Hart Fellows was appointed a Commissioner with full power to contract for the building and also to superintend its construction.

Mr. Fellows was apparently a man of action, for on July 4, 1829, the Board ratified a contract made with William McCreery to construct the foundation for a court house for \$375. Later changes were probably made in the plans, for he was afterwards allowed \$486 for his work. The brick work and enclosing were contracted for by Benjamin Chadsey, who was allowed \$2,569; the inside finishing was done some time later by William Wright, James Hunter and John Brown, at a cost of \$785, which, with smaller items of expense, made the total cost of the building \$3,735.

This court house stood in the center of the park and was a brick building measuring 42 feet square and without ornamentation or display, save for a modest cupola, but it served the needs of the county for more than fifty years, and was ever a monument to the good workmanship of those early pioneer builders.

With what was then regarded as a magnificent court house the County Commissioners desired to have the other county buildings in keeping and, on March 11, 1837, it was decided to build a new jail. The building was designed to be 26x24 feet and two stories in height. The outside wall was to be of brick eight inches thick, with an inside wall of timber, ten inches thick, and each story ten feet in height. The plans called for a hall eight feet wide and sixteen feet in length, the jailor's room 18x15 feet and the kitchen 18x14. In addition to the cells for prisoners, there was also a debtor's room. The contract was awarded to Alexander Penny for \$4,000 and the building was completed in January, 1838. Mr. Penny had another contract to furnish locks for the building and make minor improvements, for which he was to receive \$150, but there was a disagreement as to terms and he refused to sur-

render the keys to the building. The matter was later amicably adjusted by arbitration.

Although this building had cost more than the court house, it was deemed unsafe for the confinement of prisoners in 1855, and in July of the following year the Board of Supervisors advertised for proposals to construct a new county jail. On January 17, 1857, a contract was entered into between the county and Jeremiah Stumm, wherein he agreed to construct a stone jail, with iron doors and window grating, for the sum of \$6,145. The jail was built according to contract from limestone quarried along the McKee branch, and it served as a county bastille until 1902, when the present new jail was completed, and the older building now does duty as a calaboose for the city of Rushville. In the construction of this building Mr. Stumm met with unforeseen misfortune and, on account of the bad condition of the roads, the stone cost him almost double what he had figured on, and when the building was at last completed and settlement made with the county, he was loser on the contract by some \$700.

THE PRESENT COURT HOUSE.—Schuyler was now provided with county buildings that were to serve for the next twenty-five years, and not until 1877 was there any movement made to secure more modern structures. In 1879 Edwin Anderson, Supervisor from Rushville Township, renewed the agitation for a new court house, but his motion before the Board was voted down. At the meeting of the Board in September, 1880, the motion was again renewed and this time received the sanction of a majority of the Board of Supervisors. It was at that meeting that the initial step was taken for the construction of our present handsome county building, by the adoption of a resolution which called for the construction of a court house to cost not more than \$40,000. It was also decided to apportion this sum so that one-third the total amount would be levied on the taxable property of the county for the years 1880, 1881 and 1882. In the original resolution the location of the new court house was fixed on the site of the old one, in the center of the park; but on February 24, 1881, this action was rescinded and the site of the county building fixed on the southwest corner of the public square. To effect this change in location, it was necessary to expend \$2,500 for a site, and of this sum the county paid one-half, the city of Rushville \$1,000 and

the remaining \$750 was contributed by public-spirited citizens. It was further provided that the county should lease the park in the center of the square to the city of Rushville.

In designing a plan for the new county building the committee appointed for that purpose were most favorably impressed with the court house at Monroe, Mich., and decided to duplicate it; and, on December 17, 1880, the contract for construction was awarded to Thomas Keegan, of that city, for \$36,000.

Work on the new court house began early in the spring of the following year, and on June 24, 1881, the corner-stone was laid with imposing ceremony under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity. Deputy Grand Master DeWitt C. Cregier, of Chicago, was master of ceremonies and Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Sr., delivered the oration in commemoration of the event. The occasion was made a gala day for Rushville, and visitors from all parts of the State were entertained and feted.

DOCUMENTS AND OTHER ARTICLES DEPOSITED IN CORNER-STONE.—The following is a list of documents and other articles deposited in the corner-stone of the Schuyler County Court House, at the time of formal beginning of work on the building in 1882:

Holy Bible.

Square and compass.

Copy of Revised New Testament.

Copy of Charter and By-Laws of Rushville Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M.

History of Rushville Lodge No. 9, with a list of all officers and members since its organization in 1842.

History of Huntsville Lodge, No. 405, A. F. & A. M., and Camden Lodge, No. 648, A. F. & A. M., with names of officers and members.

Names of State, County, Township and City officers, Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, Judges of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, and names of all Circuit Judges who have ever presided in the Circuit Court of Schuyler County.

List of attorneys practicing in Rushville at the present time (1882).

Draft of the First National Bank of Rushville on the National Bank of New York for \$10.

Copies of county papers, containing proceedings of the Board of Supervisors relating to the building of the court house.

Copy of invitation addressed to citizens by

Building Committee, inviting them to be present at the laying of the corner-stone.

Copies of the Rushville Times and the Schuyler Citizen, of June 23, 1881.

History of the churches of Rushville.

History of Schuyler County.

Plan of the public square of Rushville, showing location of all the buildings and names of present occupants.

Copy of the premium list of the twenty-fifth annual fair of the Schuyler County Agricultural Board.

Copy of tribute of respect to the memory of Josiah Parrott, Sr., deceased.

Copy of proceedings of the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of Illinois, for the year 1880.

A short sketch of the ceremony of laying the corner-stone.

The erection of this county building was unusual in many respects. For one thing it was completed well within cost of the appropriation voted, and was paid for when finally completed. By the plan of providing for the tax-levy well in advance of construction, the tax payers had paid for the building ere they were aware. From the standpoint of architectural appearance, substantial construction and convenient arrangement, the Schuyler County court house defies just criticism, and, considering the cost of erection, is unsurpassed by any county building in the State.

COUNTY FARM AND POOR HOUSE.—The care of the needy and unfortunate was a charge that the County of Schuyler accepted soon after its organization, and one of the first acts of the County Commissioners was to appoint Riggs Pennington and Nathan Eels Overseers of the Poor. As occasion demanded, aid was extended by the county and the unfortunates were cared for in private families at public expense. When the Commissioners met in December, 1850, it was decided to levy a tax of one mill on every dollar of taxable property in the county and provide a sinking fund for the purchase of a county farm. In 1855 this fund amounted to \$2,802.56 and, in March of that year, the Board of Supervisors purchased of John Micheltree the southeast quarter of Section 26 in Beuna Vista Township and plans were made for the county to assume the care of its indigent citizens. At this time there was a frame dwelling house on

the farm and two single log cabins, which were used for housing the inmates. The county farm was formally opened June 25, 1855, with Michael G. Sandeford as Superintendent. In 1863 the large brick building, which now serves as a residence for the Superintendent and lodging quarters for the female inmates, was erected at a cost of \$12,000. Later improvements have since been made in the way of two cottages for men and the construction of barns and granaries. The area of the farm has also been increased from 160 to 310 acres, and it is so managed as to be practically self-supporting. J. R. Leary is now serving as Superintendent of the county farm at a yearly salary of \$1,200, and in addition to the farm produce raised each year, he has been able to turn into the county a good revenue from the sale of hogs and cattle, which are fed and fattened there. The farm lies within a mile of Rushville and, with its present improvements, is conservatively valued at \$25,000.

CHAPTER XIV.

COURTS OF SCHUYLER COUNTY.

SCHUYLER COUNTY ORGANIZED IN THE FORMATIVE PERIOD OF STATE HISTORY—TYPE OF EARLY JUDGES AND MEMBERS OF THE BAR—FIRST CIRCUIT COURT HELD IN CABIN OF SAMUEL TURNER AT THE ORIGINAL BEARDSTOWN IN NOVEMBER, 1825—JOHN YORK SAWYER FIRST PRESIDING JUDGE—PROMINENT ATTORNEYS PRESENT—LIST OF GRAND AND PETIT JURORS—SOME OF THE CASES TRIED—A BARREL OF HONEY SERVES AS LAWYER'S FEE IN FIRST CASE—COURT CUSTOMS OF THOSE DAYS—SOME REMINISCENCES OF SECOND COURT TERM—CHANGES MADE IN JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—LIST OF JUDGES WHO HAVE PRESIDED IN SCHUYLER COUNTY COURTS—JUDGE RICHARD M. YOUNG, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, T. LYLE DICKEY AND OTHERS—PROMINENT LAWYERS WHO HAVE PRACTICED AT SCHUYLER COUNTY BAR—PROBATE COURT AND JUDGES.

Schuyler County was organized and given a civil government while the State of Illinois was

yet in the formative period, and the early history of her courts brings out clearly the inevitable result of the experience and development of the legal profession in the State. In those early days the courts had few guiding precedents, save the fundamental principles of the English common law, which formed the basis of legal jurisprudence. The statutes of the State were not then burdened by the numerous and conflicting acts of an over-zealous General Assembly, and each Judge was in a measure a law unto himself and unto his court, and in their decisions they marked the legal trail in the frontier State.

In reviewing the history of the Schuyler courts, it will be noted that many of the Judges and attorneys, who played a conspicuous part in the early day, were men of strong personality, versatile scholars and profoundly versed in the law, and that they afterwards attained positions of distinction and honor in the State and nation.

It was the old custom for lawyers to accompany the court and cover almost the entire State in their practice. This brought to Rushville many of the brightest lights in the legal profession, and their names and memory are today familiar to every one. In those days there were no court stenographers, no printed forms, no legal digests, but the practicing lawyer had wider scope for personal effort, and many of these pioneer lawyers deservedly rose to high distinction.

Four months after Schuyler County was organized, the first circuit court was convened in the cabin of Samuel Turner at Beardstown, the county-seat. This was on November 4, 1825, and Judge John York Sawyer was on the bench and John Turney was Attorney-General pro tem. Other lawyers present were James Turney, Jonathan H. Pugh, A. W. Cavarly and David Prickett.

One of the first acts of the County Commissioners when they met on July 7, 1825, was to select grand and petit juries for that term of court, and we find the following named gentlemen assigned for that service:

Grand Jury—Abraham Carlock, Cornelius Vandeventer, Isaac Vandeventer, David E. Blair, Hezekiah M. Hobart, William Pennington, James Vauce, Peter Perkins, Philip Spoonamore, Ephraim Eggleston, Nathan Eels, Jesse Bartlett, James H. Smith, Henry Green, George Green, Henry Green, Jr., John Green, John Ritchey, Martin L. Lindsey, James B. Atwood, James

Lammy, Amos Waddle, Charles Tracey and William Spoonamore.

Petit Jury—Lyman Tracy, John Osburn, George Naught, David Wallace, Samuel Gooch, Riggs Pennington, Willis O'Neal, George Stewart, William H. Taylor, Calvin Hobart, Asa Cook, Jonathan Reno and John B. Terry.

An indictment was returned against Orris McCartney, Sheriff of the county, for selling liquor without a license, and he plead guilty and was fined \$12 and costs. Samuel Gooch plead guilty to assault and was fined \$5 and costs. In the case of the People vs. Bird Brewer, indicted for perjury, a jury was called, which was made up as follows: John B. Terry, Asa Cook, Benjamin Chadsey, John Orton, Jacob White, Willis O'Neal, Oliver Lund, George Stewart, James Lammy, Edward White, Levin Green and Joseph Jackson. They returned a verdict of "not guilty." Mr. Brewer was defended in this case by A. W. Cavarly and in lieu of a cash fee, he gave his attorney a barrel of honey.

Court etiquette was free and easy in those pioneer days, as may be imagined from the following story told by Jonathan D. Manlove: "At the first term of the Schuyler County circuit court, held near Pleasantview, where George L. Greer now resides, whilst Bird Brewer was having his trial, I saw Jonathan Reno present to James Turney, Esq. a tin quart cup filled with whisky. Mr. Turney took a swig, handed it to the jury and they took a swigger; he then gave it to the Judge, he swiggled it; again the jury swiggled a second time and there was no more left to swigger." Mr. Manlove further states that court was held in a log cabin that measured 14x16 feet.

The second term of court was held October 12, 1826. Judge Sawyer presiding. Benjamin Cox was admitted as Chancellor. At this term the grand jury returned five indictments and Orris McCartney, Sheriff, was cited to appear at the next term of court to answer an indictment for slander. He was twice tried on this charge, the jury failing to agree.

Judge Samuel D. Lockwood presided at the terms of court held in 1827 and 1828, and Jonathan H. Pugh was Prosecuting Attorney. The first divorce case in the county came before the court at the October term, when Stephen Osborn asked to be divorced from his wife, Phoebe Osborn, whom he charged with adultery. The case was proven most conclusively, as the officer who made the return of the service papers stated he

had served the same on Mrs. Phoebe Torrey, formerly Mrs. Phoebe Osborn, in Vermilion County.

David Wallace, who figured prominently in the early court records as a litigant and defendant in criminal cases, was indicted at this term of court for sending a challenge to fight a duel. The case was tried twice and each time the jury failed to agree.

The court records of those early days tell a wonderful story of the strenuous times of the pioneer settlers. The country was then sparsely settled, but indictments made by the Grand Jury outnumbered those of the present day and included every offense known to criminal law. The Grand Jury was looking for trouble in those days, and many of the most prominent pioneer settlers were called before the bar of justice. Even the court officers did not always escape, as was shown by the indictment of Sheriff McCartney and again, in 1828, when Hart Fellows was indicted for omission of duty. There does not appear to have been any basis for this charge, as the case was dismissed when presented to the court.

From 1825 until 1829 Schuyler County was in the First Judicial Circuit, but in January of the latter year there was a rearrangement of court circuits, and Schuyler was placed in the Fifth District. Richard M. Young was chosen by the General Assembly as Judge of this district, and he presided at the Schuyler courts until 1837, when he resigned to take his place in the United States Senate, where he served one term. He was afterwards one of the Supreme Court Judges of Illinois.

While counted a stickler for court etiquette and known as an austere and impassionate jurist, Judge Young gave free vent to his convivial tastes when among his associates, and his wit and good nature made him the natural leader among all classes of men. Many interesting stories are told of his escapades and eccentricities, but withal he seemed to have always held the confidence and respect of the people.

About this same time another person appeared as lawyer in the Schuyler Circuit Court, who was destined to achieve high distinction. Dismantive in size, and unassuming as an orator, he yet exhibited judgment and talent of promise. He was Thomas Ford, Prosecuting Attorney for Schuyler County, and afterwards Governor of Illinois.

There were intellectual giants peering in the courts of that early day, and among the lawyers who were regular attendants at the Schuyler

courts were: Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, William A. Richardson, Orville H. Browning, P. H. Walker, Cyrus Walker, T. Lyle Dickey, E. D. Baker, William Minshall, Robert Blackwell and others who, later, were at the head of the legal procession in the State and leaders in the two political parties.

When Richard M. Young retired from the bench of the Fifth Judicial Circuit James H. Ralston was commissioned to succeed him. In 1839 Peter Leet presided and he was followed in 1841 by Stephen A. Douglas, who served from 1841 to 1843. In the years from 1843 to 1849 Jesse B. Thomas, Richard M. Young, Norman H. Purple and David M. Woodson served as Judges of the Circuit Court. In 1849 William A. Minshall, then a resident of Rushville, was elected to the circuit bench. He was succeeded in 1852 by P. H. Walker, also a resident of Rushville, who, in 1858, was appointed by Governor Bissell to the Supreme Bench of Illinois. He was elected the same year for the full nine year term, and served for more than a quarter of a century in the State's highest tribunal. T. Lyle Dickey, another resident of Rushville and a practicing attorney in our courts in the 'thirties, was later elected to the Supreme Court from the Northern Illinois District.

From 1858 to 1861 John S. Bailey presided in the circuit courts of Schuyler County, and he was succeeded by Chauncey L. Higbee, who presided over every term of court held in Rushville for the next sixteen years, and whose record as a jurist is an illustrious one. He was first elected Circuit Judge in 1861, and re-elected in 1867, 1873 and 1879, and continued on the bench until his death, which occurred at Pittsfield, December 7, 1884.

In 1873 Schuyler County was placed in the Sixth Judicial District, and Chauncey L. Higbee, Shimen P. Shope and John H. Williams were elected Judges. They were succeeded in 1885 by William Marsh, Charles J. Scofield and John C. Bagby. The last election held in the old Sixth Judicial District was in 1891, and Oscar P. Bonney, Jefferson Orr and Charles J. Scofield were chosen for a term of six years.

The General Assembly of 1896-97 made a new apportionment of the judicial districts and, while Schuyler remained in the Sixth District, there were many changes made. From this new district in 1897 there were elected Harry Higbee, Thomas N. Moran and John C. Broady. In 1903

Judges Higbee and Mehran were re-elected with Albert Ackers as their associate, and upon the death of Judge Mehran in 1907, Guy Williams was elected to fill the vacancy.

In 1900 two additional terms of court were granted Schuyler County annually, and in June and December of each year the attention of the Judges is given to chancery cases exclusively, while the regular jury terms are held in April and October.

PROBATE AND COUNTY COURTS.—Hart Fellows, who held all the county offices of Schuyler County at one time or another by self-assertion and common consent, was the first Judge of Probate in Schuyler County, and he took the oath of office before Judge Sawyer of the Circuit Court at the October term, 1826. The first record of business in his court begins with July 28, 1827, when "in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided," a court of probate was begun and held at Rushville in and for the county of Schuyler. At this session the first business transacted was the appointment of a guardian for Anderson Walker, and the court appointed John Thompson to act as such.

The first estate settled in probate was that of Solomon Stanberry and the appraisement showed personal property to the amount of \$159.75. The first will recorded was that of Roswell B. Fenner, which was admitted to probate December 14, 1832.

Henry B. Bertholf succeeded Hart Fellows as Probate Judge and served from 1833 to 1837. He in turn was succeeded by Adam Dunlap, who served until 1847, and James L. Anderson, whose term of office was from 1847 to 1849. These two later judges were known as Probate Justices of the Peace. By the adoption of the new State Constitution, and on the organization of the County Court, the County Judge was given jurisdiction of probate matters. William Ellis' term of service was 1849-1857; DeWitt C. Johnston, 1857-1861; James L. Anderson, 1861-1865; Ephraim J. Pemberton, 1865-1882; John C. Bagby, 1882-1886; S. B. Montgomery, 1886-1890; H. C. Schuitz, 1890-1894; D. L. Mourning, 1894-1898; Herschel V. Teel, 1898-1906; William H. Dieterich, 1906 to the present time.

CHAPTER XV.

POLITICS AND PUBLIC OFFICERS.

EARLY POLITICS IN ILLINOIS—FORMATION OF NEW POLITICAL PARTIES—SENTIMENT IN SCHUYLER COUNTY FAVORABLE TO GEN. JACKSON IN 1828—WHIGS CARRY THE COUNTY IN 1840 AND 1848—BIRTH OF THE "KNOW NOTHING" PARTY—ORGANIZERS OF REPUBLICAN PARTY IN SCHUYLER COUNTY—SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1858—LINCOLN'S VISIT TO RUSHVILLE—PRESIDENTIAL VOTE FROM 1860 TO 1904—CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVES—STATE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES—DELEGATES WHO HAVE REPRESENTED SCHUYLER COUNTY IN CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS—COUNTY OFFICERS FROM 1823 TO 1906.

When Illinois was admitted as a State in the Union James Monroe was serving his first term as President, and his re-election in 1820 created no partisan strife among the homogeneous class that made up the population of our then frontier State. Little interest was taken in the principles of the old Federalist and Republican parties, and with national issues eliminated, we find that in State affairs men and not measures were the dominating force.

Events were shaping themselves, however, to bring Illinois into the vortex of political strife, and the election of John Quincy Adams to the presidency, in 1824, marked the beginning of partisan politics in Illinois as clearly as though it had been brought about by legislative enactment. In that memorable contest for the presidency Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay and William H. Crawford were candidates opposed to Adams. In the election none of the candidates received the required number of votes to elect (i. e., a majority in the Electoral College), and the matter went to the House of Representatives where John Quincy Adams was chosen President.

Daniel P. Cook, the Representative from Illinois, voted for Adams notwithstanding Gen. Jackson had received two votes in the State to Adams' one, and this created a storm of protest from Gen. Jackson's friends, who charged that their leader had been cheated out of his election by bargain, intrigue and corruption. Nor did this

J. M. Sarnell

feeling diminish in the succeeding four years, for in 1828 Gen. Jackson carried the State triumphantly, and Daniel P. Cook was retired from politics for the part he had played in the election of John Quincy Adams.

The election of Gen. Jackson proved an epoch in the political history of the nation, as it brought about the formation of new political policies and meant the total collapse of the old Federalist and Republican parties. In the eight years during which he dominated the politics of the country, there was a new alignment of political forces under the names of the Democratic and Whig parties, and a majority of the people of Illinois were not slow to ally themselves with their favorite political leader. With the ascendancy of Jackson to political power, Henry Clay became the leader of the Whig party and partisan feeling ran high throughout the State.

The sentiment of Schuyler County was favorable to Gen. Jackson and, in the elections of 1828 and 1832, he was enthusiastically supported at the polls, and the spirit of Democracy then engendered has continued on down through the years of ceaseless conflict and political machination to the present day. In the election of 1836, when Martin Van Buren was the candidate of the Democracy, the influence of Jackson was strongly felt in Illinois, and Schuyler County remained true to the peerless leader and voted strongly for Van Buren.

In 1840, when Van Buren and Johnson again contested with Gen. William H. Harrison and John Tyler for the national honors, the campaign in Schuyler waxed warm. Political clubs were formed and the best of Illinois' brilliant orators were heard at meetings held in the old brick court house. The military prestige of Gen. Harrison exerted a powerful influence upon the hardy pioneers, and the political songs of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" reverberated from Chicago to Cairo. When the votes were counted in Schuyler the Whigs were wild with delight, for Harrison had received 732 votes to 611 for Van Buren.

There is no record of the vote in Schuyler in 1844, when Henry Clay was the leader of the Whig forces, but in 1848 Gen. Zachary Taylor, the hero of Buena Vista, won the hearts and the votes of the Mexican War veterans and carried the county by a plurality of three votes. The total vote was 1,645, of which Taylor received 807, Cass 804, and Van Buren, the anti-slavery

candidate, 34. This was the last political victory won by the Whigs in Schuyler County and in every election since 1848 a majority has been returned in favor of the Democratic candidate.

During the decade of the 'fifties the "Know Nothing" party, with its mysterious secrecy and dark and hidden ceremonies, exerted more or less influence on politics in Illinois and, by its operations, sought to influence elections where the Democratic and Whig parties were evenly divided. But when the party came out in the open and made nominations of its own, it soon lost power and what little influence it possessed. In Schuyler County, as in all other portions of the State, the "Know Nothings" flourished for a time and had many adherents who were attracted by the mysterious rites and ceremonies, but greater issues than mere prejudice soon caused "Know Nothingism" to be forgotten.

Gen. Scott, the Whig presidential candidate in 1852, did not arouse the same enthusiasm in Schuyler as did the other military heroes and, in the election, Pierce and King (Democrats) received 580 votes; Scott and Graham (Whigs) 844, and Hale (Independent) 46.

The disintegration of the old Whig party, as foreshadowed by the election of 1852, and the new issues involved through the pressing to the front of the slavery question, was noted and recognized in Schuyler County as the forerunner of a new political party and, in the spring of 1856, there assembled a small company of citizens to discuss the political situation. It was at this meeting, held in George W. Scripps' school building on West Lafayette Street, that the Republican party of Schuyler County came into life. There were present George W. Scripps, Rev. John Clarke, Wilhelm Peter, Masox Frisby and James E. Scripps. The latter afterwards became founder of the Detroit (Mich.) News, but died May 29, 1906. At this meeting the subject of the approaching State convention at Bloomington, called for May 29th, was talked over and Rev. John Clarke was finally elected a delegate to represent the embryo Republicanism of Schuyler County.

Sentiment on the slavery question as the paramount political issue crystallized slowly in Schuyler and resulted in a division of forces in the election of 1856, which gave James Buchanan the largest plurality ever recorded for a presidential candidate in the county. It was the first political landslide in the county, and makes all others seem

small in comparison. Buchanan and Breckinridge were the standard bearers of the united Democracy, and they received 13329 votes. Fremont and Dayton, the candidates of the new Republican party, received 388 votes, and Fillmore and Donelson, of the American or Know-Nothing party, 570. This was the final effort of the Know-Nothing party as a factor in national politics, though in that year it was largely instrumental in the defeat of William A. Richardson, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois.

In reviewing the history of the political campaign following the organization of the Republican party, no effort will be made to describe the bitter hate and venom that marked the partisan contests in Schuyler County. The present generation can form no idea of the intense and bitter excitement that characterized the most political turmoil which finally terminated in the Civil War. There are, however, many facts of political history of this period which can be reviewed and that have a true place in the political history of the county, and these will be correctly reported without bias.

The senatorial campaign of 1858, with Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas as the commanding central figures, before its close became of national importance, but it likewise is full of historic interest from a purely local standpoint, as Schuyler County had four candidates for the Legislature in the field and was made a battle ground by both political aspirants.

The senatorial district of which Schuyler was a part, was composed of the counties of Hancock, Henderson and Schuyler. Rev. John P. Richmond was the Democratic candidate for the State Senate and Hon. L. D. Erwin, of the same political party, was up for reelection as Representative. Hon. John C. Bagley was a candidate for State Senator on the Republican ticket, and John B. Seeley was the legislative candidate of the National Democratic party.

Abraham Lincoln opened his senatorial campaign of 1858 at Beardstown, on August 12, and Schuyler Republicans were well represented, as the issues of the campaign were stirring the people as they had never been stirred before.

On Wednesday October 20, 1858, Lincoln came to Rushville. It was a raw, cold day, but the people turned out by thousands. Great preparation had been made to welcome him and at an early hour wagons, horsemen and people on foot began pouring into the town. As they entered

they were taken in charge by marshals on horseback and escorted to the melodious north of town. The united procession, under direction of Chief Marshal Levi Jusk, then moved forward to the square, then down Washington Street to Jackson and east on Lafayette to St. Louis Street, and on returning to the square the wagons, carriages and footmen dispersed, and the procession, headed by the Rushville band and a martial company known as "The Wide Awakes," marched to the home of William H. Ruff, where Mr. Lincoln was entertained. While Lincoln's reception at Rushville was a most enthusiastic one, it was marred by partisan demonstrations of the most flagrant kind. As has been previously stated, party feeling ran high and it showed itself in the most unfavorable light at the Lincoln meeting.

On the night before Lincoln came, some one climbed to the top of the old court house and hung a black flag from the steeple, and during the speaking the Sheriff was required to clear the court house roof of boys who made such a din as to drown the speaker's voice.

In one of the court house windows, directly over the stand from which Lincoln spoke, was a crowd of young ladies who waved about a black doll, to which was attached a banner bearing the inscription "Hurrah for Mr. L." Groaning and howling when they saw they were distracting attention from the speaker, they cheered for Douglas and publicly announced that he would speak at Rushville in the near future. Mr. Lincoln stopped in the midst of his great speech and, coming to the window, politely asked the young ladies to be still until he had finished his speech, when he would yield the stand to them. A kindly rebuke administered by Lincoln restored order, and he was allowed to finish his speech without further disturbances.

The great joint debate between these two less leaders had been held at Springfield, Illinois, Rushville, and his fame had come to Schuyler. The most parts of the Union as well as the State had a worthy antagonist of Stephen A. Douglas. The candidates delayed their respective appearances late in the campaign, as the political battle was most of the political season. The first direct votes in the Legislature were cast in

Stephen A. Douglas came to Rushville the week in the campaign ended. The day was due to a fever, and the weather was so bad that to him was unparalleled. Stephen A. Douglas was the idol of the Schuyler people.

He was known personally to every man of prominence in the county, having frequently visited Rushville while practicing at the bar and in earlier political campaigns. He was at this time at the zenith of his career and the acknowledged leader of his party in State and Nation. His old friends in Schuyler had watched his meteoric rise to the proud eminence he now held, and were eager to follow the "Little Giant" in political battles that were yet to come, for they all looked upon him as the logical successor to James Buchanan as President of the United States.

The Lincoln meeting had spurred the Democrats to even greater efforts, and the crowd that welcomed Douglas on that fair October day was the largest that had ever gathered in Rushville, and was not to be eclipsed until many years afterwards when the population of the county had greatly increased.

The platform was erected on the north side of the court house and was not completed at the time set for the speaking to begin; but when Douglas appeared he was lit by some of his strong armed constituents to the speaker's stand. His answer to Lincoln was along the same lines that he had used during the long campaign, now rapidly drawing to a close, and was given with unparalleled spirit and eloquence. He spoke for three hours and his magnetic presence and matchless eloquence is remembered, even to the present day, by those who heard him.

At the Douglas rally an incident occurred which is worthy of note. The Democrats were eager to overshadow the recent Republican rally, and as an aid to this purpose, borrowed a cannon at Beardstown to be fired on the day of the speaking. They had planned to have a pageant that would delight all spectators and fill their rivals with envy. The cannon was mounted on the running gears of a wagon and hauled about the square, and the announcement made that it would be fired at the close of the speaking.

While Senator Douglas was still talking, the boys undertook to load the cannon, "Jack" Zeigler was master of ceremonies. The old method of loading by crumming down paper, to him was good enough in its way, but it didn't make noise enough. He suggested wet chipmunk leather, and there were loads of it in the rear of Ryan's harness shop.

"Ram that down tight and they'll hear your old cannon in every adjoining county when she speaks," said "Jack."

The boys did as directed. When all was ready the lanyard was jerked; the powder flashed into a geyser of flame; there was a flash, a pause and then a shock which shook the very earth and shattered all the glass windows on the northeast corner of the square. The noise was awful, the result disastrous. The leather had clung to the gun's interior, causing ejection, and the cannon was shattered into a hundred pieces. The broken parts leaped into the air and flew sky high, and that was the last of the Democrat's mighty cannon. Miraculous as it seems, no one was injured. A large piece of the cannon fell in the center of the park just grazing the shoulder of James Lawler, but he escaped uninjured.

In the ever memorable political contest of 1860, Schuyler was again loyal to Douglas and he polled 1559 votes; Lincoln and Hamlin, 956; Bell and Everett, 15; and Breckinridge and Lane, 8. The vote in 1864 stood: McClellan and Pendleton, 1691; Lincoln and Johnson, 1196.

Following is a table of the official vote for President in Schuyler County since 1864:

- 1868—Seymour, 1,756; Grant, 1,311.
- 1872—Greney, 1,577; Grant, 1,439.
- 1876—Tilden, 1891; Hayes, 1,522; Cooper, 115.
- 1880—Hancock, 1,937; Garfield, 1,520; Weaver, 63.
- 1884—Cleveland, 1,956; Blaine, 1,533; St. John, 21; Butler, 25.
- 1888—Cleveland, 1,991; Harrison, 1,610; Fisk, 92; Streeter, 18.
- 1892—Cleveland, 1,880; Harrison, 1,563; Bidwell, 142; Weaver, 209.
- 1896—Bryan, 2,325; McKinley, 1,848; Levering, 63; Palmer, 11.
- 1900—Bryan, 2,167; McKinley, 1,791; Wooley, 71; Baker, 4.
- 1904—Parker, 1,682; Roosevelt, 1,636; Swallow, 275.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.—The first congressional district of which Schuyler County was a part, embraced the whole State of Illinois and Daniel P. Cook was the Representative in Congress. He was followed in 1827 by Joseph Duncan, who served until 1831, when he resigned to accept the governorship.

In 1831 the first Congressional apportionment was made and the State was divided into three districts. Schuyler was in the Third District which included Pike, Morgan and Sangamon Counties and all the territory to the north of them. Joseph Duncan of Jacksonville, who suc-

ceeded Daniel P. Cook, represented this Third District and he was succeeded by William L. May, a Democrat, who served from 1834 to 1839. John T. Stuart, Whig, of Springfield, succeeded May and served two terms to be followed by John J. Hardin, of the same political party.

It was during Hardin's term of office that the State was again redistricted and Schuyler was placed in the Fifth Congressional District with Greene, Jersey, Calhoun, Pike, Adams, Marquette, (a part of Adams,) Brown, Fulton, Peoria and Macoupin Counties.

William A. Richardson, then a resident of Rushville, was elected to Congress from this district in 1847 to succeed Stephen A. Douglas, who had been elected to the United States Senate. Mr. Richardson served six consecutive terms (the first being a fractional term to complete that for which Douglas had been elected in 1846), but during his third term he moved to Quincy, where he afterwards made his home.

In 1852 Schuyler County was placed in the Fifth District composed of the counties of Adams, Pike, Calhoun, Brown, Schuyler, McDonough, Hancock and Henderson, and again in 1861 there was another rearrangement when the Ninth District was formed to include the following counties: Fulton, Mason, Menard, Cass, McDonough, Brown and Pike.

The Republicans having succeeded to political power in Illinois, the new Congressional Districts created in 1872 were designed to be favorable to that party. Schuyler was placed in the Tenth District, which was made up of Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Hancock, and Schuyler Counties. The first Republican convention in this district nominated William H. Ray of Rushville, as their candidate and he was elected and served one term. Two years later the Democrats nominated John C. Bagby, also of Rushville, and he too was elected, notwithstanding the adverse Republican majority, and served in Congress from 1875 to 1877.

Ten years elapsed before the boundary of the Congressional District was changed and in 1882 the Eleventh District was formed with the counties of Rock Island, Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Hancock, McDonough and Schuyler. While nominally Republican, the district was not proof against Democratic victories and the elections were, in consequence, spirited ones.

When the Democrats once more came into power in 1892, they turned their attention to

congressional districts and a new apportionment was made, and the Fifteenth District was created of the counties of Henderson, Warren, Hancock, McDonough, Adams, Brown and Schuyler. Like the Republicans they had planned a district along partisan lines, but with popular candidates and vigorous campaigning the Republicans were successful in every campaign save the last one in 1900.

A typical "gerrymander" marked the last change of Congressional Districts in 1901, and it was planned and designed to be hopelessly Republican. The new Fifteenth District is composed of the counties of Henry, Knox, Fulton, Schuyler and Adams, and it is ably represented in Congress by George W. Prince of Galesburg.

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—In reviewing the history of Schuyler County's representation in the General Assembly, it becomes apparent that the Representatives from this county have played a prominent part in the legislation for the State. From the year 1832 until 1900, Schuyler was represented in the General Assembly by one of its citizens as a Senator or Representative, with the exception of two sessions in 1864-66 and 1882-84.

On the organization of the county in 1826 Schuyler was placed in a district composed of the counties of Pike, Fulton, Adams, Morgan and Peoria. In 1832 a new district was formed of Fulton, Knox, Henry, Calhoun, Mercer, McDonough and Warren Counties, and William McDonough was elected Senator and William A. Minshall Representative, both being residents of Schuyler County. From 1836 to 1840 Schuyler was set apart as one district and elected a Senator and Representative. After 1840 Brown County was added to the district.

Since 1848, when the second State Constitution went into effect, the Legislative Districts of which Schuyler has been a part, have been as follows:

1848—Sixteenth Senatorial: McDonough, Schuyler, Brown, Highland. Thirty-sixth Representative: Schuyler.

1854—Eleventh Senatorial: Schuyler, Henderson, Hancock. Thirtieth Representative: Schuyler.

1861—Twelfth Senatorial: Menard, Cass, Schuyler, Brown, Morgan. Thirtieth Representative: Schuyler.

1872—Twenty fifth Senatorial: Fulton, Schuyler.

1882—Thirty-fourth Senatorial: Mason, Menard, Cass, Schuyler.

1893—Twenty-eighth Senatorial: Hancock, McDonough, Schuyler.

1901—Thirtieth Senatorial: Tazewell, Mason, Menard, Cass, Brown, Schuyler.

State Senators elected from Schuyler County are: William McCreery, 1832-34; George W. P. Maxwell, 1834-38; William A. Richardson, 1838-42; John Brown, 1846-48; John P. Richmond, 1848-50 and 1858-62; Robert Brown, 1874-78; John M. Darnell, 1884-88.

Representatives elected from Schuyler County are: William A. Minshall, 1832-34; Jacob Vandewater, 1834-36; William A. Richardson, 1836-38; John Brown, 1838-40; William A. Minshall, 1840-42; P. C. Vance, 1842-44; John Brown, 1844-46; Lewis D. Erwin, 1846-48; Jesse Darnell, 1848-50; Allen Persinger, 1850-52; Francis E. Bryant, 1852-54; John P. Richmond, 1854-56; Lewis D. Erwin, 1856-62; Joseph Sharron, 1862-64; George W. Metz, 1866-68; John Ewing, 1868-70; Samuel S. Benson, 1870-72; John M. Darnell, 1872-74; James DeWitt, 1874-76; William T. McCreery, 1876-80; Hosea Davis, 1878-80; William C. Reno, 1880-82; Perry Logsdon, 1884-86 and 1888-90; William T. McCreery, 1888-90; Bernard P. Preston, 1890-94; U. A. Wilson, 1894-98; James A. Teel, 1894-96; George M. Black, 1898-1900; J. E. Wyaud, 1900-1902; A. M. Foster 1906-1908.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.—In the three Constitutional Conventions that have been held since Schuyler County was organized as a county, the representation has been as follows: 1847—William A. Minshall, 1862—John P. Richmond; 1869-70—Jesse C. Fox. The constitution framed by the Convention of 1862 was rejected by vote of the people.

State's Attorneys—From 1825 until 1872 the Prosecuting Attorney for the county was chosen to represent a district rather than a county, and it does not always happen that the attorney was a resident of the county, though a number of the attorneys who held this office and afterwards achieved national reputation were members of the Schuyler County bar. The attorneys who have served in this official capacity are: James Turney, 1825-26; Jonathan H. Pugh, pro tem., 1826; William Brown, 1826-31; Thomas Ford, 1831-34; William A. Richardson 1834-38; William Elliott, 1838-44; Henry L. Bryant, 1844-48; Robert S. Blackwell, 1848-52; John S. Bailey,

1852-58; L. H. Waters, 1858-59; DeWitt C. Johnston, pro tem., 1859-60; Thomas E. Morgan, 1860-68; L. W. James, 1868-72; Edward P. Vail, 1872-76; Sylvanus B. Montgomery, 1876-84; David H. Glass, 1884-96; Thomas E. Bottenberg, 1896-1904; Herman H. Brown, 1904.

County Clerks—John B. Terry, 1825-27, resigned December, 1827; Hart Fellows, 1827-37; William Ellis, 1837-1847; Nathan Moore, 1847-55, resigned September, 1856; Edward Berthoff, September to December, 1856; Charles Nell, 1856-60; DeWitt C. Johnston, 1860-64; A. L. Noble, 1864-68; John M. Spangler, 1868-72; John C. Scripps, 1872-76; Mark Bogue, 1876-90; A. P. Rodewald, 1890-98; Isaac Lewis, 1898.

Recorders—John B. Terry, 1825-27; Hart Fellows, 1827-38; Richard Dougherty, 1838-46; Thomas I. Garrett, 1846-48. By the adoption of the State Constitution of 1848 the offices of Recorder and Circuit Clerk were merged, and since that date both offices have been filled by the Circuit Clerk.

Circuit Clerks—Hart Fellows, 1825-36, resigned December, 1836; Robert A. Glenn, 1836-46; Joseph Montgomery, 1846-52; Lewis D. Erwin, 1852-56; Joseph Montgomery, 1856-60; Thomas J. Kinney, 1860-64; Simon Doyle, 1864-68; Edward Berthoff, 1868-72; William Paris, 1872-80; William H. H. Rader, 1880-84; Charles H. Wells, 1884-88; Nathan S. Montgomery, 1888-96; Eli B. Dixon, 1896-1904; Edward J. Ryan, 1904 to date.

County Treasurers—David Blair, 1827-28; Willis O'Neal, 1828-33; Edward Doyle, 1833-34; Adam Dunlap, 1834-35; Harvey Lester, 1835-36; Robert H. Burton, 1836-37; Marshall Smith, March, 1837 to September, 1837; William Cox, 1837-38 (removed); Clark Dennis, 1838-39; Joseph T. Campbell, 1839-42; John Scripps, 1842-43; James DeWitt, 1843-45; Nathan Moore, 1845-47; L. H. O. Seeley, 1847-49; Enoch Edmonston, 1849-52; Peter L. Campbell, 1852-60; Simon Doyle, 1860-62; Enoch Edmonston, 1862-64; Elias D. Leach, 1864-66; Joseph N. Ward, 1866-68; Edwin M. Anderson, 1868-70; George H. Nelson, 1870-72; Edward D. Wells, 1872-76; Edwin Dyson, 1876-78; August Nell, 1878-82; Edwin Dyson, 1882-86; John S. Stutsman, 1886-90; George H. Ford, 1890-94; A. H. Clark, 1894-98; George T. Whitson, 1898-1902; Charles K. Stroug, 1902-06; William Cooper, 1906-08.

School Commissioners and Superintendents.—Alexander Curry, 1826-35; Henry B. Berthoff,

1835-39; William Ellis, 1839-40; Edward Doyle, 1840-42; Jonathan D. Manlove, 1842-43; John Scripps, 1843-47; George Little, 1847; Wheeler W. Wells, 1848; John Scripps, 1848-49; Daniel T. Berry, 1849-50; John S. Bagley, 1850; Charles Neill, 1850-54; William Ellis, 1856-58; George R. Benton, 1858-60; Anderson D. Davies, 1860-62; Henry Smither, 1862-64; Jesse C. Fox, 1864-68; Jonathan R. Neill, 1868-72; William A. Clark, 1872-76; Henry H. Foley, 1876-86; D. M. Stover, 1886-94; J. G. Marce, 1894-98; L. J. McCreery, 1898-1902; J. Rollo Black, 1902-06; L. J. McCreery, 1906.

Sheriffs—Orris McCartney, 1825-28; Joel Pennington, 1828-34; Thomas Hayden, 1834-38; John G. McElhatton, 1838-42; Joseph T. Campbell, 1842-44; Enoch Edmonston, 1844-48; Asa Goodwin, 1848-50; Lewis D. Erwin, 1850-52; Asa Goodwin, 1852-54; Charles Neill, 1854-56; John Hugh Lawler, 1856-58; Enoch Edmonston, 1858-60; Edward Bertholf, 1860-62; Joseph Dyson, 1862-64; John C. Brown, 1864-66; Joseph Dyson, 1866-68; Henry J. Sapp, 1868-70; Joseph Dyson, 1870-72; George T. Whitson, 1872-74; George M. Campbell, 1874-76; John A. Harvey, 1876-78; John C. Brown, 1878-80; John Neill, 1880-82; Jacob Pruett, 1882-86; John Neill, 1886-90; George S. Greer, 1890-94; Felix Jackson, 1894-98; John Neill, 1898-1902; Felix Jackson, 1902-06; S. R. Moore, 1906.

Coroners—Levin Green, 1825-29; Thomas Raines, 1829; Alexander Penny—; John P. Skiles, —; Peter Wampler, 1848-50; A. H. Perkins, 1850-52; Peter Wampler, 1852-54; A. H. Perkins, 1854-56; Peter Wampler, 1856-58; William G. Denny, 1858-60; John R. Randall, 1860-62; Alexander Montgomery, 1862-64; Henry J. Sapp, 1864-66; John P. Skiles, 1866-1868; Adam Trone, 1868-70; Hud M. Deane, 1870-74; C. M. Grimwood, 1874-76; Barnett P. Watts, 1876-78; Hud M. Deane, 1878-80; John F. Vance, 1880-82; John P. Skiles, 1882-86; Hud M. Deane, 1886-1900; Nathan Parish, 1900-1902; E. S. Chipman, 1902—.

Surgeons—Jonathan D. Manlove, 1825-29; William P. Manlove, 1829-34; Allen Persinger, 1834-38; F. E. Bryant, 1838-42; J. Miles Swonger, 1842-46; Leonidas Horney, 1846-61; Charles Prather, 1861-62; Jeremiah Stumm, 1862-64; John M. Campbell, 1864-66; James W. Watts, 1866-68; Jeremiah Stumm, 1868-74; James W. Watts, 1874-76; Jefferson Horney, 1876-85; Jeremiah Stumm, 1885-1904; J. Clarke Graff, 1904-07;

Howard P. Dyson, appointed to fill vacancy, December 13, 1907.

CHAPTER XVI.

HIGHWAYS—POST ROUTES—RAILROADS.

DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHWAYS—LAYING OUT OF ROAD FROM RUSHVILLE TO LOOK ISLAND—EARLY ROADS IN SCHUYLER COUNTY—FIRST POST ROUTES—INCREASE OF RURAL MAIL ROUTES—FERRIES AND BRIDGE SITES—MILL SEATS—THEIR HISTORY AND LOCATION—FIRST COUNTY BRIDGE OVER CROOK CREEK COMPLETED IN 1850—FIRST RAILROAD PLANNED IN 1836—COUNTY VOTES \$150,000 IN RAILROAD BONDS—RAILROAD BUILT TO RUSHVILLE IN 1869—TELEPHONE CONSTRUCTION—LIST OF TELEPHONE LINES NOW IN OPERATION.

In 1825, when the first settlement was made in Schuyler County, there were few well established roads in Illinois. In the south and central portions of the State there were well defined lines of travel, but these were little more than paths or trails, and as they approached the Illinois River they grew less distinct, and when Schuyler County was reached they had disappeared altogether. Here the trail of the settler ended, and to the north as far as the Hudson Bay country and west to the Rocky Mountains, there were none of the familiar signs to mark the path of the adventurous homeseker.

Following the trail was not as easy as the name suggests, and to do it successfully the settler had to exercise the keen knowledge of woodcraft that he had gained by observation and experience. Animals and Indians had located the fords in many instances before the coming of the white man, and thus had outlined a general line of travel, and the emigrants, following the line of least resistance, made a well beaten path through the trackless forests and across the wide expanse of prairie which, in time and through constant travel, became a well defined highway.

When the first settlers who located in Schuyler made their journey north from the southern



W. L. Demarest & Family

part of Indiana, they found only a rude trail that here and there had been roughly corduroyed over the worst sloughs. The trees along the route had been blazed to mark the trail, and, in many instances those who had gone before had written their names on the smooth larked trees, telling where they were from and where they were going, a message that was often read with welcome by friends who came after them. When some one had found a better road leading off from the trail, it was marked by setting a row of stakes at the points of digression, which was a sign well understood by the pioneers of the plains. The roads thus improvised by the frontiersmen were laid out without reference to section lines and, as necessity arose, they were straightened, but the first rude trail very often determined the destiny of what are now flourishing cities and, in a manner, affected the greater lines of commerce when railroad building began.

In this connection it will not be out of place to refer to the establishment of a trail, or road, from Rushville to Rock Island, which afterwards became a well defined route of travel when the excitement over the lead mines at Galena started a stream of emigration northward. This road was laid out in 1827 by J. P. Manlove and Thomas Beard, who were engaged in the work for ten days. They left Rushville on horseback and, in their travels northward, did not find a single settlement until Fort Armstrong was reached. In a reminiscence of pioneer times Mr. Manlove writes that the road was marked by stakes and buffalo bones, which were found in abundance, and that after they had finished their work, the first team passed through Rushville in the spring of 1827 for the Galena lead mines.

By authority of a State law the County Commissioners were given very broad, but rather vague, authority to lay out roads, and in the first year of Schuyler's history the question of roads was one that occupied a considerable share of the attention of the County Commissioners. It was on December 5, 1825, that the first road district in Schuyler County was laid out, and it embraced a territory included within the following bounds: "Beginning at the Illinois River on the Base line, along river to mouth of Sugar Creek, thence with main branch to the county line, thence along said line to the county of Adams, thence south along said line to the base line, thence east to place of beginning."

At this meeting of the Board a report of the Commissioners appointed to lay out a road from Beard's ferry to the southeast corner of Section 36, 2 N., R 1 W., was received, and Jonathan Reno appointed to supervise the construction of the same. The Commissioners who had laid out the road were Ephraim Higgleston, Jonathan Reno and Levin Green, who had each received \$1 for their services. David E. Blair was the first Supervisor of Roads in the county. By order of the Commissioners on March 7, 1826, the road from Beard's ferry to Section 16, in Rushville Township, was ordered straightened so as to leave Beardstown, first named as the county-seat, off the route.

Frequent changes were made in the road districts and, on April 5, 1827, the county was divided in four districts and Supervisors were appointed as follows: Edward White, Manlove Horner, William Pennington and William Stephens. To keep pace with the demand for road building the number of districts was increased to ten, March 4, 1828, and Supervisors named as follows: John T. Norton, Elisha Kellogg, Moses W. Pettigrew, Willis O'Neal, William H. Taylor, Thomas Justus, Isaac Linder, William McKee, Joel Tullis and William Stevens. Two years later the number of districts was increased to fourteen, and McDonough County, which was then under jurisdiction of the civil government of Schuyler, constituted one district.

In laying out the first roads in the county the work was accomplished without the aid of a surveyor and no permanent record made. In the year 1829 a petition was circulated for a new road from Beard's ferry to Rushville and thence west to the county line, the object being to continue the State road that ran through Illinois from Terre Haute, Ind., by way of Paris, Decatur, Springfield and Beardstown, which afterwards became an important highway for western travel. The road was surveyed by William P. Manlove, County Surveyor, and in his notes, dated November 29, 1829, he stated that he began at a hickory maple on the east bank of the Illinois River opposite Beardstown, and surveyed to the northeast corner of the public square in Rushville, a distance of eleven and a half miles, and from there to the west county line, a distance of twenty-five miles. The line was run, its entire length by courses and distances, with blazed trees for witness points, and while no other surveyor has ever been able to follow

the original survey, the road as now established follows the general course as laid out in 1820.

The list of early roads of Schuyler, in the order of their establishment, is here given:

From Beard's ferry to Rushville, 1825.

From Rushville to intersect road leading from Lewistown to county line, 1827.

From Rushville to the north boundary of McDonough County, as struck by Manlove and Beard in their route to Rock Island, 1827.

From Rushville to ford on Crooked Creek. Sec. 35, 1 N., 2 W., thence to intersect road from Atlas, seat of justice in Pike County, 1827.

From Rushville to mouth of Crooked Creek, 1828.

From the Narrows in the Illinois River to Six Prairie, near Mt. Sterling, 1830.

From west line of what is now Brown County to cross Crooked Creek at Henley's mill-site and intersect State road from Rushville, 1831.

From the southwest corner of Sec. 33, 2 S., 2 W., by way of Wilson's ferry at the Narrows on Illinois River to Rushville, a distance of thirty-two miles, 1831.

There were scores of other roads established with the development of the county, but the ones named were the principal lines of travel from adjoining counties and they were commonly designated as "State roads."

By 1853 the development of the pork-packing business in Rushville created a demand for highway improvement, and a local company was organized to build a plank road to Frederick, on the Illinois River, a distance of nine miles. The road was built, toll-gates established and a charge made for every vehicle or animal that used the road. With the decline of the pork-packing business the road was abandoned, though it well served its purpose during the years it was in use.

POST ROUTES.—In the days before the building of the railroads all the mail was handled by contractors, and these men were usually the owners of important stage-lines and had thousands of dollars invested in their equipment of coaches and horses. At Rushville previous to 1841, Abraham Tolle had the contract for delivering the mails, and he operated stage-routes to Peoria, Springfield, Burlington, Jacksonville, Quincy, Macomb and many nearby stations. He owned four big Troy coaches, each drawn by four horses, and they were regarded as the finest conveyances in the West, and were operated on

a regular schedule time between the larger cities named. The mail-routes were let by contract and, in 1841, an Eastern concern underbid Mr. Tolle and secured the business. These men did not give their personal attention to the business, but sublet the route in minor divisions, and this was the beginning of the government "Star Routes," which, if not conceived in iniquity, soon developed into the most brazen fraudulent dealings and involved the department in endless scandals. For more than sixty years Rushville was a hub, as it were, for numerous "Star Routes," but, with the development of the rural free delivery, there has been a gradual diminution until there now remains but two routes out of Rushville.

The first rural free delivery routes were established in Schuyler County, August 1, 1901, Route No. 1 was from Rushville to Littleton, while Route No. 2 covered portions of Bainbridge and Woodstock Townships. New routes were added in subsequent years and, in 1905, a complete county system was established and twenty-four routes, not all of which start in this county, makes it possible for nearly every farmer in the county to have a daily mail delivery. Seven of these routes have their headquarters in Rushville.

FERRIES AND BRIDGE FEES.—The question of licensing ferries was one that devolved upon the County Commissioners and, inasmuch as the county was bounded on one side by the Illinois River and traversed by two large streams, there were numerous applications to come before that body.

The first ferry license was issued to Thomas Beard, who desired to establish a means of communication across the river where Beardstown is now located. His license was issued June 5, 1826 and he was given authority to charge the following rates:

Wagon and four horses or oxen.....	\$.75
Wagon and two horses.....	.50
Wagon or cart and horse.....	.37½
Man and horse.....	.12½
Loose horse.....	.06½
Footman.....	.06½
Cattle, per head.....	.45
Sheep, Hogs and Goats.....	.42

Double rates were allowed when it was necessary to take passengers to or from the foot of the bluffs. This license proved to be a remunerative one and a ferry was maintained until 1880.

when a bridge was constructed over the Illinois river at that point.

Other ferry-licenses granted were as follows:

Andrew Vance, September 4, 1826, upper landing on Illinois River.

William Wilson, March 1, 1830, on Illinois River at the Narrows, three miles below mouth of Crooked Creek.

Willis O'Neal, March 9, 1831, on Crooked Creek on Rushville and Quincy road.

David Talinan, December 5, 1832, on Crooked Creek, opposite Section 11, 1 S., 2 W.

William Haskell, June 2, 1834, on Crooked Creek, opposite Section 23, 2 N., 3 W.

Allen Alexander, March 1, 1835, on Crooked Creek, opposite Section 33, 1 N., 2 W.

William Wilson, March 7, 1836, on Crooked Creek, opposite Section 13, 1 S., 2 W.

Benj. V. Teel, June 6, 1836, on Illinois River opposite Schuyler City, located near the mouth of Sugar Creek.

John Knight, September 1, 1837, on Illinois River, at foot of Grand Island.

MILLS AND MILL-SITES.—The old hand-mill, operated by horse power, did service in Schuyler County for many years after the county was first established, but the pioneers were not slow to avail themselves of the water-power afforded by Sugar and Crooked Creeks, and the first petition for a mill-seat was made by John Ritchey, who asked permission to build a dam across Crooked Creek on northwest of Section 33, 1 N., 2 W., the present site of Ripley. The writ was issued December 7, 1829. The next step was the appointment of a commission by the County Commissioners, who visited the proposed mill-site and made an estimate of the probable damage to adjoining property caused by the erection of a dam. They also specified the height of the dam. The records of the Commissioner's Court give the date of establishment of the early mills in Schuyler County as follows:

Benj. V. Teel, June 7, 1830. N. E. Sec. 6, 2 N. 1 E., on Sugar Creek.

David Wallace, June 7, 1830. S. W. Sec. 20, 2 N., 1 E., on Sugar Creek.

Thomas Justus, June 7, 1830. S. W. Sec. 17, 2 N. 1 E., on Sugar Creek.

Walter D. Scott and Osborn Henley, June 6, 1831. N. E. Sec. 11, 1 N., 3 W., on Crooked Creek.

Wm. C. Ralls, June 6, 1831. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 20, 3 N., 3 W., on Crooked Creek, at present location

of Brooklyn. (Today the mill on this site is the only one in operation in Schuyler County.)

Benj. Chadsey and John Johnson, June 6, 1831. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. Sec. 5, 1 N., 1 E., on Sugar Creek.

James A. Chadsey, March 5, 1833, N. W. 22, 2 N., 1 E., on Sugar Creek.

Scott & Bull, March 5, 1833, N. E. 11, 3 N., 4 W., on Crooked Creek, the present location of the town of Birmingham.

Abel Logan, March 20, 1835; N. W. 3, 1 S., 2 W., on Crooked Creek.

Wm. McKee and John Teggart, Dec. 8, 1835, S. W. 11, 1 N., 3 W., on Crooked Creek.

Wm. A. Hixsdan and Samuel A. Clift, June 9, 1836, S. W. 2, 1 S., 2 W.

Asa Benton, Sept. 6, 1836, S. W. 29, 1 S., 2 W., on Crooked Creek.

Robert H. Burton and Eli Alden, June 5, 1837, S. W. 29, 1 N., 2 W., on Crooked Creek.

Asa Benton, June 6, 1837, S. W. 4, 1 S., 2 W., on Crooked Creek.

Peter F. Jonte, June 5, 1831, S. W. 20, 1 N., 1 W., on Crane Creek.

Samuel S. Changlburgh, June 5, 1838, N. W. Sec. 28, 1 N., 1 W., on Crane Creek.

Adam Darby, September 4, 1828, S. W. Sec. 28, 2 N., 3 W., on Little Missouri Creek.

John King, Sept. 4, 1838, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 15, 3 N., 4 W., on Flour Creek.

FIRST COUNTY BRIDGE.—The General Assembly of Illinois, having enacted a law making appropriation for building bridges, the County Commissioners on March 31, 1827, gave notice of the erection of a bridge over Crooked Creek, where it was crossed by the State road from Rushville to Quincy. This is what is now known as the Ripley bridge. The contract for building this bridge was let to Benj. Chadsey for \$400. Thomas McKee constructed the abutments, for which he was paid \$160. The bridge was accepted by the Commissioners February 9, 1830, and Mr. Chadsey was allowed \$12 for bringing the money from Vandalia that had been appropriated by the General Assembly.

RAILROADS.

The history of railroads in Schuyler County, if it should cover the general lines of railroads planned and promoted for this region, would require a book of itself; but for actual results accomplished a pamphlet would suffice. Not another county in Illinois has had as many

alluring prospects as Schuyler, and few there are that have fared worse in actual construction.

As early as 1836, two years before a single mile of railroad was built in the State, a company was formed in Rushville to build a railroad from this city to the Illinois River at Beardstown. Considerable money was spent on it, but the panic of 1836 caused its temporary suspension and the burning of the building in Rushville, which contained all the books and papers of the company, buried the scheme forever. The construction of this road would have been of inestimable value to Rushville, for it would have given connection with the commerce of the Illinois River and afterwards served as a connecting link in a great railroad system. The period of financial depression that followed cut short the many ambitious plans for internal improvement in Illinois, and it was not until 1854 that Rushvillites began to have fanciful dreams of being made a railroad center. It was a time when railroad building had its first great impetus in Central Illinois. Much was promised, but little done towards fulfillment. Schuyler, like many other counties, took the bait eagerly and voted enthusiastically to give whatever the railroad promoters asked.

On May 1, 1851, Schuyler County, by a popular vote, took favorable action towards subscribing \$75,000 for the building of the Peoria & Hannibal Railroad. Not satisfied with extending aid to one road, the county did the hospitable act of welcoming all comers and, in 1856, the county voted \$75,000 to the Rock Island & Alton. In February, 1860, the people of Schuyler awoke from their dream. The tax rate for that year was 29 cents for county purposes and 37 cents for interest on railroad bonds, which seemed exorbitant to the frugal settlers of that day. There immediately ensued a strong opposition to railroad bonds and talk of repudiation was rife. The railroad promoters held the bonds and the county was, figuratively speaking, "holding the sack," for up to this time there had been no actual operation of the roads. Added fuel was heaped on the flame by the action of the Rock Island & Alton Company in bringing suit against the county, which was defended at a cost of \$1,042.44, and with the railroad victorious.

When the same road threatened to renew the suit in 1865, Schuyler County asked for terms of settlement and a compromise was effected

by refunding the old bonds on a basis of fifty cents on the dollar, which were to draw interest at 5 per cent. Emboldened by this success, the county in 1867 brought suit against the Peoria & Hannibal Company for the return of the bonds issued in 1858. Another compromise was effected and, in July, 1868, new bonds were issued to the amount of \$73,000, bearing 6 per cent interest. These bonds were placed in the hands of a trustee, and \$4,000 of the same were to be delivered when two miles of road was built in the county, and a given number of bonds with each successive mile until Rushville was reached. This hastened the building of the road, and in 1869 trains were running into Rushville on what is now the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy track.

In 1888 the Peoria & Hannibal bonds were refunded at 5 per cent interest, and were sold at a premium of \$2,115 to the American Exchange National Bank of New York. In the meantime the Rock Island & Alton bonds had been retired and, in 1893 and 1898 the county took up \$300,000 of the Peoria & Hannibal bonds, and in 1903 another \$200,000, which leaves \$200,000 of the \$150,000 bond issue for railroads to be paid in 1908, when the county will be free of her old outstanding obligation and out of debt.

The first train on the Peoria & Hannibal Road came into Rushville July 4, 1869, and it was made a day of great rejoicing. The taking over of the road by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, put an end to further extension, however, and Rushville has had to be content with a stub road.

The Rock Island & Alton Road, that was planned to pass through Rushville, had a roadbed graded and bridges built from Frederick to Littleton, and there seemed no likelihood of a change in route when the promoters decided to follow the river to Browning and then continue northward, and Rushville was cut off entirely. This road likewise became part of the great Burlington system and is known as the Rock Island and St. Louis Division.

The only other railroad in the county is the Macomb & Western Illinois, which has its southern terminal at Littleton. This road was promoted by C. V. Chandler and William A. Comp-ton, of Macomb, and extends from Macomb to Littleton. Train service was established from the latter village on January 30, 1904.

TELEPHONES.—The development of the telephone from a mere mechanical curiosity to a

house-hold necessity, was accomplished in Schuyler County within a decade, and now every portion of the county can be reached by some one of the many lines that radiate from Rushville.

The first telephone line was built in Schuyler County in the early winter of 1894 by Philander Avery, of Industry, who ran a line from that village to Rushville, and had the terminal office in the feed-store operated by E. W. Parker. At the time this line was building, Samuel Work was engaged in constructing a line to Beardstown, and it was in operation by January 1, 1895. The terminal station at Rushville was in the Cottage Hotel, and there were toll-stations at Pleasantview and Frederick. At Beardstown Mr. Work met with strenuous opposition from the city authorities, who did not wish to have poles set in the city streets, and he was not allowed to carry his line into the business district, but secured an office near the wagon bridge, which he used in carrying his line over the river. During the time this line was maintained it paid fair returns on the investment, though Mr. Work says he was put to much extra expense and trouble by men and boys shooting off the insulators. Business men did not take up with the telephone idea, and when Mr. Work approached some of our prominent business men, he was told they did not want to be bothered with such a "nuisance" as a telephone in their store.

The Rushville and Beardstown and Rushville and Industry lines were operated independently for eighteen months, when they were sold to the Western Illinois Company, with headquarters at Macomb, and made a part of that system. In January, 1897, this company established a local exchange in Rushville and gave its patrons connections with all the towns in the county, and the rural subscribers of the company among the farmers were now beginning to see the advantage of the telephone and were eager to have connection with the outside world.

The demand for telephones among the farmers of Schuyler County led to the formation of the Grange Telephone Company, which was incorporated under the laws of Illinois on June 10, 1897. The first line built by the Grange Company was from Rushville to Littleton, and they have constantly extended their service until they have lines in nine of the thirteen townships of the county. These townships are Oakland, Littleton, Brooklyn, Camden, Buena Vista, Rushville, Frederick, Bainbridge and Woodstock. The company

now maintains a central office in Rushville, and has about 250 miles of line in operation.

In the years 1902 and 1903 a number of independent mutual companies were organized in the county, and as they did not have access to Rushville, they started an agitation among the business men to construct a mutual city exchange that would serve as connection point for all the mutual lines of the county. This demand of the farmers for city connection led to the organization of the Rushville Telephone Company, which began business in December, 1903. The company was capitalized at \$5,000 and the stock was subscribed by business men and citizens who realized the need of more adequate telephone service. The local exchange was built at a cost of about \$10,000, and now has 358 city subscribers and connection with 37 rural lines, which reach to every village in the county.

The Central Union Company built their line to Rushville in January, 1897, and made it possible to reach any of the cities in the United States over their long distance connections. The local toll business is now handled through the Rushville Telephone Company switchboard.

CHAPTER XVII.

TOWN-SITE BOOMS—ABANDONED VILLAGES.

TOWN-SITE BOOMERS IN SCHUYLER COUNTY ACTIVE IN 1836—TOWNS PLATTED AND ADVERTISED IN EASTERN CITIES—ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED TO EMIGRANTS FROM THE EAST—CHECK PRODUCED BY THE PANIC OF 1837—A SPECIMEN OF TOWN ADVERTISING—IMPORTANCE ATTRIBUTED TO THE LA MOINE RIVER AS A NAVIGABLE STREAM—THE BROOKLYN OF TODAY—LONG LIST OF ABANDONED TOWNS AND VILLAGES—INTERESTING REMINISCENCES OF SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

As early as 1830 the town-site boomers invaded the Military Tract, which was then regarded as the extreme western frontier of the United States, and through their efforts this section of the country was well advertised in the

East and South, and many new settlers were attracted here by the persistent land agents. Up to this time there were widely scattered settlements, where a few families had kept together and made their improvements, but these were not known as towns, the neighborhood generally taking the name of the oldest or most prominent settler, and it was only the newly platted county-seats that were designated by a village name.

With the close of the Black Hawk War, the tide of immigration from New England and Kentucky brought many new settlers into the Military Tract, and Schuyler County received its full share. The settlers from the East were usually attracted to the towns that they might enjoy the advantages of the schools, churches and social intercourse, and this brought about the rapid growth of the earlier settlements and the founding of many new towns.

One can fancy the bustle and activity of those years; the optimism induced by the attractiveness of the country and the large returns offered in the advancement of land values. Richness of soil and salubrity of climate made this the favored section of the western frontier, and the first settlers exploited the excellence of the country in their letters to relatives and friends in the East, and urged them to locate in the new country which was destined to be both populous and wealthy.

The rapid increase in population caused towns to spring up like magic, for the promoters in those early days were as persistent and as eloquent as those we now meet from Texas or Oklahoma, and their operations marked an economic advancement in the development of the country which history should record.

The spirit of speculation was rife in Illinois in the early 'thirties, nor were transactions in "city lots" confined to the western markets, for land titles came gradually to form a part of the circulating medium in New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

On paper each of these new cities was destined to become the metropolis of a dense population, and where water power was available, it offered an added inducement to boom the place as an industrial center. Every village with the smallest prospect of growth, and some uninhabited spots in the wilderness, had a large area staked off into town lots and platted in a highly ornamental style for the information of purchasers, and all the eastern papers carried the ad-

vertisements of these new towns which were striving to attract the new settlers.

The years 1835 and 1836 were the halcyon period for this land speculation, for in 1837 came the hard times felt so generally throughout the country. As a result of this economic situation, town-site booming in Illinois received a sudden check, and many of the towns promoted by land speculators developed very perceptible signs of decadence, and some were wiped off the map entirely and now are not known as having existed, save by those who search the old court records in the preparation of abstracts of title to farm lands, which now occupy the early town-sites.

That the early town-site promoters were accomplished in holding out great inducements to prospective purchasers, and laid great stress on the advantages of water-power, is shown in the following advertisement of the town of Brooklyn, which appeared in the Rushville Journal of July 30, 1836:

"1,000 lots for sale in the City of Brooklyn—Sale October 27, 28 and 29, 1836.

"This city is situated on the La Moine River, nearly in the center of the Military Tract, on a direct line from Beardstown, on the Illinois River, to Commerce, on the Mississippi River, by way of Rushville and Carthage; from Quincy on the Mississippi to Peoria on the Illinois; from Mt. Sterling to Macomb. On one of these routes a state road is already established and the other two are petitioned for and will be established the ensuing spring.

"The City of Brooklyn in its local situation with regard to other places of business, is a place of very considerable importance; being 14 miles from Rushville; 23 miles from Carthage; 37 miles from Commerce; 40 miles from Quincy; 18 miles from Macomb; 25 miles from Beardstown and 70 miles from Peoria.

"History has not yet given an account of a country (in point of health, beauty and fertility) equal to the one surrounding this city. La Moine River is a most delightful stream, affording water at all seasons of the year for immense machinery. It has been examined by competent engineers from its mouth to this CITY, and the estimated cost to construct dams, with locks to make it a perpetual navigable stream, is \$30,000. The water-power gained by the construction of said dams must, and will, pay 10 per cent per annum on the stock exclusive of tolls. The proprietors think the stock worth a premium of 10



JAMES DEWITT

per cent. They intend having a company chartered at the next session of the Legislature of this State to accomplish this great and desirable object.

"The proprietors have no hesitancy in saying that there is no hazard in the purchase of lots in this City, as there is no city on any canal in the United States, which has advantages equal to Brooklyn in point of health, beauty and soil; the farmers producing from one-half to double the quantity of wheat and corn over any other State in the Union.

"The number of 1,000 lots will be laid off for a beginning, many of which will be sold in different cities throughout the United States. Agents selling abroad will recollect that all numbers of lots marked for sale at home, will not be offered abroad.

"TERMS—10 per cent on all sales, cash in hand. The balance in six and twelve months.

"Other sales from time to time as required. The best mills in the State are now in successful operation in the immediate vicinity of the City; two other mills are in successful operation, one five miles above, the other six miles below.

"W. C. RALLS.

"JOS. DUNCAN.

"BENJ. CLARK.

"DR. GREEN.

"*Proprietors.*"

This advertisement was published in The Rushville Journal; The Saturday Courier, Philadelphia; Courier and Enquirer, New York; Advertiser, Louisville, Ky.; Eagle, Maysville, Ky.; Missouri Republican, St. Louis; Courier, Palmyra, Mo.; Argus, Quincy; Patriot, Jacksonville; and Journal, Springfield.

This is one of the several advertisements of Schuyler's boom towns, and it is reproduced to show the enthusiasm that marked those prosperous and hopeful days in the early 'thirties, when every hamlet had a chance to become a metropolis. It was not for lack of publicity, or of the rich fertile country that surrounds it, that caused Brooklyn to fall short of the promise of its promoters, but rather the development of the vast system of railroads which has left this community, abundantly favored by nature, some twelve miles inland. The placid waters of the La Moine River continue to flow along its border, but its glory as a navigable stream and its value as a source of water-power have departed. To-day Brooklyn is a thrifty country village, with a rich

trade territory, and her citizens yet hope to achieve that proud distinction looked for by the early promoters, with the building of electric railroads that will some day traverse the western part of Schuyler County.

In our research for historical data among the court records and old papers, we find towns mentioned which are now not heard of, but are of interest, nevertheless, from a historical standpoint. Prominent among the decadent cities of the pioneer days is Atlas, once the county-seat of Pike County, and well known to all the early Schuyler settlers. Atlas is located in the south western part of Pike County, three miles from a railroad station, and its population has now dwindled to a few families. Commerce, a village on the Mississippi River, is also frequently mentioned in the early records and its passing came with the rechristening of the village by the Mormons, who located there in 1838 and changed the name to Nauvoo.

But it is the story of the abandoned villages of Schuyler County that will be of most interest to the readers of this volume. The idea of deserted or abandoned human habitations, forsaken and forgotten towns and villages, has long been the theme for writers of romance, but when we contemplate the situation from its historical standpoint, intense interest is added. No old ruins mark the sites of these now forgotten villages in Schuyler County, for they were typical of the times in which they were created, and the old log or frame structures have long since been moved away or destroyed by the owners. Only the sites remain, revealing nothing of the past history, and such facts as we have been able to gather have been gleaned from county records or the reminiscences of old settlers.

Most prominent of these abandoned villages is Erie, which was located on Section 29 in Frederick Township. Located on the river, it was the landing place for all the steamboats that plied upon the Illinois. Founded about 1834, its history is spanned by a decade, for the great flood of 1844 forever blasted the hopes of those who looked upon Erie as the river port for all Schuyler County. But the town will always live in history, for it was the landing place of many of the first pioneers of Schuyler County. In locating the town it is probable the river landing had more controlling influence than the general topography of the country, for the river bank at this point is low and swampy. Erie's improve-

ments were confined to a big warehouse built by Ramsellar Wells and a hotel, which was operated by a Mr. Sennean. Hon. L. D. Erwin, of this city, was warehouse clerk for Mr. Wells in the early 'forties and, during those years, an immense amount of business was transacted there, for it was the shipping point for the country fifty miles northward, and nearly all of the merchandise to supply the Rushville stores was delivered at Erie by steamboats.

Schuyler City was another river town that failed to fulfill the promise of its promoter. It was laid out by B. V. Teel in 1836, on Section 4 in Frederick Township near the mouth of Sugar Creek, and it flourished for a time as a steamboat landing and shipping point. One of the old pioneers, in reciting the story of the founding of Schuyler City said, the ground where it was situated was so low a fog on the river would cause an overflow. After the flood of 1844, Schuyler City was heard of no more.

While Brown County was yet a part of Schuyler, the town of Milton was platted and extensively advertised by William C. Ralls and Lewis Gay, the proprietors. The town was laid out in 1836 on McKee Creek, five miles from the Illinois River, and in the prospectus advertising the sale of town-lots, the promoters referred to it as located at the head of slack water navigation. Milton long ago passed from the memory of man.

With the water courses as the principal channels of commerce, it is natural the town-site promoters should choose the site for their villages along the inland streams, which gave promise of development for water-power as well as navigation. And, while some of the towns so located exist today, there were others now wholly abandoned and, in some cases, even their location cannot be identified.

In Woodstock Township on the northwest quarter of Section 11, Township 1 S., 2 W., Samuel A. Cliff founded the town of New York in 1836. The town-site was surveyed by Allen Persinger and the improvements consisted of a store and a mill. Micha Warren, afterwards a resident of Rushville, erected and operated the mill.

That same locality, which in pioneer times, was designated as "Azue Bend," was a favorite locality for the promoters and the town of York was laid, but never platted. York was located on the Gilead road to Calhoun County and its tavern afforded entertainment to many weary travelers.

Richmond is another town we find mentioned in

the early newspapers, but its history has passed from the memory of the old pioneers and not until the record of survey was found could it be located to a certainty. The town was laid out by Allen Persinger, March 15, 1836, for Wm. Wilson on the northeast quarter of Section 13, 1 S., 2 W. Six blocks were platted and the location on the north bank of Crooked Creek, and adjacent to the main travel road, was considered an ideal one. G. O. Wilson advertised a barbecue to be held at Richmond in 1836, and that is the only mention of the town-site in history. Another town was located on Section 2, 1 S., 2 W., but even its name has passed into oblivion.

Centerville was one of the inland towns of Woodstock Township, and was founded by Isaac Cox on the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 21. Its only history exists in the county records.

Ridgeville, the voting place of Browning Township before township organization was perfected, was located on Section 16. The village was laid out by Isaac Garret, April 19, 1836, and, in after years it boasted of a store, postoffice, church and school house, but when the postoffice was discontinued, it soon lost its identity as a town site.

Mosco, located on the northwest quarter of Section 6, Frederick Township, also gained distinction as a government postoffice, and Anthony Messerer was Postmaster, but the town was never platted and when Frederickville was founded on the river, the postoffice was moved down from the bluff.

In 1836 Joseph Haskell made plans to establish a town just below where the old Camden bridge stood, but the plat was never put on record and the improvements were not sufficiently extensive to attract general attention at a time when the competition in townsite locating was keen.

Mr. Meacham was one of the few abandoned towns that achieved sufficient distinction to secure a postoffice. It was laid out by W. L. Gay, on the southwest of Section 17 in Oakland Township, and a number of quarter-acre lots were platted. Mr. Gay had a store there and was postmaster.

Newburg was founded in the spring of 1849 on the northeast quarter of Section 28, in Bainbridge Township, by Joseph Newburg, and of all the abandoned towns of Schuyler County, it alone is designated in the plat book of Schuyler County. The town was surveyed by Francis E. Bryant, April 24, 1849, and twenty-four lots were platted.

on either side of Main street. Two lots were set aside by Mr. Newburg for a school building site and a Methodist "meeting house" but they were never utilized.

In the early days, however, Newburg showed thrifty signs of growth and boasted of a store, blacksmith shop, grist mill, saw mill and two saloons, but in time the town diminished in importance and, timber by timber, brick by brick, it scattered to the four winds; the town lots were vacated, and even the name became a misnomer, for the government postoffice, which was maintained there for many years by L. O. Huff, was known as Center. The inauguration of the rural mail route removed the last vestige of even a distinguishing name to the locality which, in 1894, gained renown as the headquarters of the Populistic agitation in Schuyler County.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CITY OF RUSHVILLE—DEVELOPMENT.

VILLAGE FOUNDED IN 1826—FIRST COUNTY-SEAT NAMED PLAINSTOWN—SEAT OF JUSTICE CHANGED TO RUSHVILLE FEBRUARY 20, 1826—IT IS FIRST NAMED RUSH-TON—FIRST SALE OF LANDS—TOWN IS INCORPORATED AS A VILLAGE MAY 10, 1831—HEAVY WELCOME EXTENDED TO NEWCOMERS—REV. JOHN SCHWERS CONTRIBUTION TO VILLAGE HISTORY—FIRST ELECTION AND FIRST VILLAGE OFFICERS—THREE EPOCHS OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS EACH IN RUSHVILLE HISTORY—FIRST RESIDENTS AND FIRST INDUSTRIES—BUSINESS HOUSES IN 1834—IMPRESSIONS OF A VISITOR IN 1835—GROWTH RETARDED BY PANIC OF 1836-37—EARLY STAGE ROUTES—FAILURE OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT SCHEME—MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES 1850-75—FORMER CITIZENS OF RUSHVILLE WHO ROSE TO DISTINCTION—RUSHVILLE OF TO-DAY—MUNICIPAL HISTORY—CITY IS INCORPORATED UNDER GENERAL CHARTER LAW IN MAY, 1898—LIST OF MAYORS FROM 1898 TO PRESENT TIME.

The city of Rushville is one of the oldest towns in the Military Tract and, while it has not gained

the prestige that comes from big commercial enterprises and large population, it is rich in its historical relations. The city was founded in 1826 by a commission appointed by the Illinois Legislature to establish a county seat for Schuyler County, and it has this honor without question of contest and is, today, the only incorporated city in the county.

From the date of the founding of Rushville to the present time there has elapsed a period of ninety years, and yet there are those living who remember when there were scarcely a dozen houses in the city. This brings us home to the fact that, while Rushville can claim prestige as one of the early Illinois towns, its history is spanned by a single life and its present stability achieved by two generations.

Soon after Schuyler County was organized three Commissioners from Morgan County selected a site for a county seat on the south half of Section 35 in Rushville Township, which was named Beardstown, but the location was not favored by the residents of the county and a new commission was appointed. Levi Green, Thomas Blair and Benjamin Chubb were the new Commissioners, and their first choice of a town-site was on the prairie about a mile north of Rushville. Here was an ideal location for a town-site, but the quarters then selected had already been entered, and the county business would not permit of any extravagance, so the Commissioners looked about for a cheaper tract and finally on February 20, 1826, selected the southwest quarter of Section 30, 2 N., 1 W. The price of this quarter-section was only \$200, but before the town-site was finally agreed upon, the Commissioners bargained with Jacob White to purchase the east half for \$150, and with the money thus obtained the county was able to make the necessary payment, and on December 26, 1826, the government patent was issued.

The report of the Commissioners selected to locate the county-seat was made to the County Commissioners on March 6, 1826, and on their recommendation the town was named Rush-ton, in honor of Dr. William Rush, a celebrated Philadelphia physician. On April 24th, however, the name was changed to Rushville.

After the town site was selected and approved by the County Commissioners Samuel Honey drew a plan for laying out the town, and designed that one third of the acreage be surveyed off the east side of the quarter, each to be divided

into two five-acre lots, and ninety-six lots agreeable to the plan. The first public sale of lots was announced for July 4, 1826, and notice of such sale was ordered published in the Edwardsville Spectator for six weeks. Before the sale took place the County Commissioners ordered an additional tier of ten-acre lots to be surveyed off the west side of the quarter, and on June 5, Jonathan D. Manlove was ordered to survey the public square.

The first sale of town lots did not bring much money into the county treasury, and a second sale was announced for October 13, 1826. In the records of the Commissioner's Court of April 1, 1828, there is notice of another sale of lots on June 7, 1828, and the record states that no lots are to be sold for less than \$5, and bond for deed will be issued to those who execute notes. There were numerous sales made at subsequent date, and in some instances the county had to bring suit to force the payment for the lots sold as the court records show.

During these early years Rushville was having a steady growth as the tide of emigration from the East and South was turning to the fertile prairies of Illinois, and the town was on the State road from Springfield to Quincy. It is a fact worthy of note, that the first railroad built in Illinois, from Springfield to Meredosia, had its effect in shaping the destiny of Rushville, for with its completion much of the travel westward to Quincy was deflected to the south and, in consequence, Rushville lost its proud distinction of being one of the gateways to the West.

In 1831 Rushville had sufficient population to permit of its organization as an incorporated town, and, on May 10 of that year, an election was held to gain the coveted distinction. In the poll of those who voted to incorporate are found many names familiar to the present generation, for children and grand-children of these early pioneers still continue to make Rushville their home. The twenty voters who were unanimous in favor of incorporation were: John Scripps, Hart Fellows, William C. Ralls, I. J. C. Smith, Richard Redfield, Andrew Ross, William Layton, A. E. Quinby, Samuel Brazzleton, Samuel Beattie, William Putman, Proctor P. Newcomb, Thomas W. Scott, E. Grist, Joel De Camp, John M. Jones, John Mitchellree, B. V. Teel, James A. Chadsey and Luke Sealey.

At this election the first Board of Trustees was elected, and we find that the following gen-

tlemen were selected to administer affairs: John Mitchellree, I. J. C. Smith, William McCreery, John Scripps and Benj. V. Teel. An organization was effected by electing B. V. Teel Chairman; John B. Watson, Clerk; I. J. C. Smith, Treasurer; and Thomas Hayden, Constable.

A most interesting account of the incorporation of Rushville from the pen of Rev. John Scripps is found in the Prairie Telegraph. It reads:

"Early in the year 1831, we of Rushville, beginning to look up and wanting to be something somewhat consequential, in appearance at least among ourselves, if no farther, conceived the idea of becoming a borough under the general law of the State recently passed granting the boon to any town, hamlet or village numbering a population of 150 souls.

"Resolving to avail ourselves of the privilege, we set about like men, but had close work of it and much managing to make up the requisite legal number; but persevering and persistent, we enlisted in our enumeration every transient straggler, every human formed biped we could lay any kind of claim to, and babies; why every piny spraddler, as it counted one, was an acquisition as important as any adult who might shoulder his rifle, swing an axe or twirl her spinning wheel; and had any lady presented her lord with a pair or more of them on census day, she would have been lauded to the skies, her name heralded as a true patriot to the best interests of Rushville, and the acquisition hailed as quite a God-send. But we had nearly failed, for with the most gunelastic stretching of our calculations, we could only contrive 149 into our list. But 'fortune favors the brave,' so it does the persevering, and so it did us. For just at this critical juncture, while our every anxiety was on the stretch to call up some forgotten identity to fill that hated vacuum, down from Peoria, on their way to Alton, came two pedestrian knapsacked tramps, bolting into the tavern and calling for a dram (which we believe the very patriotic landlord balked them with), to say they intended to become denizens of the place if they could get 'shopped'—which they couldn't, for they were tailors, and there was no shop in town. The ladies, 'God bless 'em,' made our clothes in those days, and every married man had a tailor of his own; so our prospective citizens couldn't get 'shopped.' But that was their business and not ours; we took their word for it, and their professed willingness to be two of us for the

deed, and as none of us inquired about their subsequent denizenship, or non-denizenship, we didn't know and never said, and we shut our eyes and closed our ears to any diminutions of our 150 that might be going on between census and election, at which later time, probably, we will not hazard a say that it was so, but probably it might have been a tighter squeeze to have recognized 130 than 150 at the former, as the population, as has been observed, was quite loose-footed and very unsartin.

"On the 25th of May, 1831, we held our first municipal election and twenty voters attended to cast 100 votes for five Trustees. No candidates offered; no nominations were made; no party lines drawn; but the votings were given on the true old Republican principle of every man voting for the identities he most approved of. The polling resulted in the election of Dr. Teel, 11 votes; Dr. Smith, 13; William McCreery, 13; John Mitcheltree, 14; John Scripps, 14; scattering, 35.

"The first year of our incorporate existence was singularly distinguishable for the frequent meetings, parliamentary etiquette, violent debate and crowded audiences, for it was the only source of amusement then afforded to those who didn't read to break the monotony of long nights, and relieve them from the ennui of want of thought and vacant mind, for we had tall speechifying and long controversial discussions on hog and dog laws, street paving and sidewalks, public wells and private awnings, nuisances, and what were or were not such; levying taxes, erecting a town hall and, above all, what the majority considered of highest importance, and a minority of no importance at all, or next to a nuisance as a place to breed fleas in, a Marl et House. But we exerted all our utmost energies of thought, displayed all our highest oratorical powers, occupied more time and legislated on money matters and concerns, and devised means for laying out more dollars in improving our town, than would at this day finish the Washington monument in the District of Columbia."

There have been three epochs in the history of Rushville which mark clearly the various periods of her existence. Each one stands to a certain well-defined degree apart from the others; each has produced its leaders and has exerted its far-reaching influence upon the growth and development of the city.

First comes the period of settlement to recite

the history of which is to tell the story of the fortitude and struggles of the pioneer settlers, who made for themselves a home in the wilderness. Following this is what may be termed the speculative period, when fortunes were made by shrewd business men and dazzling prospects for the future greatness of Rushville were indulged in at a time when the industries of the State were in their infancy. Then came the era of slow substantial growth, when Rushville, as it appears today, was builded. For the sake of comparison it is most convenient to divide these epochs into periods of twenty-five years, each.

Let us first consider Rushville for the years 1825 to 1850. This was the formative age when city and county were yet undeveloped and sparsely settled. It was a time when every village on the then western frontier aspired to be the metropolis of the West. Rushville, like other towns, had her aspirations and in those early days the future indeed looked bright, but in the later development of railroad building the city was unfortunately located and did not come in for the benefits that the great lines of transportation bestowed so lavishly.

When the Commissioners decided upon the southwest quarter of Section 30, 2 N., 1 W. for the site of the county-seat, Richard Black was in possession of the land. He had purchased the claim of Willis O'Neal, and lived in a house on the lot now owned by Mrs. E. D. Leach. Mr. Black was entered out of his land by the county, and lost what he had paid on his claim.

The first cabin erected within what is now the bounds of Rushville was built by John B. Terry, on a lot south of the Webster School building. Soon afterwards Hart Fellows erected a cabin where H. M. Dace's store stands, and it was here the first stock of goods was put on sale, a gentleman from Jacksonville owning the stock. In 1828 Rushville was granted a government postoffice and Hart Fellows was named as Postmaster. The first industry to be established in the village was a tannery that was operated on West Lafayette street near the town branch by Dr. James Blackburn. In 1831 Dodge & Hunter established a carding mill, the first to be operated in the Military Tract, and they did a thriving business for many years. Among the early merchants were Bond, Chadsey and Thomas W. Scott, who were in business here in 1830.

The first taxen in Rushville was kept by Orris McCartney, and in the County Commissioner's

court of November 3, 1825, he was granted a license and his scale of prices fixed as follows:

One Meal	80, 1834
With Horse	25
Horse Feed	12 1/2
Lodging	06 1/4
Whisky (1/2 pint)	12 1/2
Whisky (1 gill)	06 1/4
Foreign spirits (1/2 pint)	25
Foreign spirits (1 gill)	12 1/2
Cider or beer (1 quart)	12 1/2

In 1834 Rushville was credited with a population of 750 in "Peck's Gazetteer of Illinois," and the following facts were given of the town's industries: "Rushville has six stores, two groceries, two taverns, four cabinet makers, four brick masons and plasterers, three carpenters, two blacksmiths, four tanneries, one steam saw and grist-mill, one carding factory, four lawyers and two physicians."

Within the next two years the town had a rapid growth. Churches were erected and almost every denomination was represented. In 1835 a newspaper was established, and this indeed was a luxury that few of the Illinois towns supported. In a copy of the Rushville Journal of 1836 we find the names of the following business firms: General merchandise—Nelson & Robertson, Drake & Penny, G. H. Scripps, J. & R. H. Burton, McCrosky & Bailey, J. & T. Parrott, Fellows & Burton, Dawley & Wells, R. H. Hurlbut & Co., Parrott & Olcott, Montgomery & Gray; Drugs and books—J. W. Clark; Groceries—G. W. Baker, McCabe & Ritchie; Tin shop—Robert Dorsey and Isaac Greer; Hat factory—A. La Croix; Chair factory—Wm. Snieder; Tannery—Geo. Baker; Saddlery—True & Garrett; Cabinet-Maker—E. H. O. Seeley; Blacksmith—John B. Seeley; Physicians—Dr. J. S. Dunlap, Dr. G. B. Reger, Dr. J. W. Clark, Dr. B. V. Teel, Dr. F. J. Maloy, Dr. Hall; Attorneys—W. A. Minshall, William A. Richardson, J. M. McCutchen.

It is interesting in this connection to record the impressions of a visitor to Rushville, a man of wide experience in the world and who had traveled from London, England, to visit with relatives in this city. We refer to William Armiter Scripps, who visited Rushville in the summer of 1833. To reach this city he traveled a distance of 1650 miles from New York City by boat and stage, and was thirty-six days making the trip. He arrived in Rushville July 25, 1833,

having traveled by way of Chicago, thence to Ottawa overland, and from there down the Illinois River in a canoe to the Frederick Landing. In a letter written to his wife in England, he gives a description of Rushville of that day, which is full of interest. It reads:

"This is an inland town, very healthy and dry and free from mosquitos, situated on a prairie with extensive woods behind it. When brother (John Scripps) came here there were only four or five houses. Now the population is 500 or 600, with a court house, steam mill, seven stores and two groceries, and is increasing in trade and magnitude. Business to any extent could be carried on here at enormous profit. Money is in great demand for which 25 to 50 per cent can be obtained, and mortgage security. Twelve per cent is the legal interest, which is considered so very little that capitalists despise it.

"As for living, this is a land literally flowing with milk and honey. Fine cows cost about \$10 each, cost nothing to keep, and scarcely any attention. Honey, if bought, is about six cents a pound. The finest coffee I ever tasted, brought up the Mississippi from San Domingo, retails at five pounds for \$1, or twenty cents a pound. Tea is equally good and cheap. Beef is about four cents a pound, pork about half that price; chickens from 75 cents to \$1 per dozen; flour is from \$1 to \$5 a barrel. In short, eating and drinking they consider as costing next to nothing. But wages and clothing are very high. A journeyman carpenter or smith gets from \$1.75 to \$2 a day, besides lodging and board. I shall have much to say on my return. The last week or two have opened my eyes a little. The traders are carrying all before them—100 per cent!! 12 per cent on unpaid accounts!! household expenses scarcely nothing."

While there was great prosperity in the year Mr. Scripps visited Rushville, the panic of 1836-37 swept away many hastily built mercantile businesses, and merchants who had large outstanding accounts were utterly ruined. Business stability thus shaken to its very foundation, was not restored for ten or twelve years to come.

The rapid development of Rushville in the first decade of its history was such as to attract attention in the great trade centers of the East and South, where our merchants made annual trips to purchase merchandise, and the town grew rapidly. The fever of speculation was rife throughout the West, and this was augmented by



Cyrus L. De Witt

a vast scheme of State internal improvement, wherein the Legislature was to spend \$7,500,000 on river improvements and railroad construction. Rushville at this time was an important station on the State road from Springfield to Quincy, and a great portion of overland travel to the Galena lead mines also passed through the village. There were stage routes to Quincy, Carthage, Beardstown, Macon and Lewistown, and the government mail contractor for this part of the State made his headquarters at Rushville. Greater things were expected when the gigantic scheme of internal improvements was inaugurated, but it was a strange stroke of fate that the first railroad constructed in Illinois detracted from Rushville a great portion of the transient business she had heretofore enjoyed. This road, running from Springfield to Meredosia, was first operated on November 8, 1838, and when trains began to run regularly, much of the traffic from Quincy to Springfield that had formerly passed through Rushville, was turned southward to Meredosia. The hard times of 1836-40, following close upon the collapse of the internal improvement scheme, was a sad blow to the leading Illinois towns, and its effect was widespread and general throughout the State and Rushville, along with other ambitious villages, suffered in consequence and, in the decade from 1840 to 1850, her growth was slow.

The second period of Rushville's history—from 1850 to 1875—was, we might say, the heroic age. Speculation in land was at its high tide; new enterprises were inaugurated and the business of the town had reached tremendous proportions for an inland village. To add to the glowing prospects for future growth was the certainty of railroad construction. In 1850 pork-packing was the most important industry in Rushville and, during the winter months, employment was given to a large force of men and big shipments were made to St. Louis each spring when navigation on the Illinois River opened.

Among the prominent merchants of that period were George Little, William H. Ray, Thomas Wilson, John Beatty, R. H. Griffith, August Nell, W. W. Wells, August and Joseph Warren, G. W. Metz, James McCreery.

Among the leading manufacturing industries were the following: Wagon Factory, established by J. & J. Knowles in 1849; Schuyler Flouring mill, established by George Moomch in 1867; Rushville City Flouring mill, established by Lit-

tle & Ray in 1847; Rushville Brick and Tile Works, established by John McCabe in 1866; Rushville Marble Works, established by William Croser in 1850; Rushville Tannery, established by August Peter 1862; Rushville Wooden Mills, established 1868. In 1850 Rushville's two oldest papers, The Times and The Citizen, were established and given them a new life now bear.

During these same years Rushville men in public life were soaring at the top. Hon. William A. Richardson was in the United States Senate; John Locke Scripps was aiding in founding The Chicago Tribune; P. H. Waller was on the supreme bench of Illinois, and John C. Farby and William H. Ray were representatives in Congress. L. D. Erwin and John P. Rich, and were prominent members of the Illinois Legislature before the war and the favorite sons of Rushville were conspicuous in the annals of State and nation.

Meantime the town continued to thrive and prosper and many of the mercantile houses established during this period still exist, and the business is carried on now by another generation of the same families in larger and more pretentious buildings, but of the scores of prominent merchants whose business was founded in the year 1850 and 1860 none remain in active business life. And so it happens that, while the primitive business houses have long since disappeared, some of the early builders lived to aid in the regeneration of the modern Rushville, and have left the impress of their industry and progressive ideas upon the city of today.

The story of Rushville's growth during the last twenty-five years is too long to be told in detail, but the main facts can be chronicled briefly. In 1880 there were four brick store-buildings on the public square. Now there are scores of them of a uniform style of architecture and only one frame building remains as a relic of the old days. The symmetrical style of the buildings in the business district owe hints of disastrous fires and Rushville has suffered severely in this respect, but, Phoenix-like, has each time arisen from the ashes and the old buildings were replaced by fine new business houses.

The south side of the square was the first to suffer and on January 11, 1882, half the block was burned; the year following the east end of the north side was burned on April 3, 1884 and May 20, 1890, four buildings on the east side of the square were destroyed.

In the residence portion of the city, the fire

provements have kept pace with those in the business center and new additions have been planned to allow the city's growth. After all is said, the spirit that is abroad among the people themselves; the spirit that appreciates the wealth of nature and the need for effort on the part of man; the spirit to work and do its best, is more significant and important in the long run than anything proved by existing facts and reminiscences of the past.

First incorporated as a village May 10, 1834, Rushville so continued until March 2, 1839, when the Illinois Legislature granted a special charter and Rushville was incorporated as a town, and the municipal government was vested in seven Trustees, who served without compensation.

On Monday, May 11, 1898, the voters of Rushville decided to abandon the special charter and adopt city organization under the General State Law. At an election held May 10, 1898, Dr. R. C. Amrine was elected the first Mayor of Rushville. Since then the following Mayors have served the city: George Hartman, 1890-1901; D. H. Glass, 1901-1903; Dr. T. W. Scott, 1903-1905; Lewis A. Jarman, 1905-1907; A. J. Lashmiell, 1907—

The population of the City of Rushville, according to the census of 1900, was 2,292, of which 629 fell within Buena Vista Township and 1,663 in Rushville Township.

CHAPTER XIX.

TOWNSHIP HISTORY.

SKETCHES OF INDIVIDUAL TOWNSHIPS IN SCHUYLER COUNTY—BAINBRIDGE, BIRMINGHAM, BROOKLYN, BROWNING, BUENA VISTA, CAMDEN, FREDERICK, HICKORY, HUNTSVILLE, LITTLETON, OAKLAND, RUSHVILLE AND WOODSTOCK TOWNSHIPS—GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION AND CHARACTERISTICS—FIRST SETTLERS, WHENCE THEY CAME AND WHERE THEY LOCATED—FIRST CHURCHES AND FIRST SCHOOLS—LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS AND IMPORTANT EVENTS—POPULATION IN 1900.

In the following pages will be found an individual history of each of the thirteen town-

ships comprised within the limits of Schuyler County, arranged in alphabetical order for convenience of reference:

BAINBRIDGE TOWNSHIP.

Bainbridge, by reason of its location near the Illinois River, was one of the first townships in the county to be settled and, during the year 1823, it was invaded by the pioneers who built their cabins and made a clearing in the timber for the cultivation of their crops.

Bounded on the south by the Illinois River and Crooked Creek and traversed from north to south by Crane and Coal Creeks, it naturally follows that the land surface of the township is broken and ragged. Along all these streams there is a rich alluvial soil that yields tremendous crops in seasons when the land is not overflooded by water. Much of the land that was considered unfit for cultivation twenty years ago, and carried each successive year on the delinquent tax-roll, has now been reclaimed and a large portion of it is in cultivation.

Along the Illinois River a tract of land embracing 7,000 acres has been taken into a drainage district and, by a system of levees and lateral drainage ditches in the enclosed portion, an effort is being made to reclaim the land. Another reclamation project was started in 1908 when the Crane Creek Drainage and Levee District was organized and 5,000 acres will be reclaimed.

Bainbridge Township is the only section of Schuyler County that does not show an outcropping of coal veins of sufficient thickness for mining purposes. But while this mineral vein is lacking, there are others present that may prove more valuable. In the neighborhood of Newberry a well marked deposit of zinc has been located, but whether it is present in sufficient quantity to work profitably has never been determined. In the same neighborhood specimens of lead have been found, but the surface indications are not so favorable for this mineral as for zinc.

Thomas McKee and Willis O'Neal were the first settlers in Bainbridge Township. In the fall of 1823 they came to Schuyler County from Kentucky and built their cabins six miles south of the Hobart settlement, where the entire population of the county, numbering perhaps a score of people, was centered. Thomas McKee built

his cabin on the northeast quarter of Section 20 and Willis O'Neal located on Section 16. McKee was a trained mechanic and, as soon as he had erected a home for his family, he constructed a workshop and this was the first blacksmith shop in the county. His coming was a valuable addition to the little settlement, for he was a natural mechanic and gunsmith, and in his little log shop he did a good business for those pioneer times. Willis O'Neal later moved from Bainbridge and settled on the present site of Rushville, and took a prominent part in the affairs of the county in the early years of its history. He afterwards removed to Brown County.

In 1824 David and Thomas Blair and Jacob White settled on Sections 2 and 3, and in the same year George Nault, who had come from Whiteside County with his brother Isaac and settled on Section 23, Woodstock, removed to Bainbridge where he afterwards made his home.

Jonathan Reno and John A. Reeve were among the newcomers in 1825 who settled in Bainbridge. In November, 1826, Abraham Lemaster and his son-in-law, Charles Hartfield, moved into the township and purchased Willis O'Neal's improvement. James B. Atwood, William Mitchell, Moses Pettigrew, Archibald Parris, James Edmonston, James, William and John Evans were among those who came in 1827. Rev. Joseph Bell, a Baptist minister, Isaac Briggs, George Butler, Peter DeWitt, Samuel Jackson, Sanford Close, Elisha Hudson, Jerre Jackson and Thomas Howell were all residents of the township prior to 1830. Among other early residents were: Allen Persinger, Daniel Matheny, Jonathan Reddick, Harvey Phinney, John Jacobs, John Bowling, John Dougherty, James Lawler, Jonathan Peterson, Ebenezer Grist and Apollos Ward.

The first mill in the township was built by Ephraim Eggleston on the bank of Crane Creek on Section 19. The mill was erected in 1827 and was barely in operation when there came a sudden flood on this now famous erratic stream, that carried away the improvement down stream. Zeph Tyson built the second mill in 1835 and it was operated by horse-power.

The first school building in the township was on Section 15, and John Parker, Joseph Bell and William Burnside were among the first teachers.

There is not now a town or postoffice in Bainbridge Township, the postoffice at Center having been discontinued in 1904, when the rural free delivery system was extended to the township.

The town of Newburg, now commonly known as Newberry, was founded by Joseph Newburg and was surveyed and platted by Francis E. Bryant, County Surveyor, April 24, 1840. There was once a store and blacksmith shop there, but all semblance of a town has long since disappeared.

The population of Bainbridge Township, according to the census of 1900, was 1,210.

BIRMINGHAM TOWNSHIP.

The farthest outlying township in Schuyler County is Birmingham, located in the extreme northwest corner. It is bounded on the north by McDonough County and on the west by Hancock County and its business is largely tributary to Plymouth, the nearest shipping point. This township is almost equally divided between undulating and fertile prairie land in the south and north, and heavy timber land along the water courses. The farms are well improved and the land valuable for grain farming and stock raising.

Brummel Sapp was the first settler in Birmingham Township. He was a neighbor in North Carolina of the Manlove family, who first settled in Schuyler in 1824. Their glowing accounts of the new country fired his enthusiasm and, in the early fall of 1831, he started on the long journey to the frontier in Illinois. His family consisting of his wife and children, Harmon, Jefferson, Jacob, Adam, Newell, William, S. R. and Sarah, accompanied him, and they reached Rushville in early winter of that year. Here the family remained until the spring of 1832, when they once more packed up their household belongings and began the journey westward. Far removed from all other settlements he located on the southwestern part of the northwest quarter of Section 3, in Birmingham Township, and there in the solitude of the forest built his home, and his after years were spent on the old homestead and his descendants are today numerously represented in the population of the township.

Soon after Mr. Sapp settled in Birmingham his old neighbor in North Carolina, David Manlove, removed there from the Rushville settlement. He was followed soon afterward by Moses and Jonathan D. Manlove, who settled nearby. Other settlers who came in 1832 were Peter Popham from Kentucky, and a man named Haggard, also Edward and David Wade. Isaac Pigeon was a

near neighbor of Mr. Sapp in 1833, and William and Jesse Bodenhammer and Adam Wier came from North Carolina in that same year. In 1834 the settlement was further increased by the arrival of three brothers, Alexander, John and Charles Bilderback, who came from Adams County, Ill., where their father had arrived from Kentucky some years before. William H. and James Bilderback, the remaining brothers, followed in the fall of that year. About this time James G. King and David Graham settled in the township. Thomas Twibell and Simeon Morris, from Virginia, were among the settlers of 1834, settling in Round Prairie. In 1836 James and Harbison Graham and John L. Carden and family made the long journey west from Virginia, in response to letters that had been sent home by David Graham. William Edwards, John T. Gash, Col. Geo. H. Briscoe, John L. Ewing, William Noel, S. S. Walker and Edward Whipple were others of the early pioneers who settled in Birmingham Township in the thirties.

The early homeseekers in Birmingham were men who had faith in the future development of the rich country of Illinois, and as soon as they had reared their cabins and planted their crops, they turned their attention to developing the resources nearest at hand. In 1835 Robert Wilson, a practical mill-wright came to the settlement, and in partnership with David Graham, began the construction of a water mill on the northeast quarter of Section 11. They built a dam across Crooked Creek at this point, and the first grist was ground in 1836. The mill was a two-story frame building, and the power was obtained from an undershot wheel. It remained in service until 1882 when, on May 5, a spring freshet undermined the wheel and it was carried down stream.

The building of the mill was an incentive to greater effort in the development of the country, and on July 1, 1836, the village of Birmingham was platted by Allen Persinger for David Graham, David Manlove and Moses Manlove, the proprietors. The prospectus issued by the township promoters, and published in all the eastern papers, was a most glowing one, and the new town-site was heralded as a thrifty manufacturing center at the head of navigation on the La Moine River. Like many other of the boom towns of 1836, Birmingham failed to fulfil the expectations of its enthusiastic promoters, but is today a pretty little country village along

whose boundary flows the waters of Crooked Creek.

The first school in Birmingham was taught by William Noel in a log cabin in the village. In 1839 Birmingham was made a government post-office and William Noel was named as Postmaster. The first church erected in the township was built by the Protestant Methodists in the village in 1852.

Population of the township in 1900, according to the United States census, 891.

BROOKLYN TOWNSHIP.

Brooklyn is in the northern tier of townships that border on McDonough County and, though far removed from the first settlement made in Schuyler County, not many years elapsed until the homeseeker had reared his humble cabin within its border. This was due, perhaps, to the fact that Crooked Creek flows through the township, from north to south, for the early pioneer followed the water courses in his search for a new home, and the earliest settlements were usually made not far from the stream. The timber country was always first choice of the early homeseekers, and Brooklyn afforded many choice locations of this kind, for all the country adjacent to Crooked Creek abounded in the finest kind of timber. When Brooklyn Township was first settled Crooked Creek was known as La Moine River, and was regarded as a navigable stream, and great things were expected from the development of the water power along its course. While these expectations were never realized, Brooklyn Township has made great progress as an agricultural country and its people are prosperous as a result thereof.

William Owens was the first settler who made a home within the bounds of Brooklyn Township. Borne in Kentucky, he was married in 1828 to Miss Helen Swan and, in the fall of the year following, the young couple decided to follow the bride's parents to Illinois. They made the trip on horseback and were six days in the saddle, and, on reaching Schuyler County, found a warm welcome at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Swan, who were then residents of Buena Vista Township. There they spent the winter and, in the spring of 1830, pushed on farther west and built a cabin in Brooklyn Township. After putting in his crop Mr. Owen returned to Kentucky

to get his household goods, and, on his return, sold his pre-emption right in Brooklyn and returned to Buena Vista Township.

William Manlove, who came to Schuyler from North Carolina in 1825, was attracted by the rich prospects of Brooklyn Township and, in 1832, settled with his family on the northeast quarter of Section 7. He was accompanied by his brother-in-law, William Huff, who with his family settled on an adjoining quarter. About this time John E. Riggsby settled on the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 7. He referred to his claim as "Guinea Prairie," and the neighborhood is, to this day, known by that name.

William C. Ralls will always occupy a conspicuous place in the history of Brooklyn. He was a man of energy and determination, and had unbounded faith in the ultimate development of a great manufacturing center in the wilderness of Illinois. On December 6, 1831, he was granted a mill site on Crooked Creek on the southwest quarter of Section 20, and was authorized to build a dam not to exceed nine feet in height. Before his improvement was completed came the call for volunteers to fight the tribes of the Indian Chief Black Hawk, and Mr. Ralls entered the service of the State as Captain of a volunteer company. He did not forget his pet project of developing the water-power on Crooked Creek, however, and in 1832 returned to his claim, and resumed work on the dam.

Another of the prominent Brooklyn settlers of the early day was Rev. Samuel Dark, a Baptist minister, who labored in the Lord's vineyard for more than fifty years, and whose name is yet honored and revered not only in Brooklyn, but in all the adjacent country. Samuel Dark was a native of North Carolina, but removed to Tennessee when a child. Accompanied by his father, Samuel Dark, and two cousins, Horace and Samuel Dark, Jr., and a brother-in-law, Hugh Hays, he came to Schuyler County in February, 1830. The little party first located in Buena Vista Township, where Robert L. Dark had built a home, and in the fall Samuel L. Dark moved to Brooklyn Township and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 5.

William Lewis was one of the pioneers in Brooklyn and, for more than fifty years, one of her most prominent citizens. Mr. Lewis was a native of Philadelphia, where he was born March 7, 1801, and was a grandson of Francis Lewis, one of the signers of the Declaration of Inde-

pendence. In early life he was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia and planned to follow a professional career, but came west in 1829 for the benefit of his health. He spent three years in Rushville and, in 1832, in company with Samuel Oliver, who had accompanied him from the East, he located on the northwest quarter of Section 19, in Brooklyn Township. The rugged life of a pioneer restored his health and he lived to a ripe old age, his death occurring in 1889.

Dr. James S. Blackburn, one of the pioneer physicians of the county, first located in Rushville in 1830 and there erected the first tannery in the county. He afterwards studied medicine and in 1836, removed to Brooklyn, where he achieved success and honor.

Philip Chipman, a native of North Carolina, located in Brooklyn in 1836 and he served as a volunteer in the Mormon and Mexican wars, and enlisted in the army of the North in the Civil War, but was discharged on account of illness. Mr. Chipman is quoted as saying that he often hauled produce to Quincy, where he sold wheat for 30 cents a bushel and pork at \$1.25 per hundred, and in payment therefor took calico at 25 cents a yard and bull skin boots at 88 a pair.

Jackson Higgins, one of the few surviving old pioneers, accompanied his father, Daniel Higgins, to Brooklyn in 1838. Mr. Higgins, Sr., was a tailor and made into clothes the cloth the wives had woven from carded and spun wool. Jackson Higgins, in conversation with the writer, says the old camping grounds of the Indians were clearly discernible when they first located in Brooklyn. At the time Mr. Higgins and family took up their abode on Section 9, which is only a short distance from their present home, there was a class of rough characters living along the creek, who made their livelihood by hunting and fishing. They were not a desirable class of citizens and, as the country settled up, they moved away to other frontier points, and Brooklyn has never since been troubled by such as their kind.

The town of Brooklyn has for its founder William C. Ralls, who as early as 1831 planned to there build a city that would rival any in Northern Illinois. The first step in the realization of this plan was the erection of a mill, which was built on the northeast quarter of Section 20, in the year 1832. To assist in this work Richard Redfield moved from Rushville, where he had located in 1830, and he operated the first blacksmith shop in the township.

With the establishment of the mill accomplished, Mr. Ralls unfolded his plans for the establishment of a manufacturing center near by. Thus it was that, on October 26, 1836, on the south bank of Crooked Creek, on a rolling piece of ground sloping gradually towards the stream, Allen Persinger platted the town of Brooklyn. The proprietors were William C. Ralls, Joseph Duncan, Benjamin Clark and Dr. Green. They did not sit idly by and wait for the town to grow—that was too slow a proceeding for those stirring times. Instead they spread abroad the news that there was to be a sale of town lots, and it was advertised in every paper of prominence in the United States.

Brooklyn, like many other towns of that time, fell short of the promised greatness. Fate did not deal kindly with the village when the great railroad systems girded the country and, in a day, made towns where before there had been a wilderness. But Brooklyn is, today, a thrifty inland town, surrounded by a rich agricultural country and, in its long history, no disastrous storms, fires or pestilence have marred its serene prosperity.

The first school in the village was taught by Miss Dadds in 1841. Brooklyn was made a government post-office in 1849, and William Horney was the first postmaster. On the site of the old mill, erected in 1832, there stands a mill today, the only flouring mill operated within the bounds of Schuyler County.

The census report of 1900 showed a population for Brooklyn Township of 1,173.

BROWNING TOWNSHIP.

Browning is one of the fractional townships lying on the eastern border of Schuyler County. It was named in honor of Hon. O. H. Browning, of Quincy, United States Senator from Illinois and for many years a prominent attorney.

The Illinois River and Sugar Creek form the southern boundary of Browning Township, and along these waterways are high bluffs. The general land surface is broken and, in the early days, was covered with a heavy growth of valuable timber. This has all been cleared away save along the streams, and the land put in cultivation.

William Robertson was the first settler in

Browning Township. He came to Schuyler County from Kentucky in 1826 and built his cabin on Section 16 beside a bubbling spring of fresh, clear water. He was a young man, full of energy and fond of adventure and skilled in the art of woodcraft. He located there on account of the abundance of wild game and unmindful of the fact that his nearest neighbor was six miles away. Bee-hunting was a profitable business in those pioneer days and Mr. Robertson was not slow to realize it. Fur-bearing animals were also numerous there, and their pelts found ready market in St. Louis, and frequent trips were made down the Illinois River by Mr. Robertson in his canoe.

Soon after locating in Browning Township Mr. Robertson was married to Miss Elizabeth Kirklin by Squire Isaac Lane, and a family of nine children was born to them. One son, Joel Robertson, still resides on the old homestead and Alexander has his home close by. Melcomb Robertson, another son, is also a resident of Browning Township.

In August, 1828, four brothers, Thomas T., William, Henry and Hartwell Lancaster, came to Browning from Kentucky and located on Section 22. The following year their mother and a younger brother, Gabriel, joined them. They made permanent homes in the township, and their descendants continue to reside there.

Thomas T. Lancaster, the oldest of the brothers, was born January 28, 1807, and lived to the ripe old age of almost ninety-nine years, his death occurring January 24, 1907. He was married March 1, 1831 to Miss Elizabeth Jackson, and the following year located on Section 10, where he lived the remainder of his life.

Isaac Lane, also from Kentucky, settled in Browning on the southwest quarter of Section 16 in 1828. He was accompanied by his wife and their child was the first born in the township.

Sheldon Luttrell a veteran of the War of 1812, and George W. Justus, both from Tennessee, were settlers of the year 1828, and were accompanied by their families. Mr. Luttrell settled on Section 16 and Mr. Justus near Ridgeville.

John M. Cargill, a native of North Carolina, located on Section 14 in 1829, and Stephen Rogers and wife, of Kentucky, also came that same year, but in 1831 removed to Macoupin County, Ill. Other pioneers of 1831 were John



M. J. Kuterich

Baker of Tennessee, who settled on Section 23, and George Garrison, who made his home on Section 29.

George Skiles, who became a resident of Browning in the early 'thirties, first located in Schuyler County December 2, 1826, when he built a cabin on Section 16 in Rushville Township. He was a soldier of the war of 1812 and was with Gen. Jackson in the battle of New Orleans. In 1816 he located in Indiana, moved from there to Kentucky, and later to Missouri in 1819, where he lived until he took up his home in Schuyler County. Mr. Skiles was Coroner of Schuyler in 1830, and held the first inquest in the county over the body of George Everett, who was murdered by James Morgan.

Jonathan Reno, a native of Tennessee, was one of the pioneers of Schuyler County, locating in Bainbridge Township in 1825. From there he removed to Section 16, Rushville township, where he resided until 1830, when he took up his home in McDonough County. He afterward lived in Iowa and finally removed to Missouri, where he died. Mr. Reno had ten children, and of these Jonathan Reno, Jr., was the only one who became a permanent resident of Schuyler County. His life was spent in the county with the exception of the years 1842-43, which were spent in Iowa and, in 1849, he located in Browning Township. Mr. Reno was married to Miss Eliza Thornton, who had come from East Tennessee in 1826, and she is one of the few surviving pioneers of the county who came here previous to 1830. Mrs. Reno makes her home with her son, B. F. Reno, and has the full enjoyment of all her faculties in her ripe old age.

The first school taught in Browning Township was presided over by Nathaniel Grover, who came from Tennessee and opened his school here in 1825.

The first mill in Browning Township was erected on the east bank of Sugar Creek, in Section 20, in 1829, by George Skiles, David Wallace and Alfred C. Wallace. At first it was fitted for a sawmill, but burrs were added in 1831 to grind wheat and corn. Thomas Justus also built a mill above the site of this one in 1829, which was a combined saw and grist-mill.

The village of Browning, which is the only incorporated village in Schuyler County, was surveyed and platted by Leonidas Horney for

Robert Dilworth, and the plat on record bears date of May 11, 1848.

John Lippencott, who located in the township in 1829, built his cabin on the present site of the village of Browning, and has the honor of being the first settler. Peter Holmes was another of the early residents, locating there in 1830.

The first merchant in Browning was James Austin, who opened a general store there in 1849. Others of the early merchants were Benjamin Kirkbride, A. L. Wells, R. R. Dilworth, George McEvans, Albert and Marion Bates, G. B. and Wiley Hollingsworth.

The first school in the village was taught by Miss Dilworth and the first school house was built in 1854. The village now has a fine brick school building and employs three teachers.

The fisheries at Browning constitute one of the important industries of the village and a large business is done in this branch of trade. Just now the village is having a business boom, as it were, and a bank and a newspaper have lately been established, the histories of which appear in their respective chapters in this volume.

The village of Osceola, which has later been renamed Bader, was laid out by Jeremiah Stumm for Samuel Fowler, August 5, 1870. It is situated on the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 2, and is a thrifty and prosperous little village.

Population of the township in 1900, including Browning town, 1,480, that of the village being 453.

BUENA VISTA TOWNSHIP.

Buena Vista Township is located near the geographical center of Schuyler County, and is the only one of the thirteen townships in the county that does not, at some point, touch the outside boundary of the county. Like all the other townships, Buena Vista has wide spreading prairies and embraces a part of the broken timber country which lies along the many small streams that flow southward into Crooked Creek. Along these streams there is found a good quality of building stone that was extensively quarried at an early day. A good vein of coal also underlies a portion of the township.

Levin Green, the pioneer Methodist preacher

whose history has been given in another chapter of this work, was the first settler in Buena Vista Township. He came to Schuyler County in November, 1823, from Missouri accompanied by his family and brother-in-law, George Stewart, and his family. They spent the winter in the Hobart settlement and early in the following spring took up their abode in Buena Vista. They were joined soon afterwards by Henry Green, Jr., and his family, who had driven overland from Texas.

Levin Green selected for his home the southeast quarter of Section 23; Henry Green, Jr., the southeast half of the northeast quarter of Section 20, and George Stewart the southeast quarter of Section 13. The Greens had always lived in the South and the first year they spent in Schuyler they planted a crop of cotton, and the yield must have been at least partially successful, for in 1827 Henry Green, Jr., erected a rude cotton gin to handle the crop.

John Ritchey settled in Buena Vista on the southeast quarter of Section 25 in 1824, but soon sold his pre-emption right to Samuel Turner and removed to Littleton Township. In March, 1825, Samuel and Manlove Horney settled on Section 14, where they resided until 1834, when they removed to Littleton.

In May, 1825, the Green settlement was greatly increased by the arrival of Henry Green, Sr., and wife; Philip Spohnamore and family of eight; George Green, wife and six children; John Spohnamore, wife and two children; John Green, wife and three children, and James Robinson, wife and three children. They all came from Missouri and, being related by marriage, took up their home in the Green settlement and their descendants are today residents of the township.

Samuel Turner, who first came to Schuyler in 1823, returned to St. Clair County soon after building his cabin, and on his return in 1825 found it occupied. He sold his improvement and removed to Buena Vista Township and settled on the southeast quarter of Section 25. Here he cleared a piece of ground and made improvements, but in 1834 a claimant with a superior title appeared and the work of years was lost. He then removed to the southeast quarter of Section 11, and it is said had to buy off three different persons who claimed to have title to the land. Mr. Turner was married on May 24, 1830, to Miss Rachel Robertson, and their son,

Allen Turner, still resides on the old homestead farm.

Charles Teas settled on the northwest quarter of Section 23 in 1823, and resided there until 1829, when he sold his claim to Lemuel Sparks, and the old homestead is now owned by J. B. Sparks of Rushville, who is a son of the old pioneer settler.

Alexander Ross, a native of Kentucky, settled in Buena Vista in the summer of 1823, with his wife and six children, and built a cabin on the northeast quarter of Section 16, where he made a permanent settlement.

Joel McKee came to Schuyler County in 1826 with his father-in-law, William McKee, and in the following year he removed to Buena Vista Township and built a cabin on the northwest quarter of Section 2. Here he resided until 1847, when he made an overland trip to Oregon. He returned in 1851 and again took up his abode in the township where he lived to a ripe old age. Mr. Tullis had the first distillery in the township which was built in 1833. John Tullis and John Thompson were neighbors of Joel Tullis and built their cabins on Section 1.

Deary Sellers, a native of Kentucky, moved to Buena Vista in the spring of 1828 with his family, and settled on the southwest quarter of Section 2, but afterward removed to Littleton.

Other early settlers were: Robert L. Dark, George Swan, William Owens, Ephraim Haines and John R. Stiles, and, in the early 'thirties, there came a number of families who made permanent homes in the township.

The first wedding in the township was that of William Hobart Taylor and Miss Elizabeth Spohnamore, which occurred November 27, 1825. Rev. Levin Green performed the ceremony.

The first death was that of a four year old son of Henry Green, Jr., in the summer of 1827.

The first school house was built in 1828 on the northwest quarter of Section 1, and Robert Sexton was the teacher in charge. There had been a school taught in the Green settlement as early as 1825 by William Hobart Taylor, but the residents found it more convenient to send their children to the schools in Rushville Township.

The first mill in the township was operated by Joel Tullis. It was supplied with power by the old tread-wheel with horses for motive power. It was erected in 1831 on the northeast quarter of Section 2. Col. Clark, an Englishman, also

had a horse mill in operation in 1835 on the northeast quarter of Section 17. The last steam gristmill was built in 1837 by George C. Clark in the southeast quarter of Section 14.

A portion of the city of Rushville lies within the bounds of Buena Vista Township, and this tract of land was originally owned by William McCroery. He purchased 160 acres lying west of the original town site for \$250, and the owner in New York was so astonished at receiving so munificent an offer, that he feared he might be losing some unknown treasure, and in his deed, now on record at the court house, expressly reserves all minerals to be found on the land deeded.

Population of the township in 1900, including part of the city of Rushville, 1,651, the portion coming within the city of Rushville being 629.

CAMDEN TOWNSHIP.

Camden Township, traversed from north to south by Crooked Creek and intersected by the minor streams of Cedar, Brushy and Missouri, has a varied topography that includes low alluvial bottoms, upland plains and heavily timbered sections, but withal it is one of the most prosperous communities in the county, and its romantic history dates back to the year 1820, when the first permanent settlement was made within its border.

In the fall of that year John and Robert Brown and their brother-in-law, Luke Alphin, of Morgan County, made their first trip to Schuyler County, crossing the Illinois River at Beard's Ferry, now Beard-town, and pushing on westward past the settlements in Rushville and Buena Vista Townships, to what is now Camden Township, where they settled on Sections 17 and 20. Here they made rude improvements in the wilderness, and the following spring the families of the three men were removed from Morgan County, where they had made their home since leaving Kentucky.

They were all natives of Grant County, Ky., and had left that State in 1825 to seek a home in Illinois. While a resident of Kentucky John Brown was married to Sarah Points, who, with her two children, Lucy and Thomas B., were in that first party of Camden homeseekers in the spring of 1830. They settled on the northeast

quarter of Section 20, and here Mr. Brown resided until his death, January 10, 1871. Robert Brown, a brother of John Brown, built his cabin on the southwest quarter of Section 17. He was accompanied by his wife, and they were permanent settlers in the neighborhood, residing there until their death. Luke Alphin, the third member of the party, was accompanied by his wife and two children, Zekades and Jane, and they settled on the southeast quarter of Section 17. Mr. Alphin was a restless, adventurous man and, when the settlers began to invade the regions of Camden, he again sought the frontier and, in 1837, emigrated to Lee County, Iowa, and from there to California, where he died in 1849.

These families had raised only a partial crop during the summer of 1830, and when the deep snow came the following winter, they endured great hardships, and the men had to make a trip to the Rushville Settlement, at the peril of their lives, to get food; and it is said Mrs. John Brown kept her calves from starving by feeding them straw and hucks taken from the bed tick. But the men made the trip in safety and returned with a supply of corn that was ground into meal in the old hominy mortar, as at that time there was no mill nearer than the Hobart settlement.

When these first pioneers came to Camden Township, they followed an Indian trail that crossed Crooked Creek near where the bridge now stands. Two miles north of Camden, on what is now the Callison farm, there were plainly marked traces of an Indian village, and arrow-heads and stone axes were strewn about the ground in countless numbers. This had probably been one of the last camping grounds of the Indians before they made their final emigration northward.

Ephraim Englestone, who had settled in the Hobart settlement in 1823, removed to Camden in 1830 and settled on the southwest quarter of Section 15, and his son, William, was the first child born in the township. Philander Avery first visited Camden Township in the fall of 1830, but he migrated to Knox County and it was not until in the 'fifties that he returned to make his permanent home in the township.

In 1831 Thomas J. Chapman arrived in the Camden settlement from Kentucky. He was a brother-in-law of John Brown, and was induced to come to Illinois by the glowing accounts received from his relatives. Ephraim and Ira Ow-

ens arrived in Camden in 1833, and that same year Hensen Marlow emigrated with his wife and children from Indiana, and settled on the southwest quarter of Section 22.

The year 1835 marked a period of rapid growth for the Camden settlement, and among the new arrivals of that year we may note: William Allphin, who journeyed from Indiana with his family in a wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen, and settled on the northeast quarter of Section 31; Robert Points, who settled on the northwest quarter of Section 5; Isaac Cady and his son, Isaac G., who settled on Sections 19 and 20; Benjamin West settled on the southwest of Section 26, and his brother, William West, on the northeast of 35.

Among other early settlers may be mentioned Robert Brooks, Hazel Dorsey, Adam S. and John Corrie, M. M. Cleek, John L. Callison, George L. Gray, Robert G. McHatton, R. B. Stubblefield, R. F. Taggart and Joseph N. Ward.

The first pioneer who attempted to utilize Crooked Creek for motive power to operate a grist-mill, was John Taggart, and on December 8, 1835, the County Commissioners granted a petition for a millsite on the southwest quarter of Section 11, and it was specified that the dam across Crooked Creek was not to exceed nine feet in height. Two years previous to this Mr. Taggart and his father-in-law, Mr. Wolberton, had begun the erection of a mill on Section 26, but before it was completed the owner of the land forced them to abandon the enterprise. But in the year 1836 the second mill was completed and it did a good business for many years.

Dr. B. P. Watts, in writing of the early history of Camden Township, gives an interesting story of a Dr. Ward, a retired United States army surgeon, who took up quarters in a cave near the Taggart mill when he first came to the settlement. He was a man of more than usual ability, but very odd in his ways, and his cave was filled with cages of snakes, birds and wild animals that he kept for pets. That he was a skilled surgeon was demonstrated on several occasions, but he chose the free life of the pioneer in preference to the thickly settled communities where his talent would have been a source of pecuniary profit.

We are also indebted to Dr. Watts for the following description of social life in the Camden settlement: "Shoes were unknown to children;

they went barefooted, winter and summer, and their feet got so tough they would knock fire out of a flint rock, drive a ten-penny nail with their heel or chase rabbits all day in snow ankle deep.

"Those times they were accustomed to live three or four days on baked squash alone. We heard of one instance where the wife and mother baked the last of the meal for breakfast, and just as the meal was ready, a couple of neighbor men came in, and being asked to partake sat down (the children those days always waited), and ate all the bread and the little children had to go hungry until their father could go forty miles to mill and, perhaps, be a whole week making the trip. We were told that even the mother did not get any of the bread, and that when the men folks left, she sat down and cried. Poor woman! She was not the only one who suffered those cruel heartaches during pioneer times."

The first school taught in Camden Township was presided over by John Thornhill, a Kentuckian, who came to the settlement in 1836 and opened his tuition school in a cabin on Section 17. George L. Gray was another of the early school teachers, and his cabin was on Section 22.

The village of Camden, which is situated on the southwest quarter of Section 17, was laid out by Robert Brown and Joseph N. Ward, January 28, 1831, and was surveyed and platted by Samuel McHatton, Deputy County Surveyor. The first store was established in the village in 1838 by John and Joseph N. Ward, and the following year Camden was made a government postoffice, and Alexander McHatton was named as the first government official. David Campbell built a flouring mill in the village in 1856, and it was operated until recent years. Today Camden is a flourishing inland village, with good schools, churches and mercantile houses, and her citizens are looking forward to the time when they can be put into closer touch with the outside world through the agency of an electric railroad.

The village of Erwin, located on the northwest corner of Section 26, was laid out by Columbus C. Meeks, March 27, 1860. Four years previous he had built a cabin and opened a store, and was that year appointed postmaster. The first school house in the village was built in 1863 and James Bliss was the first teacher.

The population of Camden Township, according to the census of 1900, was 1, 278.

FREDERICK TOWNSHIP.

Frederick is the smallest township in Schuyler County and the most irregular in shape, two of its triangular sides being bounded by the Illinois River and Sugar Creek, a tributary stream. North and south the township measures nine miles, while the greatest width is three and a half miles, and it contains but twelve full sections, although there are fractional sections lying along the boundary streams. The land surface is broken and a portion of the township is subject to overflow from the Illinois River.

Frederick Township was the gateway to Schuyler County in the first years of its history, and all of the early pioneers crossed its borders and mounted the high bluff in their journey inland. Some of them doubtless tarried for a time in temporary homes along the bluff, which makes it difficult to name any one person as the original settler in the township. Among the first to make a permanent home within the bounds of Frederick Township was James Lamay, who settled about a half-mile north of the present site of the village of Frederick in 1825. Andrew Vance, Timothy Harris and Edward White were also early settlers. Abraham Hollingsworth made his first permanent home in the county in Frederick Township, locating there in the spring of 1827. He was one of the early Justices of the Peace and Hollingsworth branch was named in his honor. Others of the pioneer settlers, with the year of settlement, are as follows: John D. Wren, 1829; Lyman Utter, 1830; Anthony Messerer, 1832; Jesse Darnell, 1834; Thomas Belamy, 1835, and John Utter, 1838.

In the early thirties, soon after the first steamboats began to ply the Illinois River, George Frederick Jonte and Frederick Merchant, two Frenchmen, located on Section 17 in Frederick Township. Mr. Jonte took note of the natural conditions, and decided to found a city that would be the shipping point for all the rich inland country to the north and west. Allen Persinger was employed to plat the town, which he did, May 12 and 13, 1836, and in honor of its founder it was named Frederickville, and is so recorded on the court records, but the United States Postoffice Department in 1892 shortened the name to Frederick.

Samuel P. Vail was the first storekeeper in the village. In 1841 Charles Farwell & Co. established a mercantile business in Frederick that

afterwards grew to large proportions. Maro Farwell came from the East in 1848 and joined his brother and, in 1852, they built a large store building in the village and a warehouse on the Illinois River. They engaged in merchandising, pork-packing and steamboating, and had probably the largest business of any firm on the Illinois River. In those flourishing days Frederick was connected with Rushville by a plank road, and was the shipping point for towns as far north as Macomb. Steamboats, loaded at Pittsburg, Pa., brought their entire cargo to Frederick, and on the return trip carried back to the East their valuable cargo of pork and lard. In those days it looked as if Frederick was destined to be one of the big towns along the Illinois River, but when railroad building began, its business was diverted and the gradual decline of the river traffic made unprofitable its big mercantile business, and the firm of Farwell Bros. ceased to exist in 1877. But while the village had its most prosperous days in the early 'sixties, it is yet a thrifty little town and has a number of prospering mercantile houses.

The first school taught in Frederick was presided over by Horatio Benton in 1845. In 1871 a two-story brick school building was erected which is in use at the present time.

Population in 1900, according to United States census, 628.

HICKORY TOWNSHIP.

Hickory Township lies in the extreme northeast part of Schuyler County, and is bounded on the north by Fulton County and on the south by the Illinois River. It contains but fourteen full sections, and by reason of its location along the Illinois River, the land surface is about equally divided between uplands and bottom lands. The narrow strip of sloping bottom land, extending the entire length of the township, is wonderfully rich and productive and is valued as highly as any land in Schuyler County. The lower bottom lands are also rich and fertile, but a crop there is uncertain on account of the danger from floods. In the northern part of the township there are several large lakes lying inland a few rods from the river, and all this country is now owned by hunting clubs on account of the splendid feeding ground it affords for wild game.

In the spring of 1826 a party of pioneers com-

posed of Amos Richardson, Jonathan Viles, Nicholas Viles and his son-in-law, William Stevenson, crossed the Illinois River at Beard's Ferry and followed an Indian trail along the bluffs until they reached the point where Butlersville is now located. Here they built their cabins and cleared the ground for the cultivation of crops. Richardson was the only one of the party who remained there, and he was killed in 1830 by Burrell Bassett.

Abraham Carlock moved to the township in 1827 and lived there until his death some years afterwards. Jacob Gullin was another early settler. He first cleared a farm on Section 8, which he afterwards sold and purchased another raw tract, which he transformed into good farming land. William Moss and Stephen A. Jelly were pioneers of 1830, and lived in the township for many years.

In 1834 William K. Jones came from Kentucky and settled on Section 7. He was followed two years later by William H. Gregory, who settled on the bluff west of Butlersville. William Sackman was another pioneer of 1836 and he resided on Section 4 until 1861, when he removed to Missouri. Other settlers of this period were: Thomas Wilson, Philip Ruby, Mosier Alley, Lyman Tracey, Enoch Steward, William Brown, Martin Crafton, William Powell, James Stewart, David Venters, Levi Sparks, Reason Prather and Darius Prather.

Abraham Louderback, who settled in Schuyler County in 1829 near Rushville, removed to Hickory Township in the early 'thirties and became one of the large land owners, and his descendants are still residents of the township.

John Sharp was one of the prominent citizens of Hickory in the early days, and he acquired a fortune in merchandising and land speculation. He located along the Illinois River near the mouth of Alum Creek in 1837, and built a large warehouse and store-room there. This point became known as Sharp's landing, and it still bears that name. He was in business there for thirty years and later removed to Astoria, Fulton County, where he purchased 700 acres of land that afterwards greatly increased in value.

Daniel Sheldon was another of the prominent early settlers of Hickory. He was a native of Rhode Island and located in Butlersville in 1838, where he taught the first school in the village in the winter of 1838. He was also the first post-

master of the village and continued in office until his death, August 5, 1860. When the postoffice was established it was given the name of Sheldon's Grove, thereby rechristening the village which, up to that time, had been known as Butlersville. Noah Butler was the original founder of the village and it was surveyed and platted by J. M. Sweeney, November 29, 1846.

Bluff City, which is located on the northwest quarter of Section 1, was laid out by Abraham Louderback and was surveyed and platted by Leonidas Horney, November 2, 1860.

The first mill in the township was a saw mill, built by James S. Turner, on Alum Creek in 1839.

DeWitt Allen taught the first school in the township in 1834 in a cabin on Section 3.

Population, according to census of 1900, 586.

HUNTSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Huntsville is one of the townships located on the extreme southwestern corner of Schuyler County, being bounded on the west by Adams County and on the south by Brown County. It is drained by Cedar Creek in the north and Little Missouri in the south, both tributaries of Crooked Creek. In an early day the country was heavily timbered, but where once were towering forests there are now rich, cultivated fields and handsome farm residences.

Huntsville enjoys the unique distinction of being the only township in the county settled by a pioneer who came from the West. In all the other townships the pioneers crossed the Illinois River and either went direct to their destination or tarried a while in the Rushville settlement. But the first homeseeker in Huntsville Township came from the West. This honor belongs to William Spangler, a native of Pennsylvania, who had afterwards lived in Kentucky and Indiana. He had reached manhood and had a wife and family when he decided to push on further west. Taking passage on a boat he went down the Ohio River and up the Mississippi, landing at Quincy in the summer of 1832. He brought with him a team and wagon, and loading his household goods, drove east through Adams County to the north-east quarter of Section 5, Huntsville Township, where he built his cabin and cleared a tract for cultivation, afterwards securing title by pre-emption.



Edwin Lyson

tion. Mr. Spangler resided on his homestead farm until 1851, when he removed to Hancock County.

Before Mr. Spangler and his family were settled in their new home, Willis G. Moffett came overland from Kentucky and settled with his family on the southwest quarter of Section 4, and in the fall of that year John Thornhill and Jamison Wilson settled on the north half of Section 22. Jesse Burke, a Virginian, was one of the first to settle in the south part of the township, and in 1832 he built his cabin on the northeast quarter of Section 30.

In 1833 the settlement was further increased by the arrival of Reuben Alphin, from Kentucky, who settled upon the southeast quarter of Section 10; Robert Clayton built a cabin on the northwest quarter of Section 13, but never acquired title; David Tyree and Hamilton Anderson, with their families, located on the southeast quarter of Section 11, and Samuel Warren, Stephen Mendenhall, Alfred Jamison and Stephen Perkins were others who came during that year.

Rev. William Crain, a Methodist minister, and Abraham Newfield came from Missouri in December, 1834, and entered land on the northeast quarter of Section 3, and also the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the same Section for Ezra Dorsett, who joined them the next year. Among the settlers of 1835 were: William Anderson, who located on Section 12, and William Nesbit and Samuel Smith, who located near by. John and Thomas Alphin came that year and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 16.

The first marriage in the township occurred in 1835, when Rev. William Crain joined in wedlock a Mr. Cruikshanks and Miss Keziah Perkins.

The first birth was a child of Mr. and Mrs. William Spangler in 1832.

The first school was taught by Jeremiah Briscoe in a log cabin on the southwest quarter of Section 4 in 1835.

The first sermon in the township was preached by Rev. Milton Kimball, at the cabin of William Spangler in 1833, and Rev. Peter Borin, Rev. John P. Richmond and Rev. W. Pitner, Methodist circuit riders, also held services at an early day.

Among the early physicians were Dr. North, Dr. John P. Richmond, Dr. Samuel Clarkson, and Dr. A. J. Mead.

The first mill in the township was built by

Dr. Samuel Clarkson on the south bank of Big Missouri Creek, on the southeast quarter of Section 35, in 1837.

The town of Hartsdale was platted February 21, 1836, by Allen Pansinger for Willis G. Moffitt, John T. Gast, William Spangler, George H. Briscoe, Samuel Warren and John L. Ewing, proprietors. The village is situated on the northwest quarter of Section 4. T. A. Burton erected the first dwelling house in 1835, and Willis G. Moffitt was the first storekeeper and postmaster. John L. Ewing was the first Justice of the Peace. The first church built in the township was erected by the Presbyterians in the village in 1841.

Population of the township in 1900, 976.

LITTLETON TOWNSHIP.

Littleton may well be referred to as the "Prairie" Township of Schuyler County, and, with a location on the watershed between Crooked and Sugar Creeks, its wide expansive prairies make it one of the most populous and wealthy townships of the county. It is one of a tier of four townships which forms the north boundary of the county, lying adjacent to McDonough County on the north. The south part of the township is the more broken, where flows Horney Branch and Brushy Creek, but even this land has now reached a high price on account of its close proximity to the rich level lands that surround it.

The first pioneer settlers in Schuyler County were attracted by the richness of the virgin fields of Littleton Township, and as early as 1825, David Tranoor located there and built his cabin on the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 27 and put in his first crop.

The following year Thomas McKee and his son-in-law, Garrett Wycoff, moved from Bainbridge Township to their new home on the southeast quarter of Section 35. Another of the first settlers of Schuyler County, who was attracted to Littleton Township, was John Ritchey, who had located in Buena Vista Township in 1824 and, two years later, removed to Littleton. He purchased the claim of Garrett Wycoff on the southeast quarter of Section 35 and his travels in search of a home then ceased, for he was an honored resident of the township up to the time of his death.

Among other early settlers in the township were David Snyder, who entered the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 33 in the fall of 1830; Elijah M. Wilson, who came from Kentucky in 1831; James Thompson, also a Kentuckian, located in Littleton the same year. Mr. Thompson had come to the county in 1826 from Kentucky in a spirit of adventure, but was impressed with the possibilities of the country and, in the fall of 1831, returned to his old home, where he was married to Miss Catherine Crawford, and they soon afterwards took possession of the cabin he had built in the wilderness.

The Littleton settlement was further increased in 1832 by the arrival of Richard P. Applegate, who made the long trip overland with his wife and two children. The following year William H. Crawford, wife and five children were attracted from their Kentucky home to Schuyler County and settled on the southeast quarter of Section 20.

By this time Littleton Township was well known among the settlements of the county, and the rush of immigration makes it difficult to follow the settlements in their natural order. But among the settlers who came to the township in those early days, and made it their permanent place of abode, we may mention the following: Randolph Rose, Drury Sellers, Michael Mathency, Joseph Logan, Col. Samuel Horney, George Garrison, William Lambert, James DeWitt, John S. Walker, Samuel Dodds, Joseph W. Snyder, Adam Walker, John Seward and D. C. Payne.

Hon. L. D. Erwin, one of the few pioneer residents of Littleton now surviving, in conversation with the writer, says he well remembers when deer and prairie wolves were plentiful in Littleton Township, and gray wolves were occasionally seen. Mr. Erwin has also given us some interesting facts regarding the early elections in the township. It was customary to hold the elections at the cabin of one of the settlers, and in the early 'forties the cabin of Richard Applegate was chosen on account of its central location. This was before the county was divided into townships, and the residents of that precinct agreed upon Oregon as an appropriate name and it so appears on the early election records. But when a postoffice was first established in the township, Dr. W. H. Window filed with his petition to the Postmaster General a request that the postoffice be named Littleton, in honor of his

father-in-law, James Little, and this was done and the township was so named when it was organized in 1854.

The first school in Littleton Township was taught by Thomas Bronaugh in the summer of 1835, in an old deserted log cabin on the southwest quarter of Section 21, and the first building erected for school purposes was built in 1838 on the southwest quarter of Section 19.

The first marriage in the township was that of James Trainor and Miss Mary Shields, which was celebrated on Christmas Day, 1828, Thomas McKee, a Justice of the Peace, officiating.

The village of Littleton is located in the geographical center of the township, and was platted by Leonidas Horney, County Surveyor, July 31, 1840. James Little and his son-in-law, Dr. William H. Window, were the townsite promoters, and the latter had built the first house in the village in 1847. He also kept the first store and, in 1847, was appointed postmaster. The first school building in the village was erected in 1849, and was replaced in 1856 by a two-story brick building. On October 26, 1856, Littleton was devastated by a destructive tornado, particulars of which are given in another chapter of this history.

By reason of its location in a rich agricultural country, Littleton has always been a commercial center for the country round about, but with the coming of the Maconab & Western Illinois Railroad, which made the village its southern terminus, new vigor was infused and, in late years, many extensive improvements have been made. The old frame business houses have been replaced with substantial brick buildings; a bank, elevator and newspaper have been started, and a coal company, with a capital stock of \$25,000, is making an effort to develop the mineral wealth of the locality. In 1907 a handsome new and modern church was erected by the Methodist Episcopal congregation, and a four-room, two-story school building, of concrete block construction, replaced the old frame building that had done service for many years.

The village of Doddsville, located on the northern boundary of Littleton Township, lies partly in Schuyler and partly in McDonough County. It was laid out by Samuel Dodds and Paris Wheeler, July 6, 1836, and was platted by Allen Persinger, County Surveyor. Samuel Dodds built the first house and kept the first store in

the village. Since the inauguration of the rural free-delivery system, Dadds-ville has lost its identity as a government postoffice, and its business is tributary to adjacent towns.

The population of Littleton Township in 1900, according to the census of that year, was 1,662.

OAKLAND TOWNSHIP.

Oakland is one of the four townships in Schuyler County bounded on the north by McDonough County, and it is bounded on the east by Fulton County. The land surface of the township is broken and in early days was covered with heavy timber that has long since been cleared away on the uplands where we now find expansive and fertile farms.

Sugar Creek and its tributaries drain this wide scope of country and the stream flows the entire width of the township, entering on the west in Section 7, winding its course southward and east to Section 36. The stream is now an insignificant one, with the bluffs towering high above it, and from whose sides there are numerous outcroppings of coal veins that are worked profitably, even though the coal is but thirty-six inches in thickness.

In the month of April, 1882, a natural phenomenon occurred on the north half of Section 27 that is worthy of note. In one night a portion of a hill-side sank deep down into the earth, carrying with it the large trees growing on the surface. This sunken area included a tract of land five acres in extent, and in a night it sank to a depth of forty-five feet and the big trees were left intact with their tops waving where only a short time before was the level of their roots. The walls of the depression were left as perpendicular as the walls of a house and all the lateral fissures were the same. A creek running at the foot of the hill was made higher than the surrounding ground, and a new channel, fifty yards away, was cut by the stream. The coal that was pushed out with the mud and gravel, and into the creek bed, showed that there was a cave or chamber in the coal vein that had been formed when the coal was made, probably centuries ago.

The first settler in Oakland Township was Richard Ashcraft, a pioneer of Kentucky. In 1832 he drove to Illinois from Indiana in a one-

horse wagon, and brought with him his wife and three children, William, Abner and Abisha. Crossing the Illinois River at Beard's Ferry he pushed northward and, in November, 1832, settled on the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 25, where he built his cabin and prepared to make his home. Mr. Ashcraft afterwards became a licensed preacher of the Baptist denomination and resided in Oakland until his death.

Daniel Mathoney moved to Oakland from Woodstock Township soon after Mr. Ashcraft settled there, but later left the county. William Burress, a brother of Mrs. Ashcraft, came from Kentucky in December, 1832, and, together with his wife and one child, lived with his sister until a house could be built. In the spring of 1833 Josiah Downen located on Section 23, and the following year Joseph Logan settled on the same section, but afterwards removed to Littleton.

Prominent among the other early settlers were Caleb Houston, who located on Section 27 in 1834; Ephraim Hills, who removed from the Holart settlement to Section 31 in 1835; Thomas Pemberton, who arrived in the fall of 1836 and took possession of the southwest quarter of Section 11, and Nicholas Pittenger, who came from Virginia in 1837 and located on the southwest quarter of Section 13.

The first birth in the township was that of James Ashcraft, September 3, 1833, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ashcraft. The first death also occurred in this family, their son, Abisha, dying in the spring of 1833.

The first school was taught by a man named Preston in the summer of 1835, in a cabin erected by Frederick Noble, on the southeast quarter of Section 21. Mr. Preston remained in the township only two years.

Rev. Thomas Kane, a Free-Will Baptist, preached the first sermon in the fall of 1834 at the home of Richard Ashcraft. Rev. John P. Fast, Richard Ashcraft and Rev. Deacon Brown were other pioneer ministers.

James Skiles was the first merchant in the township and he opened a store on the northeast quarter of Section 34. In 1837 a postoffice known as Oil Hill was established there, and Mr. Skiles was first postmaster.

When the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad built its line through Oakland Township, a town was founded on the southeast quarter of

Section 26 by William Seachrist, and named Oak-land, but was afterwards renamed Ray by the Railroad Company. The town was platted by J. W. Watts, County Surveyor, and lies along the edge of the bluff. After the town was established James Skiles removed his store from Oil Hill and the postoffice was transferred at the same time.

Township population in 1900, 1,192.

RUSHVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Rushville Township was the home of the earliest pioneer in Schuyler County, and it dates its history from February, 1822. Nor could those early pioneers have found a more suitable location. There was timber in plenty and an abundance of sparkling spring water, and the rich prairie land had natural drainage that allowed the cultivation of the deep black loam soil by the first settlers, who harvested abundant crops with but little labor.

These same lands where the first homeseeker broke the sod are the finest in Schuyler County, and more than eighty years of constant cultivation has not impaired their fertility. But to this limited area of prairie land has been added a valuable area of land that, in those early days, was thickly covered with timber. Where the giant forest stood are now cultivated fields, save along the streams where the marketable timber has been removed and the young growth left standing.

Rushville Township is underlaid almost entirely by an excellent vein of coal. Along the streams the coal seams crop out, and they furnished coal in the early days with but little effort on the part of the miner. Best results, however, are obtained by the shaft mines, and coal is found from forty to fifty feet below the surface. The vein varies in thickness from four to five feet and is of fine quality. Although extensively mined near Rushville and Pleasantview, it can be said that there are yet hundreds of acres of the finest coal lands in Illinois yet undeveloped in Rushville Township, and this great store house of mineral wealth will one day add immensely to the wealth of the property owners.

Inasmuch as the story of the early settlement of Rushville Township is so closely associated with the general history of the county, it would mean but a repetition of other chapters to go into

detail. But it can here be said that the location of the county seat on the southwest quarter of Section 30 was a most fortunate one, for with Crooked Creek running through the center of the county as originally formed, it was the natural result that the county would be divided and, after this division, Rushville was almost the geographical center of what became known as Schuyler County.

The only other town in Rushville Township is Pleasantview, located on the south half of Section 36. The town was laid out and platted by Ebenezer Dingeldi, who was the first merchant and postmaster.

Pleasantview is surrounded by a rich agricultural country and, in addition, there are several coal mines in operation there, which add to the wealth and prosperity of the village.

The total population of Rushville Township in 1900, including the larger part of the City of Rushville, was 2,893, of which 1,663 was within the city limits.

(A more detailed history of events in Rushville Township will be found in the following chapter on the City of Rushville.)

WOODSTOCK TOWNSHIP.

Woodstock is one of the fractional townships of Schuyler County, Crooked Creek cutting off a portion of the southwest corner, making the township triangular in shape. The area included within the township, however, is equal to those six miles square, for there are fractional additions on the south and west.

The land surface of Woodstock Township is well drained by numerous streams that flow into Crooked Creek, and in consequence the greater portion of the township is rolling, although there is a large area of small prairies lying between. The soil is rich and productive, and suited alike for the cultivation of corn and wheat. The resources of the township are wholly agricultural. Coal is found in small quantity, but veins are not sufficiently large to mine profitably. There are no towns or postoffices in the township.

George and Isaac Naught were the first settlers in Woodstock Township, locating there the year following the first invasion of Schuyler County by homeseekers. They came from Whiteside County in 1824, first settling on Section 36. Soon afterwards George Naught removed to

Bainbridge Township, where he made his permanent home. Isaac Naught continued to make his home in the township and reared a family of eleven children, and his grandchildren and great-grandchildren are today residents of the township. In 1825 John Starr and son, Hasting Starr, and Thomas Eggleston joined the Naught settlement, locating on adjoining sections.

William Black was the pioneer settler in central Woodstock, moving there from what is now the city of Rushville in 1826. Mr. Black came to Schuyler in November, 1825, and purchased the claim of Willis O'Neal on the southwest quarter of Section 30, Rushville Township. The following spring the committee chosen to locate a county-seat selected this quarter, and Mr. Black was entered out, thereby losing the \$200 he had paid O'Neal. When this compelled to seek a new home he moved into Woodstock Township, locating on the southwest quarter of Section 15. The Indians were then in possession of the country, but a few years after Mr. Black had erected his cabin here a road from Rushville to Quincy was laid out, and his little cabin was the frequent stopping place of travelers, and the locality was known for years as the Black settlement. Mr. Black reared a large family and his descendants continue to make their home in Woodstock.

In 1827 Isaac Sanders located on Section 15 and made an improvement, where he resided until his death some years afterwards. He was accompanied to the county by Jacob Fowler, who drove a flock of geese all the way from Indiana. Those were probably the first domestic geese in the county. James Edmonston was another settler of 1827, and he took a prominent part in county affairs in the early days. Other settlers of that year were Moses Pettigrew, Benjamin Golston and John Logsdon and his brothers, Vaughn, Amos, Redman and Jackson Logsdon.

In 1829 Mrs. Amelia Riley, with a family of six sons, Daniel, Caleb, Anderson, Martin, Isaac Shelby and Pressley, and a married daughter, the wife of Mordecai Fowler, drove from Indiana and settled on Section 7, Woodstock Township.

Allen Alexander and family took up their home on Section 28 in 1829, and for a time he operated a ferry across Crooked Creek near where the wagon bridge now stands.

Timothy Harris came from the neighborhood of Springfield in 1830, and settled on the northwest

quarter of Section 15, and lived in the township until his death many years afterwards. Prominent among the other early settlers were: John Howell, James Board, Pierre J. Jonte, Peter Hottelot, James F. Grosslauder, and Alexander Stateman. John Brown, who represented Schuyler County in the Legislature when the State capital was at Vandalia, serving at different periods in both House and Senate, first became a resident of Rushville in 1831, and eight years afterwards removed to Woodstock Township, locating on Section 16, where he lived until his death in 1858.

The first marriage in the township was that of John H. Starr and Miss Nancy E. Black.

The first school taught in the township was in a cabin on Section 36 and John Taylor was teacher.

The first church was built by the Baptists on the northeast quarter of Section 2, Range 1 South, in 1831. Rev. John Logan was the first preacher. Rev. John Ray, Rev. Wm. Crow, Rev. John Taylor and Rev. Granville Bond were among the earliest preachers.

As early as 1829 a mill-site was granted John Ripley on Crooked Creek, where Ripley is now located, and on June 6, 1831, Walter D. Scott and Osborn Henley were granted permission to build a dam across Crooked Creek on the northeast quarter of Section 11, One North, Three West. Both these early mills were in what afterwards became Brown County, and it was not until 1837 that a mill was erected in Woodstock Township. This mill was erected by Robert Burton on the southeast quarter of Section 28, and was a combination grist and saw-mill.

Population in 1900, according to United States census report, 1,076.

CHAPTER XX.

GENERAL CHURCH HISTORY.

CHRISTIAN CHARACTER OF EARLY SETTLERS IN SCHUYLER COUNTY—ISAAC GREEN PREACHES THE FIRST SERMON IN THE COUNTY IN NOVEMBER, 1825—SKETCH OF HIS CAREER—REV. JOHN

SCRIPTS, ONE OF THE FIRST METHODIST MINISTERS IN ILLINOIS, LOCATED IN RUSHVILLE IN 1831—A METHODIST CHURCH ORGANIZED IN 1828—SESSION OF ILLINOIS CONFERENCE HELD IN RUSHVILLE IN 1836—EPISCOPAL CONVENTION OF ILLINOIS HELD HERE IN 1838 AND 1842—EARLY HISTORY OF CHURCH DENOMINATIONS AND PROMINENT CLERGYMEN WHO HAVE VISITED SCHUYLER COUNTY.

The ecclesiastical history of Schuyler County is of more than local interest, for the reason that it is closely interwoven with the early history of almost every religious denomination in the State. The settlers from the East and South, who came to Illinois at an early day, were, as a rule, devoted Christian people. Their first object was to obtain a home for themselves in the undeveloped Prairie State that held out such rich promises of worldly wealth, but they did not forget the need of spiritual teaching and, as soon as they had builded a home, they joined together in establishing a church in order that they might worship together. Coming, as they did, from every section of the country, there was a wide variation of religious beliefs and, as the distinction between the sects would not permit of their joining together in worship, each little band of settlers built their own church and established their own form of worship. Thus it appears that, in the early 'thirties, Rushville had as many churches as she has today; and, while it meant extreme self-denial on the part of the clergymen, there were noble, self-sacrificing men who consecrated their lives to the work of the Lord without hope or thought of any other reward than that the teachings of the gospel might be carried to all mankind.

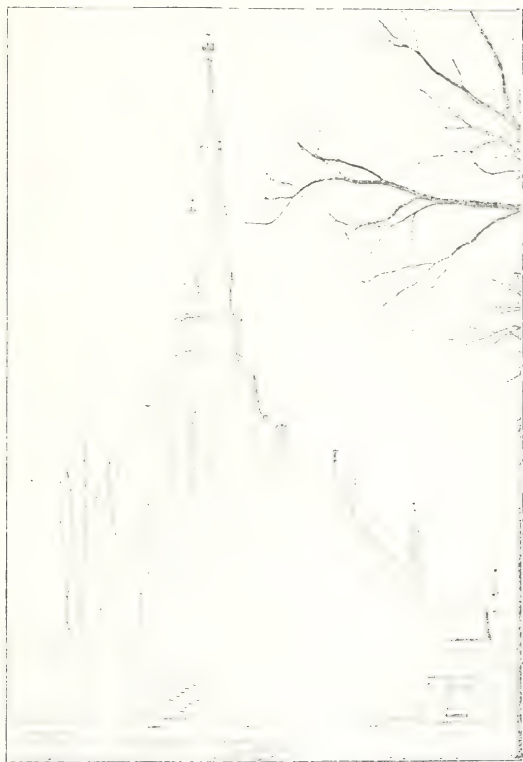
COMING OF THE PIONEER METHODIST.—There were a number of these God-fearing men, who should receive their full meed of praise and credit for the work they accomplished, but let us first consider Levin Green, the pioneer of them all. The history of Illinois Methodism affords no more picturesque or romantic figure than that of Rev. Green, who was on one occasion referred to by Rev. John Scripps as the "Lord's Prodigy."

The first settlement had been made in Schuyler County in 1823 and, in the fall of that year, Levin Green put in appearance. He was a tall, straight, gaunt man, attired in Kentucky jeans, with deer-skin moccasins and coonskin cap, and

his coming brought joy to the Hobarts, who were loyal Methodists. As soon as they learned the stranger was a licensed preacher, they welcomed him to their home and assisted in moving his family from Dutchman Creek, sixteen miles above on the Illinois River, whither they had come from below St. Louis in a canoe. On the first Sabbath in November, 1823, Levin Green preached the first sermon in Schuyler County at the home of Calvin Hobart, and he had for his congregation the entire settlement, numbering thirty persons. Afterward services were held regularly every two weeks throughout the winter, and here in the wilderness the corner-stone of Methodism in the Military Tract was laid.

Levin Green was one of those queer products of pioneer times, that cannot be gauged in the standards of our present civilization. He could barely read intelligently, having had no scholastic opportunities, and yet he played a prominent part in the evangelist work of his day. He was licensed to preach by Jesse Walker, Presiding Elder of Illinois, in 1811, and the early years of his ministry were spent in Missouri. In his *Book of Reminiscences*, Rev. Chas. H. Hobart says: "Levin Green belonged to that remarkable class of men, so well known on the frontier line of civilization. Born where the howl of the wolf and the war-whoop of the savage were well known sounds; accustomed to supply the larder from the chase, and to eating bread made of meal manufactured by the 'hominy mortar,' he was of a race of men whose perceptive faculties were keenly developed by the new and strange surroundings of their exposed lives, and whose resources, mental and physical, were, by the very exigencies pressing upon them, always equal to the demand. To him God, eternity, death, the resurrection, the judgment, Heaven and hell, were vivid and solemn realities. In many of his discourses he spoke as if these were actually present, being seen and felt by him."

At the Methodist camp-meetings Levin Green, attired in his buckskin breeches and coon-skin cap, entranced the pioneers with his peculiar style of oratory and, in civil affairs, he was accorded honors becoming his station. The love for the romantic pioneer life, however, was ever present and, with the coming of the settlers and homesteaders, he left to seek his home anew on the borderline of the western frontier, and Schuyler County knew him no more.



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, RUSHVILLE, ILL.

In every community there are men who are looked upon as leaders; men who take the initiative and plan and build for the future. Such a man was Rev. John Scripps in the religious life of Rushville, and a history of the times would not be complete without some reference to his life and its activities.

It was in the summer of 1831 that Mr. Scripps moved to Rushville, coming here from Cape Girardeau, Mo., where he had resided since 1809, and although his object in locating in the city was to engage in merchandising, he entered heartily into the work of up-building the Methodist Church, which had been established a few years before. No one in the village was more capable of assuming the leadership of the little congregation than he, for he was then a member of the Methodist Conference of Missouri and had done valiant work on the circuit in earlier years.

As early as 1812, while a resident of Cape Girardeau, Mo., he had been given a license to preach, and in the fall of 1814 he had been employed by the Presiding Elder of Illinois to travel the circuit while the ministers went to conference. Without his knowledge his name was presented to the conference, and he was assigned to the Indiana circuit. The following year he was transferred to Illinois, and one of his stations was Kaskaskia, afterwards the first capital of the State. In 1816 his circuit covered a portion of Missouri, and to him belongs the honor of holding the first Methodist service in the city of St. Louis. There was no church in the city and the meeting was held in an old dilapidated log building used as court house, legislative hall and theater. There, amid the rude scenery of the theater, he preached to a large audience comprising the entire American population. In later years he traveled a circuit in Arkansas, and in 1823 returned to the St. Louis circuit. In the years 1820 and 1824 he was a member of the General Conferences. The Methodist Conference in Illinois was not formed until 1824, and Rev. Scripps continued a member of the Missouri Conference until the division of the church in 1845. Refusing to go South with his conference, he was transferred to the Illinois Conference in 1846 and placed on the superannuated list.

Rev. Scripps had practically retired from the ministry when he located in Rushville, but his years of service had given him a knowledge of affairs that was invaluable to the struggling lit-

tle church here. He entered heartily into the work and was often called upon to fill the pulpit in the absence of the regular pastor. Rev. James Leaton, in writing of Rev. Scripps in Rushville, says: "The coming of such a man and Christian minister into the young society at Rushville was hailed as a providence; God's hand was seen and recognized in it. His long experience in the itinerancy, his intimate acquaintance with the working of Methodism, his personal acquaintance with the ministry, and his influence with the Bishops pre-eminently fitted him for a counselor and leader in the young society. How much he loved, how wisely he planned, and how well he built, is attested by the permanent and efficient character of the church today."

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—In the foregoing chapters we have noted the fact that Methodist services were held in Schuyler County as early as 1823, but it was not until several years afterwards that an organization was effected. In August, 1826, Rev. William See, of the Peoria circuit, which extended a hundred miles along the east side of the Illinois River, came to Schuyler County and a church of twenty members was formed. All united by letter except W. H. Taylor, who united on probation and was converted a few days afterwards, being the first convert in the county. Regular services were afterwards held every three weeks by the circuit preacher, Rev. Levin Green filling the pulpit on intervening Sabbath days.

The first quarterly meeting in the county was held in 1827 by Rev. Peter Cartwright at the home of Levin Green. Schuyler County was at this time attached to the Atlas circuit, with William Medford as minister. In 1828 the first society was organized in what is now the city of Rushville, the meeting being held at the home of Richard Black. Among the early preachers may be mentioned Asa D. West, 1828-30; James Bankston, 1830; Barton Randle, 1830-31; David B. Carter, 1831-32; Henry Summers, 1832; Thomas N. Ralston and Peter Borch, 1833; W. H. Window, 1833-34.

In February, 1834, plans were made for a revival meeting, and Rev. W. C. Stridling, a celebrated divine from Jacksonville, was engaged to assist. Such a religious awakening had never before been witnessed in Illinois Methodism and, at the close of the conference year, 544 members were reported to conference.

At the session of 1831 the town of Rushville was separated from the circuit and made a station. Up to this time services had been held in the court house and in the room over Rev. John Scripps' store; but, with the rapidly increasing congregations, there was a demand for a church edifice and a fine brick church was erected, which at that day was the finest church building north of the Illinois River. This church was completed in 1836 and that same year the Illinois Conference met in Rushville. The preachers came from Green Bay, Lake Superior, St. Peter, Minn., Prairie du Chien, Cairo and Shawneetown, and were accorded a warm welcome by the citizens of the village.

The conference sessions were held in the new brick church and were presided over by Bishop Morris. The Illinois Conference then included not only our own State, but Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin and there were many questions of importance to be discussed, which kept the conference in session from Wednesday, Oct. 5, to Friday, the 14th. The routine business of the conference had little interest for the lay members, but the camp meeting held a mile north of town was largely attended and great interest was shown.

Among the new members admitted to the conference in Rushville were a number of young men, who later played a prominent part in the church work. Prominent among these were Chauncey Hobart, afterwards known as the Father of Methodism in Minnesota, who spent more than fifty years in active ministerial work. Richard Haney, one of the best known and beloved ministers in Illinois, was admitted at this time, as was also John P. Richmond, afterwards missionary to Oregon, and Norris Hobart and Wm. H. Taylor, who were both residents of this county.

By this time Methodism in Schuyler County was firmly established, and it has since had a steady and constant growth as the city grew in population. In 1867 the present church building was erected.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The date of founding of the Presbyterian Church in Schuyler County is Jan. 31, 1830, and the first meeting was held in a store room on the north side of the public square, then owned by Thos. W. Scott. Revs. Cyrus L. Watson and J. M. Ellis were the leaders in this movement to establish

a church and they met with great encouragement. The original members were: Wm. Blair, Thos. Blair, Margaret Blair, Sarah Blair, Hugh M. Creery, Sarah McCreery, Matthew McCreery, John McCreery, Margaret McCreery, Sarah McCreery, William Moore and Jane Moore.

Rev. Watson took keen interest in the young church that he had established, and ministered to its welfare until 1835. There was no regular place for holding services and the court house, store buildings and taverns served for a place of meeting. Mrs. Sarah Young, one of the early members, once told of a meeting held in the back room of the tavern, where the sacrament of the Lord's supper was solemnly celebrated.

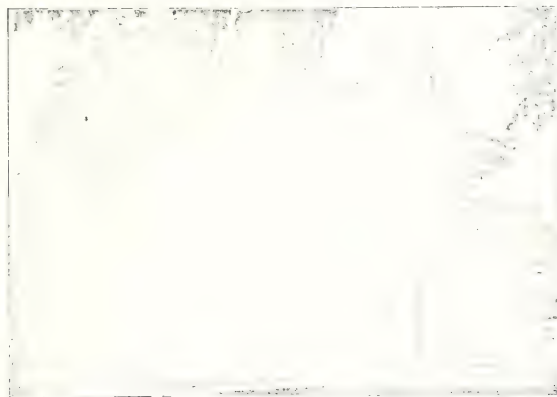
About 1836 plans were made for the erection of a brick church, where the present edifice is located, but before the structure could be reared in, winter came and the walls were damaged to an extent that repairs could not be made. The persons who bought the wrecked building, built for the church a frame building as an equivalent, and this was used until 1876, when the present handsome church was occupied. It was during the pastorate of Rev. J. M. Paige, who served as minister from 1873 to 1880, that the new church was erected, the corner stone of which was laid Aug. 23, 1875, with appropriate ceremony.

Among the early ministers of the church were Rev. Samuel Wilson, Rev. Breese, Rev. Alfred Carrington, Rev. J. T. Tucker, Rev. Henry Bergen, Rev. J. Haswell and Rev. L. P. Kimball, but it was not until 1859 that a regular resident pastor was chosen. A call was extended to Rev. Alex. B. Campbell in that year, and he served as pastor until 1855.

Internal dissensions within the Presbyterian Church, as regards general church doctrines, had its effect in retarding the growth of the local society. During the pastorate of Rev. Samuel Wilson the Presbyterian Church in the United States separated into two branches known as the Old and the New. Rev. Wilson went with the Old School, but the greater part of his Russian congregation was not in sympathy with his belief. The New School branch, having the majority, retained the church edifice, but in finishing and furnishing the interior they incurred a large sum of debt. At this juncture the Old School branch proposed to assume the debt, pay the ruin additional sum and take the church society. The offer was accepted and it passed to



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, RUSHVILLE, ILL.



CHRISTIAN CHURCH, RUSHVILLE.

porarily into their hands and Rev. Broese was engaged to preach at stated intervals, and he was followed by Rev. Carrington, and some years afterwards the church property once again came into the possession of the New School. During these early years of the church the discipline was strictly enforced, and it is recorded that Elder Daniel V. Dawley was placed on trial for playing chess for amusement.

The history of Presbyterianism in Schuyler County should also include some mention of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which was founded here in 1834. Rev. J. C. Jewel was their first pastor and a church building was erected the year they organized, but the society made slow growth and in after years the members became identified with the Presbyterian Church. Even in the early days of the church, during the period of strife and contention, the local society took a prominent part in affairs, and the Presbytery for this part of Illinois goes by the old name of Schuyler Presbytery.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—It was in 1829 that the first service of this denomination was held in Schuyler County, and the minister was Elder James Hughes, who was on his way to Missouri from Ohio. He stopped at the home of Benjamin Chadsey, one of the prominent early settlers, and was eagerly welcomed. Services were held at Mr. Chadsey's home, two and a half miles north-east of Rushville, and while no attempt was made to found a church, the members of that denomination were brought closely together and looked forward to the time when they could have a place of worship in accordance with their beliefs.

In 1830, Barton W. Stone, of Kentucky, came to Rushville and held a series of meetings in the old log court house.

Great interest attended these meetings, and the following year Elder James W. Davis and James Urbank came from Kentucky to continue their work. Then it was that the first steps were taken towards the organization of a church, which was accomplished in 1832. In that year a church was built and Elder Barton W. Stone returned to perfect the organization, which was accomplished December 29, 1833. In succeeding years the church continued services regularly, and in 1874 the building now in use was erected and was dedicated, March 1, 1875.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.—Dis-

sensions within the Methodist Episcopal Church, growing out of the slavery question, led to the organization in Illinois of the Christian Union Church in 1861, and two years later a church of that denomination was founded in Schuyler County. The first society was organized at Kinderhook school house, Rushville Township, January 1, 1867, by Rev. Ramsey Smithson. On January 17, Rev. D. T. Sherman organized a society at Sugar Grove and, on April 20th, the Rushville circuit was organized.

In June, 1867, the members of the Christian Union Churches of Illinois met at Clinton and decided to change the name of the church to that of the Episcopal Methodist Church, and after being taken under the jurisdiction of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the name was again changed.

The church at Rushville was organized in August, 1868, by Rev. William R. Howard, and since that time regular services have been conducted in this city and on the circuits.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Just when the first services of the Baptist Church were held in Schuyler County is not a matter of record, but the ministers of that faith were early in the field and had reached Rushville in the latter twenties. A division of the church at this early day tended to disorganize the evangelistic work and the effects of it were felt in this county.

On October 20, 1832, a Baptist Church of Christ, called Concord, was organized, and there were twenty-three persons in Schuyler who signed the constitution and articles of faith. Elder John Logan was called as pastor and he served until 1836 when he was succeeded by Elder Newell. Services had been held principally in the country up to this time, but in 1837 a building was erected in Rushville. After a short time this building was sold and a new church was built on the Macomb road, four and a half miles north of Rushville. Elder Davis was pastor of the church from 1840 to 1847, and during these years there was a great revival of interest. This culminated in the building of a new church in Rushville in 1851, but for some reason the church never thrived in this city, and finally the congregation was unable to keep up their organization, and the building was sold to the Rushville Union School district and is now used for the primary grades.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—In the history of the

Episcopal Church of Illinois Rushville stands pre-eminent as one of the first towns to establish a church of that denomination. Although the Diocese of Illinois was not organized until March 9, 1835, Christ Church Parish, Rushville, was organized in February, 1834. There were then but three or four other Episcopal churches in the State and when Bishop Chase, the first Bishop of Illinois, made his first visitation to the State, Rushville was included in his itinerary.

Little is known of the early history of the church in this city, but it is a matter of record that a church was erected and on March 19, 1837, was consecrated. There is added interest in the local history of the church for the reason that the Annual Convention of the Diocese of Illinois was held here on June 4 and 5, 1832, and again in 1842. In this latter year the church records show that there were but 491 communicants in the whole State.

It is not possible to review the early history of this church, for all the old members have long since passed away. In the 'forties the church maintained its own building and Rev. Robert J. Walker served the parishes of Rushville and Beardstown, giving alternate Sundays to each. He was succeeded by Rev. Clotworthy, who remained for a few years and sometime in the 'fifties regular services ceased and the building reverted to the donors. About ten years ago Rushville was made a station in the missionary field, and regular services are now held every fortnight, in a mission room which has been fitted up by the local congregation.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—Since early in the 'sixties, the Roman Catholics have had services in Rushville, but the congregation was never large enough to support a resident priest. In the early days, when Rushville was a parish in the Chicago diocese, services were held at the home of Patrick Fox, and the priest made regular visits here to minister to the little congregation. About 1870 the present church building was erected, and services are held once a month. When the diocese of Peoria was erected in 1879, Rushville parish was included in the territory taken from the Chicago diocese.

CHAPTER XXI.

SCHUYLER COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

FIRST SCHOOL DISTRICT IN SCHUYLER COUNTY LAID OUT JULY 22, 1825—FIRST FREE SCHOOL LAW ENACTED THE SAME YEAR—WM. H. TAYLOR THE FIRST TEACHER IN THE COUNTY—ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH FREE SCHOOLS IN 1826 PROVES A FAILURE—JONATHAN D. MANIOWE'S REMINISCENCES OF AN EARLY PIONEER SCHOOL—THE PERIOD OF SUBSCRIPTION SCHOOLS AND OTHER EARLY TEACHERS—SOME CHRISTMAS-DAY LOCKOUTS—STATE CHARTER GRANTED RUSHVILLE UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT MARCH 30, 1869—HISTORY OF RUSHVILLE SCHOOLS—LIST OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS—TOWNSHIP SCHOOL HISTORY—THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE COUNTY.

The history of the public schools of Schuyler County is coincident with that of the State of Illinois, and it must ever be a source of local pride to know that, at the first meeting of the County Commissioners, held on July 7, 1825, plans were made for the organization of a school district, and by petition the same was regularly formed two weeks later.

The wisdom and foresight of the pioneers of Illinois was shown most clearly in their endeavor to establish a system of public schools at a time when the cause of popular education was by no means popular. The foundations for free schools, thus laid, commands our admiration and surprise, and the names of the early supporters of popular education should be imperishable in the records of the county, and it is our purpose to thus aid in honoring the pioneer supporters of the great free school system.

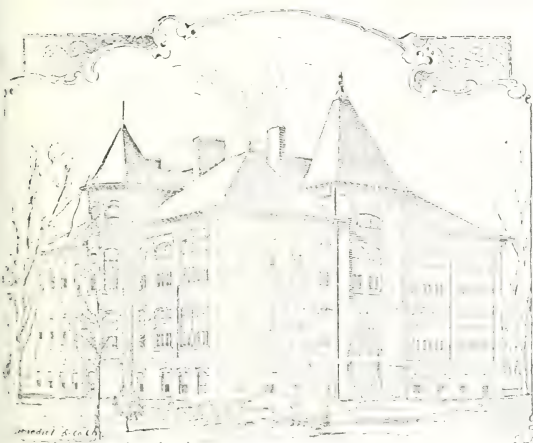
Schuyler County was formed and granted powers of local government by the Illinois Legislature in 1825, and in January of that year there was passed the first State School Law, under which the district in this county was formed some six months later. The development of the most excellent school system of the State renders it somewhat superfluous to cite reasons for the enactment of this law, but in the pre-



OLD COURT HOUSE.



OLD HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, RUSHVILLE.
BURNED 1893.



WEBSTER HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, RUSHVILLE, ILL.



WASHINGTON SCHOOL,
RUSHVILLE, ILL.

amble of the first school law of 1825, they are set forth most lucidly as follows:

"To enjoy our rights and liberties, we must understand them; their security and protection ought to be the first object of a free people; and it is a well established fact that no nation has continued long in the enjoyment of civil and political freedom, which was not both virtuous and enlightened; and believing that the advancement of literature always has been, and ever will be, the means of developing more fully the rights of man, that the mind of every citizen in a republic is the common property of society; and constitutes the basis of its strength and happiness; it is, therefore, considered the peculiar duty of a free government like ours to encourage and extend the improvement and cultivation of the intellectual energies of the whole; therefore, a common school, or schools, shall be established in each county of this State."

The growth and development of the schools of Schuyler County may be said to date back to the winter of 1823-24, for scarcely had half a dozen families located within a radius of three or four miles and secured indispensable shelter in their primitive log-cabins, before effort was made to provide a means of education for the children.

The first school taught in the county was at the home of Calvin Hobart in the winter of 1823-24, where William H. Taylor, then a young man who had come to the county with the first settlers, acted as teacher. His pupils probably did not exceed six in number, for there was but a small settlement made that year.

At the meeting of County Commissioners held on July 22, 1825, a petition was presented asking for the organization of a school district, and the petition was granted and the district formed as follows: "Beginning at the N. E. cor. of Sec. 4, 2 N., 1 W., thence west to N. W. cor. of Sec. 1, 2 N., 2 W., thence south to the S. W. corner of Sec. 36, thence east to the S. E. corner of Sec. 33, thence north to place of beginning." The district thus formed included the west half of Rushville Township within its boundary.

Jonathan D. Manlove, one of the early pioneer settlers and among the first school teachers of the county, tells of the attempt to establish free schools in Schuyler County in 1826. He says: "The first school house in the county was built near Benj. Chadsey's in 1826. A log house was put up and, perhaps, covered, but no school was

ever taught in it. It was built under a very imperfect law, the first in the State that was called a free school law. But at that early period the same difficulty in regard to the ways and means and location of school houses existed that too often yet exist, and the school house was never finished because of ignorance and prejudice that existed."

In the summer of 1826, however, a school was taught on Section 16 by Miss Sophronia Chadsey and another by Mr. Manlove at his cabin. In a letter to the Schuyler Citizen, in 1881, Mr. Manlove thus describes his pioneer school: "My mind reverts back to the summer of 1826, when I taught a school in a log cabin, where Mr. Little's house now stands northeast of Rushville. The cabin was the largest one in the county, and had been occupied by a family not consumable for the Godly virtue of cleanliness, and was infested with a numerous progeny of bugs, whose odorous perfume was not pleasant to the olfactories of teacher or pupils. They had prior possession, and had fortified and were taking possession of the books and dinner baskets. We were compelled to declare a war of extermination. We procured a large iron kettle, and when ready with boiling water, all hands moved on the enemies' works, and after a long and bloody battle, succeeded in destroying all their army, except a very considerable number of stragglers that returned early to their well-known and impregnable hidings. Peace reigned in Warsaw, the six-inch benches were again occupied, and the daily supply of musk melons, which was furnished by the teacher, was eaten; and all were happy and contented."

The growth of the public school system, as now understood, was slow, and in a quarter of a century after the settlement of the county it had made but little progress in Schuyler. It is true there were schools taught, but they were the result of purely voluntary effort either of an individual or of a few associated persons, and the master was paid by the parents whose children attended the school, a one-room log cabin, whose only furniture was a teacher's desk and rude seats fashioned from the slabs of logs, with pegs driven into holes near the end for legs. Text books were few and did full duty where there happened to be several children in one family. The children went to school wearing jeans and fluey, and it was not uncommon for

the boys to be attired in buckskin pantaloons and coon-skin caps.

It was in such fashion the schools were begun, and they have been steadily improved in material comforts, facilities and elegance, and in culture, training and efficiency of teachers, until we reasonably and justly boast a school equipment throughout the county as complete and thorough as that of any county in our great State.

In reviewing the history of the schools of Schuyler county we will first consider those of the city of Rushville, where the growth from the rude log-cabin to the finely graded schools of the present day present a most interesting study. The evolution of the educational system was not accomplished without strife and bitter warfare, but this is accounted for as more a difference of personal opinion than an effort to embarrass the cause of education. The early pioneers were men of earnest purpose and strong determination and, when differences of opinion arose as to public school management, there was bitter internecine warfare that, in some cases, lasted for years to the detriment of the rapidly growing system of education.

The first building erected for school purposes in Rushville was a small one-story brick house that stood where the Christian church now stands. It was erected in the early thirties, and one of the first, if not the first, of the teachers was Levi Lusk. In the winter of 1837-38, Upton Smith organized a subscription school and occupied the attic of the old Methodist Episcopal church with his classes. The attic was divided into two rooms, and the boys' department occupied the north room, while the girls were taught by a lady teacher in the south room. A few years later J. S. Wright and daughter taught in the same building. Another one of the early teachers was a Mr. Sletland, a man of brilliant mind and attainments whose career was cut short by dissipation, and he died soon afterwards. Miss Rebecca Davis taught a school in the early 'forties on the south side of East Washington about half a block from the square. Miss Sarah McMacken, of Jacksonville, taught in a log school building that was located on West Lafayette Street, between where Mrs. Little's and Dr. Ball's houses now stand, and Mrs. Houghland taught in a log cabin located a little farther west. Mrs. Joseph Haskell was another of the

pioneer teachers who had a school where the court house now stands.

Of the old pioneer teachers who taught subscription schools in Rushville in the 'forties Edward Bertholf lived to see the development of the present day. Mr. Bertholf taught in the old Methodist Church, and among his pupils was Francis Drake, who afterwards became Governor of Iowa.

Following the era of small subscription schools we find that Rushville had its Western Seminary, Cottage Seminary, Female Academy, Scripps' Academy, The Seminary, M. E. Church High School, and Parrott High School, all of which flourished and thrived for a time, but eventually gave way before the progress of the system of free schools which eventually resulted in the formation of the Rushville Union Schools.

On June 25, 1845, John Clarke, Lycurgus I. Kimball, George B. Rogers, Roland M. Worthington, James G. McCreery, Abraham Tolle, William E. Withrow, Joseph Montgomery and James L. Anderson purchased the lot where the Webster School building now stands and built The Seminary. The school was in charge of Alonzo J. Sawyer, afterwards prominent in educational work in Chicago, with Miss Amelia Dayton and Miss Matilda M. Williams as assistants. The rates of tuition ranged from \$2.50 to \$6, for a term of eleven weeks. Later teachers in this school were: R. H. Griffith, Miss Sophia Barber, Dr. Thomas C. Nichols, Dr. J. A. Speed, Mr. Lucas, G. W. Scripps, Mr. English, George I. Ramsey, Miss Lydia Ramsey, Henry Snither and others.

Rushville was not without its public schools during this period, but they were small and no effort was made to teach anything but the elementary branches, and the situation was further complicated by reason of the fact that the city was in two separate school districts. It was when an endeavor was made to unite districts 8 and 9, and form the present Union School District, that passion ran riot, and it had its culmination in a pitched battle, which took place at the Seminary on May 11, 1858, that was participated in by a number of Rushville's leading citizens.

It appears that District No. 9 had purchased the Seminary building in 1855 and that District No. 8 had come into possession of the Parrott School building. District No. 8 had one hundred

more pupils than district 9, while the latter had \$75,000 more taxable property, and they resisted the effort made to unite the two districts.

After the two districts were united by a vote of the people, some of the leading citizens of District No. 9 met and resolved to regain possession of their property, but the Directors of No. 8, getting news of their intention, entered the building at night, nailed down the windows and barred the doors. The Directors of No. 9 gained possession the day following, when the former occupants decided to take the building by storm and armed themselves with rails to batter down the doors. This led to a general melee, and the Sheriff of the county was called upon to establish peace. The matter was afterwards taken into court and was carried to the Illinois Supreme Court, where a decision was rendered that declared the union of the two districts legal and the costs were assessed against District No. 9. Eleven years later, by the union of District No. 3, in Buena Vista Township, and District No. 8, the Rushville Union School District was formed and was granted a special charter by the Illinois Legislature, the same being approved March 30, 1869.

Thus was the foundation laid for carrying forward the work of free schools in the city of Rushville, and, out of the turmoil and strife that had existed for a score of years, there developed a united support of the public schools which has ever since continued and has resulted in the building up of the splendid school system of the present day.

The first Board of Education in the Rushville Union School District was composed of the following gentlemen: William H. Ray, Thomas Wilson, W. W. Wells, R. H. Griffith and W. S. Irvin. They went to work, at once to provide a suitable school building and, during the year 1870, a three-story brick building was erected on the site of The Seminary at a cost of \$15,000. This building served for school purposes until destroyed by fire in September, 1893. On the site of the old building the handsome and modern Webster School building was erected at a cost of \$25,000. In the later 'eighties the growth of the city made it necessary to provide additional room, and the old Baptist church, in the same block, was purchased and used for primary grades. Again in 1893 there was need for still greater expansion, and a two-story brick building was erected in the east part of the city

at a cost of \$8,000, which is used for primary grade pupils.

The Rushville Union Schools were graded by John T. Gowdy, in 1869, and, in 1871, when the new building was first occupied, they were brought to a high standard of excellence by J. M. Coyner. He was succeeded as superintendent by John Hobbs. In 1876, H. A. Smith was put in charge and the following year the first class graduated from the Rushville High School. Mr. S. M. Caldwell took the school on a solid educational basis and continued as Superintendent until 1887, when he was succeeded by Nathan T. Veach and, for fourteen years, the schools made most excellent progress under his direction. Henry H. Edmunds was Superintendent from 1901 to 1907, when he resigned to go to Clinton, Ill. L. T. Shaw was Superintendent in 1907-08, and he was succeeded by C. E. Knapp, who is now in charge.

The following history of the country schools of Schuyler County was compiled by Prof. H. A. Smith, who was Superintendent of the Rushville High School from 1875 to 1887:

The first school in Oakland Township was taught by a Mr. Preston in a log cabin built by Frederick Noble, on the southeast quarter of Section 24, in the summer of 1835. Scholars in attendance were Abner and William, children of Richard Ashenart; Harriet, daughter of William Burgess; Deborah and Nancy, children of Josiah Downer; Benjamin, Martha Ann, Sarah Jane and Joseph S., children of Joseph Logan; and the three children of the teacher. The school term was three months, and subscription rate was \$1.50 per month. Oakland Township sold her school land in June, 1837.

Thomas Brough taught the first school in Littleton in a deserted cabin in the summer of 1835. The pupils were: Julia, Margaret, John and Elizabeth L., children of David Snyder; Martha, Nancy, Evaling and Ludwell, children of Elijah M. Wilson; Eliza and Benjamin, children of R. P. Applegate; Andrew Wycoff, a nephew, and John, Thomas, Jacob, Daniel and Asher, children of Garrett Wycoff; Jesse, Eliza, Ann and Talbot, children of William H. Crawford. The first school house was built on the southwest quarter of Section 19, in 1838, and Samuel Horsey was teacher. Littleton sold her school land in 1840.

The first school in Brooklyn Township was taught by Richard Kellough in a log cabin in the

village in 1837. The first school house was built in 1842. The school section was sold March 25, 1841.

The first school in Birmingham Township was taught in a log cabin in the village by William Neill in the winter of 1837. The following named persons were appointed by the Schuyler County Commissioner's Court trustees for the school land of 3 N., 4 W.: William Dron, James G. King and J. G. Graham. On petition the Sixteenth Section was sold April 7, 1847.

Mr. Kimball, an old man from Kentucky, taught a school in a small cabin south of Huntsville in 1835-36. There were three windows covered by leather, which was fastened up during the day to permit the light to pass in between the logs, and were closed at night. The teacher permitted all to study aloud. Jeremiah Biscoe taught the first school in Huntsville in 1836, in a log cabin built for the purpose that season. He taught the same school for several terms.

Huntsville has had many excellent teachers. Miss Mary Hart of Connecticut taught the school south of Huntsville during the summer of 1836. H. E. Bryant, afterwards banker at Belmont. Miss Eunice Kimbal, an eastern lady, and Alvin Bacon, each taught several terms at Huntsville. Miss Letitia Biscoe taught in a log cabin near Shilo. The windows of this cabin consisted of an opening between the logs, which was protected by a board fastened up with a strap. The first frame school house in Huntsville was built about 1840. The township school land was sold April 8, 1839.

The first school in Camden Township was taught by John Thornhill in 1836 in a neglected cabin, built by a squatter in 1825 on Section 18. The second school was taught in the winter of 1838-39 by George L. Gray. On Christmas Day, Mr. Gray was fastened out by the big boys until he would promise to treat to toddy. He finally yielded and furnished the money, when a boy by the name of Brown went to what is now Brooklyn for the whisky. The toddy was made in buckets and the teacher and pupils enjoyed it together and harmony was restored. The rate for tuition was \$1.50 per quarter. John Anderson taught in the northern part of what is now the village of Camden in 1839. A brief description of this school house, may, with very few changes, apply equally well to any of our early "temples of learning" in which the youth were wont to woo the Goddess of Wisdom.

It was built of logs, as were all the houses at that time. The fireplace occupied nearly the whole of one side of the room and a recess in the wall. After reaching a height of about six feet, the logs were placed straight across that side of the room, and the chimney of sticks was continued up on the outside of the house. It had a puncheon floor and seats, and greased paper placed between the logs for windows. The large boys cut and carried the wood for the fire. Camden Township sold her school land in October, 1837.

The first school house in Schuyler County was built in Buena Vista Township in 1828 on the northwest quarter of Section 1, and Robert Sexton taught a two-months' term. On May 10, 1829, Samuel L. Dark commenced a six-months' term on the northeast quarter of Section 22. In 1833-34 he taught at the cross-roads. The subscription rates were paid in various kinds of produce; one patron agreeing to pay a certain number of bushels of wheat, another a certain number of bushels of oats, etc. It was not always the easiest matter to collect in those days, and the teacher employed Jacob Snyder to collect for him. Another teacher of the same school was Mr. Wheeler. Instead of the usual notices around the room, each pupil could read the penalty for certain offenses—so many lashes for talking aloud; so many lashes for fighting; so many lashes for quarreling going to or from school, and other rules with the penalty.

Buena Vista has the largest school fund of any township in the county, owing to the foreclosing of its mortgage and reselling of a portion of its school section after it had advanced in price. The section was first sold in April, 1828.

The first school in Browning Township was taught by a man from Tennessee in 1835 in a small log cabin built by Nathan Glover. This was the second township to sell its school section, which was done October 29, 1833, by Alfred Wallace and John M. Campbell, Trustees.

The first session of school in Hickory Township was taught by a Mr. Sheldon in 1828, in a cabin built on the bluffs. There were but two small fractions of Section 16 in this township.

The first school in Frederick was held in a private cabin built by Horatio Benton. The first school house was built in 1846, a small one-story frame building, afterwards used as a town hall.

The first school in Bainbridge was in a log

CHAPTER XXII.

SCHUYLER PRESS—PAST AND PRESENT.

cabin built for the purpose on Section 22, about the year 1830. The first teachers were John Keeton, a Mr. Sexton, John Parker, Joseph Bell and James M. Stevens. John Greene taught school in the winter of 1835-36 in a log cabin built on the northeast quarter of Section 1. Samuel Haines, James Lawler and Nathan Whishall were appointed trustees at the June term of court, 1836. The school land was sold December 5, 1836.

The first school in Woodstock Township was taught by John Taylor in 1827. The first school in the northern part of the township was taught by Charles Hatfield, in 1833, in a house built that fall of elm poles in an elm grove near Joshua Griffith's. The pupils and teacher mixed the mud on the floor of the school house, after school began, with which they daubed the house at recesses and noon. Pupils in attendance were William T. and Isaac Black, children of Richard Black; Sarah and Rebecca, children of Jacob Fowler; Houston and Elihu, children of Allen Alexander; James and Thomas, children of Isaac Sanders; Anderson, Isaac S. and Pressly, children of Mrs. Amelia S. Riley. The day before Christmas Anderson and Pressly Riley took the teacher out and wallowed him in snow and left him tied, because he would not treat to whisky. The teacher treated to two gallons of whisky on New Year's.

In the same school house taught Thomas Binkly, Mr. Johnson, Enoch Boulton, Fauntton Muse and Robert Glenn.

While the strife for the Christmas treat was going on, when Mr. Muse was teacher, he attempted to descend the specious chimney, when one of the boys threw water on the coals in the fireplace which nearly caused him to fall, but he managed to crawl out and promised the usual treat.

Robert Glenn spent much of his time in reading law, while the pupils amused themselves. One day, desiring to obtain some young squirrels in the top of a dry tree, about one hundred yards from the school house, the pupils built a fire around the tree in the morning and agreed to run when they heard it fall. On hearing the tree fall, all ran without asking permission except two small boys. When they returned, the teacher looked up and asked them if they had got back.

PROMINENT PART PLAYED BY THE NEWSPAPER PRESS IN CONNECTION WITH HISTORY — ITS VALUE AS A RECORD OF LOCAL FACTS AND EVENTS — TYPE OF MEN WHO WERE EARLY EDITORS AND DIFFICULTIES WHICH CONFRONTED THEM — RUSHVILLE'S FIRST NEWSPAPER — THE RUSHVILLE JOURNAL AND MILITARY TRACT ADVERTISER ESTABLISHED IN 1835 — ITS FOUNDERS AND FIRST EDITOR — SUBSEQUENT CHANGES IN NAME, OWNERSHIP AND EDITORIAL MANAGEMENT — TOPICS WHICH ABSORBED THE ATTENTION OF THE EARLY EDITOR — PROMINENCE GIVEN TO POLITICS AND GENERAL NEWS — PRAIRIE TELEGRAPH RUSHVILLE'S FIRST PERMANENT PAPER — ESTABLISHED JULY 8, 1848 — ITS SUBSEQUENT HISTORY — THE TIMES AND CITIZEN FOUNDED IN 1856 — HISTORY OF OTHER LOCAL JOURNALS.

The newspapers of a county occupy a place in its historical relation which makes them an important factor in reviewing the history of the past. They not only played a prominent part in creating history, but in their columns we find a faithful chronicle of the events of the period in which they were published. The oldtime pioneer settler has passed away, but in the pages of the old papers we have preserved for all ages the records of his deeds and achievements, and the editor of this history has drawn largely upon the newspapers of the early days for many of the facts and occurrences here related.

Rushville's first paper was established in 1835. Up to this time there was no newspaper being published between Peoria and Quincy, or between Springfield and Rock Island, and it was not until four years afterwards that the first daily paper was established in Illinois, this being a paper named The Chicago Daily American, founded in April, 1839.

Publishing a newspaper in those early pioneer days was not an easy task, for there were no regular means of communication with the outside world, even the great stage-routes not yet having been established throughout the State, while the steamboat service on the Illinois River

was in the first stages of its development. Then, too, the country was sparsely settled and the field for journalistic efforts surely not an inviting one. But the pioneer editor was of a fine type of brainy men who were leaders in the intellectual life of the community, and even though their efforts were not always financially successful, they kept manfully at their work. The mission of the early newspapers was largely a political one, and the ideas and policies of government rather than news was the predominating feature. Dependent as they were upon political favors for existence, it is not to be wondered at that their careers were beset by many difficulties and obstacles, and that there should have been frequent changes in ownership. But, taken as a whole, the editors of Rushville's early papers were men well worthy of grateful remembrance, and the historian cannot fail to give high meed of praise to the intelligent, moral and public spirited persons who ruled the destiny of the local press in those pioneer days.

In 1835 Rushville was a flourishing town of probably one thousand population. At that time the prospects looked bright for a continuation of rapid growth, as all the traffic northward to Galena and westward to Quincy was passing through Rushville. There were probably a dozen mercantile establishments, and fine new brick buildings and churches were being erected. Such was the condition of affairs when *The Rushville Journal and Military Tract Advertiser*, a weekly newspaper, was established by G. W. Davis and R. W. Renfroe. Mr. Davis was a practical printer and had come to Rushville from Cape Girardeau, Mo. He had purchased his newspaper outfit at St. Louis and, on May 8, 1835, the first number of the paper was issued. Abraham Marshall, a lawyer, was editor of the paper, though not financially interested in the enterprise. Within the next year Mr. Davis retired from the firm and the name of the paper was shortened to *The Rushville Journal* and R. W. Renfroe & Co. were publishers.

The Journal was a four-page, six-column paper, and the typographical appearance was excellent, as the old copies, now in possession of Edwin Dyson, of the Rushville Times, show. The office of publication was in the upstairs room of the old brick building which stood on the site of the Bank of Schuyler.

In politics the paper was neutral and the entire tickets of both Whig and Democratic can-

didates were placed at the head of the editorial column. Local news was treated briefly and, in some issues, not a line of local happenings was recorded. News from Texas then was abundant, as that State had only recently asserted her independence and was soon to become a sovereign State of the Union. News traveled slowly, however, in those days, as in *The Journal* of July 23, 1836, we note an announcement of the death of President Madison, who had died June 28, 1836.

On July 29, 1836, *The Journal* was sold to Dr. Adin Dunlap, who had been interested in the publication since the retirement of Mr. Davis. In that year *The Journal* published the delinquent tax-dockets for Knox, Henry and Hancock counties, as no papers were yet established in these counties. Dr. Dunlap retained ownership but a short time, when he sold the paper to Benjamin V. Teel, who purchased it for J. B. Fuls. Publication was suspended for a time and the new editor changed the name of the paper to *The Schuyler Advocate*, and the first number was issued May 27, 1837. The paper remained under Mr. Fuls's control until February, 1838, when it was sold to T. Lyle Dickey, afterwards one of the Judges of the Illinois Supreme Court, and R. A. Glenn, who changed the name to *The Test*. The paper supported the Whig party, but its life of usefulness was brief and it suspended publication on its twenty-eighth issue. Some three months afterwards the twenty-ninth, and last, number of *The Test* appeared. In this issue the editors state that they have been unable to collect the accounts due them, and have arranged with Mr. Fuls to take the plant off their hands.

Publishing a newspaper seemed to have a fascination for Rushville politicians, and the next to enter the field was A. R. Sparks, who issued the first number of *The Illinois Republican*, December 14, 1839. The paper was a six-column folio, with columns sixteen ems wide, and was Democratic in politics. Mr. Sparks like his predecessors soon grew weary of the financial burden the publication of a newspaper imposed, and on April 9, 1840, he sold the plant to James L. Anderson. Mr. Sparks afterwards went to Washington, D. C., where he held a Federal office for many years.

The Political Examiner was the name Mr. Anderson gave to his paper, and it continued under this name until October 1, 1841. Mr. An-

Leonard G. Jones

Joson then changed the name to The Rushville Whig, and placed the name of the great Whig leader, Henry Clay, at the head of the editorial column as presidential candidate. This ringing motto of The Whig was carried at the top of the first page: "Truth is the basis of all virtue." The defeat of Henry Clay in 1844 was a death blow to The Rushville Whig, and soon afterwards it suspended publication.

In nine years Rushville had seven different papers with double that number of editors, and the changes had been so numerous and suspensions so frequent that, for the next four years, no one had the courage to take up the task of enlightening the people of Schuyler through the medium of a county newspaper.

But in the summer of 1848 Benjamin F. Scripps, who at that time was engaged in teaching school, and R. R. Randall, a practical printer, formed a partnership, bought the old outfit of press and type and, on July 8, 1848, the first number of The Prairie Telegraph was printed. This proved to be Rushville's first permanent newspaper, for since the first issue there has been a continuous publication to the present time, the change in name to THE TIMES being made without missing the issue of a single number.

The newspaper office at that time was located in a one-story frame building on the east side of the square, and here the two young editors labored in the upbuilding of the city of Rushville. And now, after a lapse of more than half a century, one of these early editors, Mr. R. R. Randall, a resident of Lincoln, Neb., can look back and wonder at the changes that have been made in the art of printing since he first put The Prairie Telegraph to press on July 8, 1848.

On November 3, 1849, The Prairie Telegraph passed into the hands of Rev. John Scripps and his son, J. C. Scripps. From a memorandum jotted down by Rev. John Scripps, we learn that the circulation of the paper at that time was limited to 280 subscribers, but under the skillful management of the new editors the paper grew and was a power for good in the county. Rev. John Scripps was a forceful writer and he soon gave The Telegraph high rank as a provincial paper.

About this time a telegraph line was built into Rushville, and a telegraphic news report from St. Louis was one of the features of the paper, and on one occasion the President's message to Congress was taken off the wire and printed in

The Prairie Telegraph, a stroke of enterprise which calls for admiration, even in this day, but the President's annual message was read with more avidity than then was.

In conversation with J. C. Scripps a number of years ago, the writer was given some idea of the difficulties with which the early editors had to contend. It was customary to get the supply of print paper from St. Louis during the open season of navigation on the Illinois River and bring it overland from Froelicher bay one winter in the early fifties The Telegraph exhausted its supply and Mr. J. C. Scripps drove to Springfield, thinking he could get his paper there. But he was unsuccessful, and returning home started at once for Peoria, where he secured enough print paper to last until the ice went out of the river, and by driving day and night reached Rushville in time to put the paper to press on the regular day of issue.

Messrs. Scripps continued the publication of The Prairie Telegraph until May 24, 1856, when the paper was sold to a stock company and the name changed to The Rushville Times, the first issue of that paper appearing May 30, 1856. The stockholders in this new company were Hon. L. D. Erwin, Leonidas Horsey, Peter Campbell, Joseph Montgomery, D. W. C. Johnston, Charles Neill, James L. Anderson, John Scripps, Erich Edmonston, John Hugh Lawler and Charles Wells. All the members of the new company, with the possible exception of John Scripps, were prominent Democrats, and it was their desire that Schuyler should have a paper that would support the policy of Senator Douglas and the Democratic party, and in the first issue was published the Democratic State ticket with William A. Richardson as candidate for Governor.

DeWitt C. Johnston, the first editor of The Times, was a lawyer and Methodist minister and before coming to Rushville had edited three newspapers in Ohio. He was not only a fluent writer, but a polished orator as well, and was afterwards elected County Judge in Schuyler. Mr. Johnston died in Rushville January 28, 1896.

When Mr. Johnston retired as editor on February 2, 1858, he was succeeded by Andrew J. Ashton, who was editor of the paper until May 9, 1860, when he retired on account of his health, and he died the same month at Morris, Ill. A. D. Davies was the next editor, and he was elected County Superintendent of Schools for the Democracy to aid him in maintaining his paper.

Mr. Davies was a talented editor and had married a daughter of ex-Governor Ford, a most estimable lady, but he was dissipated and disolute, abandoned his family here and left for parts unknown and was never afterwards heard from. The stockholders of *The Times* then arranged with J. C. Fox to come from Missouri and assume editorial charge, and he was succeeded as editor in 1896 by E. A. Snively. Managing a political newspaper to suit the whims of the stockholders and, at the same time make it pay, was no easy task; and while *The Times* did its full duty politically under the editorship of Mr. Snively, it failed of reaching his expectations in a business way, and as there were several old judgments against the company, the paper was sold at Sheriff's sale and was purchased by Edwin Dyson, the present proprietor. Mr. Snively afterwards published a newspaper at Carlinville, and served for several terms as Clerk of the Appellate Court at Springfield. He is now a member of the Illinois Pardon Board, and, though he has been out of active newspaper work for many years, he still keeps in close touch with the editors and has rendered them good service during the years he has been at the State capital.

The first number of *The Times*, under the ownership of Edwin Dyson, was issued July 2, 1868. Fourteen years previous Mr. Dyson had entered the office of *The Schuyler Democrat*, established by D. E. H. Johnson, to learn the printer's trade and, with the exception of four years spent in St. Louis, he has been associated with the newspaper business in Rushville ever since.

In 1854 *The Schuyler Democrat* was founded. It was owned by a stock company and was edited by Daniel E. H. Johnson, the first number appearing April 20, 1854. George Washington Scripps purchased the paper in 1856 and changed the name to *The Schuyler Citizen*, the first number of which was issued July 6, 1856. At this time *The Citizen* was independent in politics and remained so until 1858, when the historic campaign of Lincoln and Douglas brought to the front the newly formed Republican party, which was loyally supported by *The Citizen*. Mr. Scripps retained the ownership of the paper until 1879, when he removed to Detroit, Mich., where he died September 21, 1898. When Mr. Scripps retired from newspaper work in Rushville, he sold *The Citizen* to William L. Larash, who took

charge April 1, 1879, and has ever since been editor and proprietor. On June 1, 1895, Mr. Larash began the publication of a daily edition of *The Citizen*, which he still publishes in connection with his weekly issue.

The Rushville Republican, edited by F. A. Warden & Son, was established January 17, 1891, and was continued by them for ten years. It was Republican in politics and, during its existence, was the official organ of the party.

The Schuyler County Herald, owned and edited by H. L. McLaren, was established at Rushville February 28, 1901.

The Camden City Register, the first paper to be established in Schuyler County outside of Rushville, was founded by H. C. Harl, April 2, 1896. It suspended publication September 30, 1897.

The Littleton Leader was founded by Doan Dixon and the first paper was issued December 7, 1906.

The Browning Riverside Review, the latest addition to Schuyler County newspapers, was founded April 8, 1908, by Robbins Bros.

CHAPTER XXIII.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

RUSHVILLE LODGE A. F. & A. M. ORGANIZED IN 1842
 —IS THE FIRST FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION IN SCHUYLER COUNTY AND NINTH OF THE ORDER IN THE STATE—OTHER FRATERNITIES IN THE COUNTY—KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS, WILLARD ENCAMPMENT, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, MODERN WOODMEN, ROYAL KNIGHTS, MYSTIC WORKERS AND ORDER OF EAGLES—DATES OF ORGANIZATION, CHARTER MEMBERS AND FIRST OFFICERS—OTHER ITEMS OF PERSONAL AND LODGE HISTORY.

RUSHVILLE LODGE No. 9, A. F. & A. M., WAS instituted October 8, 1842, being the first fraternal society to be organized in Schuyler County, and the ninth lodge of the order in the State to get a dispensation and charter from the Grand

Lodge. The first lodge in Illinois was that organized at the old historic town and first capital of the State, Kaskaskia. The officers and charter members of Rushville Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M., were:

Levi Lusk, Worshipful Master.

James L. Anderson, Senior Warden.

John Todhunter, Junior Warden.

Adam Dunlap, Secretary.

James McCrosky, Treasurer.

John B. Seeley, Senior Deacon.

William Edgar, Junior Deacon.

Thomas J. Garrett, Tyler.

Samuel McHarron, William Davis, Abner McDowell, Josiah Parrott, Lewis Horton, Henry Murray, James H. Chick, Ranseler Wells, Marshal Smith, Alexander Brazelton, Nathan Brooks and Hart Fellows were the other members.

At the time Rushville Lodge was instituted there were eight subordinate lodges in Illinois located in the following cities: Quincy, Jacksonville, Springfield, Columbus, Decatur and Joliet.

Two of the charter members of the Rushville Lodge took a prominent part in the early Masonic work in the State, and held responsible positions in the Grand Lodge. Levi Lusk was elected Senior Grand Warden in 1843 and Most Worshipful Grand Master in 1845, and served as Grand Secretary from 1846 to 1847.

James L. Anderson was Senior Grand Deacon in 1845, Grand Treasurer from 1846 to 1847, and Most Worshipful Grand Master in 1854-55, and, while in this office, issued the dispensation for the first Masonic lodge in the territory of Nebraska at Bellevue, Douglas County.

The Rushville Lodge has passed through two fires since it was instituted, and many of the old records were destroyed; but from Grand Lodge reports and other sources, George R. Glossop, the present Secretary of the lodge, has compiled a historical record of each member, and it is fairly complete.

The first destructive fire sustained by Rushville Lodge, No. 9 A. F. & A. M., was in the winter of 1849-50. At that time the lodge occupied the second floor of a brick building which stood on the site of the Teel brick building. All the early records of the lodge were destroyed in this fire and, as the Grand Lodge suffered a similar loss at Peoria on February 10, 1850, it has been impossible to get a complete record of the lodge. Again, in 1882, when the south side of

the public square was ravaged by fire, the Masonic Lodge room in the third story of the E. H. O. Seeley building was wiped out, and again there was a loss of records.

The oldest member of Rushville Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M., is Thomas P. Parrott, who was initiated during the year 1847. Other members have gained local renown by reason of long service in official positions in the lodge. Prominent among these is John McCabe who was elected Treasurer December 27, 1876, and served until December 27, 1896, when he declined a re-nomination. John C. Scripps served as Secretary from 1855 to 1882, and N. B. Seeley was Tyler of the Lodge continuously from 1855 to 1885, and was again elected in 1888 and served until December 27, 1894.

Levi Lusk, the first Worshipful Master of Rushville Lodge, was initiated as a Mason April 2, 1821, at Georgetown, Scott County, Ky. During the years he resided there he was elected to practically all the offices in the gift of the lodge. In 1835 he removed to Rushville and still kept in touch with the Masonic work, even though the nearest lodge was located at Quincy. In 1837 he was called upon to assist in constituting a lodge at Jacksonville, which is now Harmony Lodge No. 3.

On October 3, 1842, Mr. Lusk went to the Grand Lodge of Illinois at Jacksonville, and Rushville Lodge having been granted a charter, he was seated as the first representative of the lodge, and at that session was elected Senior Grand Warden and appointed chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

At the Grand Lodge session in 1843, Mr. Lusk was elected Grand Lecturer, being the first to hold that office in Illinois and was directed to proceed to St. Louis and there meet the delegates to the Baltimore convention of May, 1843, and perfect himself in the work which he was to impart to the lodges at their request and expense. He visited St. Louis October 16, 1843, and was given the work by Brothers S. W. B. Carney and Joseph Foster, who had been delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and the work was duly reported and accepted by the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

From this time until 1862 Mr. Lusk took a prominent part in the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and was honored by the highest office in the lodge in 1845, and afterwards served on many important committees, also being Grand Secretary

from 1846 to 1847. In March, 1896, he removed from Schuyler County to Mt. Sterling, and by resolution was made a life member of Rushville Lodge, No. 9, free of all dues.

RUSHVILLE COMMANDERY, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—The charter of Rushville Commandery No. 56, Knights Templar, bears date October 25, 1882, but on February 13th, preceding this date, the first conclave was held in the old Masonic hall on the east side of the public square by ten dispensation members. The first members of this now flourishing lodge were: Mark Bogue, George W. Barnett, John M. Darnell, William F. Lowe, R. Homer Mead, S. B. Montgomery, Charles S. Nelson, Josiah L. Parrott, William H. H. Rader and George C. Ray, and the date of their dispensation was January 24, 1882.

Soon afterward steps were taken toward the formation of a local Commandery of Knights Templar and a list of the first officers elected and the first charter members is here given:

OFFICERS.—Eminent Commander, William H. H. Rader; Generalissimo, John W. Darnell; Captain General, George C. Ray; Prelate, Lewis C. Seeley; Senior Warden, Sylvanus B. Montgomery; Junior Warden, Mark Bogue; Recorder, John C. Scripps; Standard Bearer, George W. Barnett; Sword Bearer, Mortimer Ayers; Ward en, Josiah L. Parrott; Captain of Guards, Charles S. Nelson.

MEMBERS.—Mortimer Ayers, Mark Bogue, Geo. W. Barnett, Samuel P. Cunningham, Leonard Cassidy, John M. Darnell, David H. Glass, John W. Green, Charles B. Griffith, George E. Hall, John H. Hunter, John A. Harvey, Wm. F. Lowe, Wm. Lambert, Daniel P. Lyon, William I. Larash, Richard Homer Mead, Sylvanus B. Montgomery, John McCabe, Howard C. McCabe, Chas. H. Nelson, James H. Parrott, Josiah L. Parrott, Marcus L. Parrott, Wm. H. H. Rader, Wm. C. Raper, George C. Ray, Dwight E. Ray, Lewis C. Seeley, Nathaniel B. Seeley, John C. Scripps, Albert T. Stodzel, Benj. D. Smith, Charles H. Wells, Thos. Wright.

FRIENDSHIP LODGE, No. 21 I. O. O. F.—In the upper room of the old Methodist Episcopal church on East Washington street, Friendship Lodge, No. 25, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted February 24, 1847, by Thomas I. Burns, of Beardstown. There were five charter members to-wit: Charles M. Ray, John Toddhunter, Sr., Simon Doyle, Samuel Lambert and James L. Anderson. On the night the

lodge was instituted Samuel McCreery and B. C. Gilliam were given their first degree. Within the first year the membership increased to more than thirty. The first Board of Trustees was made up as follows: E. H. O. Seeley, James L. Anderson, Nathan Moore, William Hastie and James G. McCreery.

The lodge has been honored on two occasions by having an officer in the Grand Lodge. B. C. Gilliam was elected Inside Guardian in 1899 and H. T. Donberman was Grand Marshal in 1896.

In 1881 the lodge erected a two-story brick building on the north side of the public square, and the upper floor is used for their lodge room.

ADELAIDE REBEKAH, No. 381.—This lodge was instituted in Rushville, April 1, 1901, by S. C. Grand Master E. H. Kinney, of Table Grove.

WILLARD ENCAMPMENT, No. 64.—I. O. O. F. Willard Encampment, No. 64, was instituted in honor of Samuel Willard, Most Worthy Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of the I. O. O. F. of Illinois, under whose administration the charter was issued, February 22, 1893. On the charter the names of the following members were included: Jesse C. Fox, Harry Maxwell, M. M. Prentiss, Anderson J. Goodwin, Andrew Mathews, Gilbert Ingraham and Henry Kott. On April 13, 1893, the lodge was instituted by Joseph Hocking, Deputy Grand Patriarch, with the following officers:

Jesse C. Fox, Chief Patriarch,
Gilbert Ingraham, Senior Warden,
Harry Maxwell, High Priest,
A. J. Goodwin, Junior Warden,
Andrew Mathews, Scribe,
M. M. Prentiss, Treasurer.

SCHUYLER LODGE No. 209, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—Schuyler Lodge, No. 209 Knights of Pythias, was instituted by Rushville, June 6, 1891, by a lodge team from Lewistown giving the lodge twenty-eight charter members. The charter of the Grand Lodge bears the date of October 18, 1890. The first officers of the lodge were:

Past Chancellor, John B. Doyle,
Chancellor, Commander, Orrin Dilley,
Vice-Chancellor, Martin G. Rice,
Prelate, Hugh Groer,
Keeper of Record and Seal, A. P. Reed,
Master of Exchequer, J. M. Harvey,
Master of Finance, Fred Jackson,
Master of Arms, Chris Peter,
Inner Guard, Clarence Nell,
Outer Guard, Geo. E. Walker.

The charter members of this lodge were: Amos W. Ball, George Dyson, S. S. Prentiss, M. G. Rice, Frank E. Whitsel, A. P. Rodewald, Geo. H. Seuenich, Hugh W. Greer, Dought E. Lawler, Fred Jackson, James V. Knapp, Leonidas Scott, George M. Greer, R. L. Prentiss, J. Maurice Harvey, Fred Rodewald, John B. Doyle, Clarence Nell, Geo. E. Walker, Orrin Wiley, George Hartman, Levi Dean, Chris. C. Peter, Charles D. Smith, C. B. Kennedy, Lewis D. Wells, Wallie J. Wilson, Arthur M. Fassatt.

COL. HORNEY POST, G. A. R.—Col. Horney Post, No. 151, Department of Illinois Grand Army of the Republic, was organized April 8, 1882. The charter members were: George T. Owen, Henry Craske, George Johnson, William B. Underhill, D. S. Tetrick, John McCabe, Fred Deconter, John L. Sweeney, John A. Harvey, John N. Roach, Perry Logsdon, Fred Wilhoit and J. L. Parrott.

The officers elected were:

Post Commander, Henry Craske.

Senior Vice Commander, Perry Logsdon.

Junior Vice Commander, John N. Roach.

Adjutant, D. S. Tetrick.

Quarter-master, J. L. Sweeney.

Outer Guard, George T. Owen.

Quarter-master Sergeant, Wm. M. Underhill.

Sergeant Major, J. L. Parrott.

T. J. Hutton was elected Post Commander in 1892 and has served continuously in the office since that time. J. A. Banks has been Adjutant since 1897. The membership roll shows that there was at one time 263 members, but at the present time there are but forty-four. Of the charter members but four remain, viz: Henry Craske, J. L. Sweeney, John McCabe and Perry Logsdon.

RUSHVILLE CAMP No. 308 M. W. A.—A camp of Modern Woodmen of America was organized in Rushville in the spring of 1887, but the charter of Rushville Camp, No. 308, bears date of November 5, 1887. The lodge was instituted with the following officers:

Consul, T. J. Hutton.

Worthy Advisor, M. J. Doolittle.

Clerk, Geo. P. Houck.

Banker, Aug. Fulk.

Sentry, George W. Henry.

Escort, George Mead.

Watchman, M. W. Greer.

Physician, J. A. Harvey.

Managers—N. S. Montgomery, M. W. Greer and J. A. Harvey.

T. J. Hutton has been elected every year since then to the office of Consul, which he now holds.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS.—Maple Camp, No. 1729, Royal Neighbors, was instituted June 22, 1899.

MYSTIC WORKERS.—Rushville Lodge, No. 474 Mystic Workers of the World, was organized March 19, 1902. The order admits men and women on equal terms, and the social side is one of the leading features of the organization.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF SECURITY.—Rushville Council, No. 487 Knights and Ladies of Security, was organized in Roach's hall December 23, 1896, with nine charter members. In November, 1907, the lodge was reorganized with five of the old charter members still on the roll.

ORDER OF EAGLES.—Schuyler Aerie, No. 1662, Fraternal Order of Eagles, was instituted July 2, 1908, a team from the Canton Lodge doing the work. This lodge had more than a hundred charter members and, soon after organizing, fitted up their lodge room in handsome style. The first officers elected were:

Past Worthy President, Guy Grubb.

Worthy President, Wm. H. Dietrich.

Vice Worthy President, J. Paul Moore.

Chaplain, A. M. Foster.

Treasurer, W. E. Smith.

Secretary, George Virgil.

Worthy Conductor, Carl Greer.

Inner Guard, Melvin Livingston.

Outer Guard, James Denny.

Trustees, A. E. Glossop, Nathan Spangler and Walter Teel.

CHAPTER XXIV.

MILITARY AFFAIRS—STATE MILITIA.

PLACE OF MILITARISM IN HISTORY—SOLDIERS' BOUNTY LANDS—CITIZENS OF SCHUYLER COUNTY WHO SERVED IN WARS OF THE REVOLUTION AND 1812—SOME EARLY APPLICATIONS FOR PENSIONS—SCHUYLER COUNTY MILITIA AND REMINISCENCES OF MUSTER DAYS—SOME MILITIA OFFICERS—

FIRST INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION—TOASTS AND RESPONSES—EFFORT TO GRANT AN ARTILLERY COMPANY IN 1878.

Militarism demands an important place in any history, for it antedates all established forms of government, and is the acknowledged connecting link with the primitive tribal relations, which was the first advance in our sociological progress. And, in reviewing the history of Schuyler County, the fact presents itself that this region is included within what is known as "The Military Tract," a section of Illinois that was set apart as bounty lands for the soldiers in the War of 1812, which makes its very inception closely connected with the military history of these United States.

The action of the General Government in distributing this land among the soldiers is worthy of commendation, but few indeed of those intended to be the immediate beneficiaries ever took possession of their intended allotments. Some few of the early settlers of Schuyler County were veterans of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, and in any more were descendants of patriotic heroes, who had served their country in one or both of these wars, or had been with that hardy band of patriots that blazed the path of civilization into Kentucky.

But the record of Schuyler's citizen soldiers in every war that has been fought since Illinois was admitted to the Union of States, is the best evidence of the fine military spirit that exists among her loyal and patriotic citizens.

Of the veterans of the Wars of the Revolution and 1812, and who were afterwards residents of Schuyler County, there is no accurate record. The names of a few of these soldiers, however, have been preserved in the county records where application was made for pensions.

Under an act of Congress, dated March 18, 1818, pensions were allowed soldiers in the War of the Revolution and the first application filed in Schuyler County was presented by Henry Green to the County Commissioners, June 4, 1827. In his petition to the court he states that this was his third application for pension.

Mr. Green's army record, as shown in his petition, recites the fact that he enlisted in March, 1779, in the State of Maryland, and served in Capt. John Gazway's company, commanded by Col. Thomas Wolford, and that he continued to

serve until the close of the war, receiving his discharge at Annapolis.

In making an application for pension, it was required that the applicant should accompany his application with a schedule of property owned by him and Mr. Green presented the following: One debt in trade \$10; one horse sixteen years old; one colt one year old; one cow and calf; two yearlings; two one-horse plows; two old hoes; one horses collar; two pairs trace chains; two old cisterns; one frow; one old iron wedge; one old log chain. The property scheduled was valued at \$80.

There was red tape in the Pension Department even as early as 1827, for we find in the County Commissioners record that it was required of Mr. Green to appear before that body on March 3, 1828, and again give an inventory of property owned by him on March 18, 1818, and explain what disposal had since been made of it. The following statement shows how Mr. Green explained his case to the inquiring government official: "Loaned mare; cow died; the \$20 received from James Turner was applied to purchase fat for myself, one tin bucket and the balance for clothing for my family; sheep killed by wolves; \$15 applied to purchase feather-bed."

In this application Mr. Green gives his age as sixty-three years, and states that age and infirmities forbid following the occupation of farmer. Mr. Green's statement clearly establishes the fact that he held the honor of making the first application for pension in Schuyler County, but the records do not show whether or not it was granted.

On September 3, 1832, applications for pensions were filed by William Blair, Benjamin Carpenter, James Lannan and George Taylor.

Mr. Blair enlisted in May, 1778, as a substitute for his father. He was in a battle with Indians at Toga River, and was injured by carrying an ammunition box. He enlisted twice afterwards, and was finally discharged in 1781.

Benjamin Carpenter enlisted as minuteman for four years at Amherst, Va., in May, 1776; was in one engagement at Long Bridge on York River, and present at surrender of Gen. Cornwallis. Rev. Peter Cartwright vouched for Mr. Carpenter's reputation as a citizen.

James Lannan enlisted at Charleston, S. C., in July, 1776. He reenlisted March 3, 1781, in Capt. William Dickson's cavalry company, and



Geo. H. Froot

served under Gen. Nathaniel Green. He participated in the battle of Guilford and Batavia Springs, and in the latter fight was wounded in the thigh.

George Taylor enlisted in September, 1777, in Capt. Samuel Schackelford's company, commanded by Col. Broadhead, of Amherst County, Va. He was first sent to Fort Cumberland and served four months and a half. He reenlisted four times and in his petition for a pension, states that he served under Gen. Wayne and the French patriot, Gen. Lafayette. Rev. Peter Cartwright vouched for Mr. Taylor's good character.

SCHUYLER COUNTY MILITIA.—Of the militia organization in Schuyler County we have no record, and a careful examination of the histories of the State throws no light on this phase of the military history of Illinois. Nevertheless, an extensive system of military organization was maintained in the State from 1830 to 1840, with the Governor as Commander-in-Chief, but no record was ever kept of the enrollment of troops, and we must depend upon the recollection of old settlers for the facts here presented.

As early as 1830 Schuyler County had organized a militia company and "Master Day" was an important event in the life of the pioneer. Some of those who participated in those stirring times recall it, after the lapse of years, as the season for a general debauch, which finally led to the total abandonment of the entire local militia system in 1840.

Master Day was usually held once or twice each year in every county, and at that time all the local companies were gathered in battalion and regimental drills. Men from distant parts of the county were then brought into friendly relations, and barter and trade in everything, from pocket knives to horses, engaged the attention of the citizen soldiers. Oftentimes the men would be accompanied by their wives and children, for Muster Day was the gala day of the year to the pioneers.

In Rushville the old Muster ground was on the prairie, where the new Little addition has been platted, and it was here the last regimental muster was held in the fall of 1840. Col. Russell Tomeray was in command of the regiment. Alex. Hollingsworth was Lieutenant Colonel, Levi Lusk Major, and William Ellis was a staff officer, but we have been unable to get his title.

Among the captains old settlers recall the

names of Capt. Leander Horney, Capt. Michael Kinnard, Capt. William Berry, Capt. Peter C. Vance, Capt. Elamzer Deaneck, Capt. Russell Tomeray, Capt. Mabel White, Capt. Archie Paris, Capt. Burt Brown and Capt. A. L. Wells.

John Atglen, of Cass Co., tells us that the militia in the west part of the county was commanded by Col. Johnson, of Hartsburg, and that once each year several companies from that neighborhood attended a regimental muster at Mt. Sterling, where Col. Thomas Breckenridge was in command.

FIRST FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION. The first general celebration of the Fourth of July, in Rushville occurred in 1884, and we are fortunate to have in our possession a copy of *The Rushville Journal* giving an account of the celebration in detail.

On the morning of the sixtieth anniversary of the nation's independence, the patriotic citizens gathered at the Cumberland Presbyterian church, where Rev. Mr. McCreery opened the meeting with prayer. The Declaration of Independence was read by Wm. A. Marshall and orations were delivered by H. J. Holloway and George W. Weis. From the church the citizens marched to a grove west of town in the following order:

Rushville Rifle Company, under Capt. Tomeray.
Revolutionary Soldiers, preceded by the flag.
Clergy. Orators of the Day.
The Ladies.
Citizens.

At the grove a basket dinner was served and short toasts were given by the citizens assembled.

James S. McCreery was President of the day and A. McElrath was Vice-President. Following is a list of toasts submitted with responses:

"The Heroes of the Black Hawk War"—Hart Fellows.

"The Judiciary of the United States"—W. A. Marshall.

"Davy Crockett"—J. M. McCutchen.

"The 4th of July, 1776"—J. T. Worthington.

"Our Star Spangled Banner"—Dr. J. W. Clark.

"The Young Tree of Liberty in Texas"—David Owens.

"Constitution Building"—Samuel McElrath.

"Our Constitution"—Jos. Burton.

"Patriots of the Revolution"—W. Smith.

"The State of Illinois"—G. W. Baker.

"Edward Livingston"—Dr. J. S. Dunlap.

"May all party spirit, founded upon the love

of speculation, be buried in Rushville"—Alex. Campbell.

"Comforts of Peace and Blessing of Liberty"—A. Maury.

"The Memory of Benjamin Franklin"—M. Kirkham.

"The Militia of the United States"—J. G. Randall.

"The First Settlers of Illinois"—John Todhunter.

"The Yankees"—David V. Dawley.

"The Brave Texans"—R. W. Renfree.

"The Memory of Christopher Columbus"—Lewis Robertson.

"The Heroes of Texas"—Dr. R. M. Worthington.

"The Memory of Col. Ethan Allen"—Andrew Cruse.

"Texans"—George Henry.

"Knowledge is Power"—J. D. Manlove.

"The Fair Sex"—H. H. Anderson.

In 1858 an effort was made to raise an artillery company in Rushville, and an organization was effected by electing B. C. Gillam captain. The men composing this squad left no record of their service, but the brass cannon furnished them by the State was kept in Rushville for several years and, at the beginning of the Civil War, was called in by Gov. Yates and sent to Cairo. The following notice of the organization and equipment of the company is taken from THE RUSHVILLE TIMES:

"Notice is hereby given to the Rushville Artillery Company that Messrs. Ray, Little & Co., have taken the contract for furnishing material and manufacturing uniforms for said company on much better terms than I have expected, viz: Coat and pants of blue cloth, trimmed with yellow—the cloth to be superior to the sample furnished by M. L. Read & Co., of Beardstown. The price is \$18, to be paid in cash, cooperation or any kind of produce. Should any of the company wish it, they can have the cloth furnished ready cut out, with trimmings, so as to have them made up at home.

"I wish all to be uniformed by the first day of April, 1858. Our arms will consist of one or two brass cannon, and several stands of arms, with all the accoutrements of the best pattern and latest styles. Said arms and accoutrements to be delivered to us in January, 1858.

"Our next meeting will be on Christmas, the 25th day of December next. Let all come. If

there are any who wish to enlist, there is still room for a few more good men.

"For the pride and honor of our town and county, let us use every exertion to get up, and keep up, a martial spirit. We have the material and the ability to make a good company, and that is all that is necessary.

"B. C. GILLAM, Capt."

"December 11, 1857.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

THE MILITARY TRACT A FIELD OF MILITARY OPERATIONS—THE BLACK HAWK INVASION OF 1831—IT IS BROUGHT TO A SPEEDY TERMINATION BY PROMPT GOVERNMENT ACTION—SOME CITIZENS OF SCHUYLER COUNTY WHO TOOK PART IN THE CAMPAIGN—SECOND COMING OF BLACK HAWK IN 1832—GOV. RYLANDS' CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS IS PROMPTLY MET—BEARDSTOWN THE HEADQUARTERS OF TROOPS—O. H. BROWNING'S DIARY—RUSHVILLE ON THE LINE OF MARCH—PANIC CAUSED BY THE STILLMAN DEFEAT—REV. CHAUNCEY HOBART'S ACCOUNT—TWO COMPANIES FROM SCHUYLER COUNTY—STORY OF THE LINCOLN-MOORE WRESTLING MATCH—A MILITARY ORDER—MUSTER ROLL OF SCHUYLER COUNTY VOLUNTEERS.

The history of the Black Hawk war is one of thrilling interest, and especially to the residents of the Military Tract, which was the scene of active warfare, but inasmuch as the subject is only treated in the supplement to the Encyclopedia part of this work (see "Encyclopedia of Illinois," pages 608-615), we will content ourselves with a review of the part Schuyler County soldiers played in this war, and other incidents that have a local interest.

Pioneer settlers of Schuyler indeed took a prominent part in this, the only war fought by United States troops in Illinois, and many there were who served in both the campaigns of 1831 and 1832. The pioneers were not only stirred to effort by a lofty patriotism, but it was by a measure a rally to protect their own homes and

loved ones, for had not Black Hawk and his warriors been checked at the Rock River they would have swooped down upon the scattered settlements along the Illinois, for Schuyler was at that day on the northern frontier for the home-seekers.

And so it was that the little settlement about Rushville was startled early in May, 1831, by the rumors which came from the north, that Black Hawk and his band of warriors had crossed the Mississippi River and threatened the destruction of the white settlers. Then came Gov. Reynolds's call for volunteers, and the whole Northwest resounded with the clamor of war. The Governor asked for 700 men, but more than twice that number responded at the date of rendezvous, June 15, 1831. The troops crossed the Illinois River at Beardstown from the south, and met the frontiersmen from the west at the camp, two miles north of Rushville, and there organized into two regiments and two battalions. One regiment elected James D. Henry, of Sangamon County, Colonel, and the other elected Daniel Lieb, while Major Nathaniel Buckmaster was elected to command the "Odd Battalion," and Major Samuel Whitesides was appointed by the Governor to the command of the "Spy Battalion," and the whole brigade was placed under the command of Gen. Joseph Duncan, afterwards Governor of Illinois.

The muster roll of volunteers of this first expedition against Black Hawk was not preserved, but we have the written record of Rev. Chauncey Hobart, an early Schuyler pioneer, and a volunteer in this war, of the part taken by the Schuyler company under command of Capt. Hart Fellows and Lieut. William C. Ralls. We quote as follows from Rev. Hobart:

"Gen. Joseph Duncan took command, and, as our county lay immediately on the line of march to Rock Island, we were ordered to wait until the brigade came, when we were made a part of the Fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, fifteen hundred strong.

"We marched in four columns, the baggage train keeping the road and two regiments on either side, ours being the extreme left.

"To most of the men this going to war was a time of rare frolic and nonsense. To us frontier boys, accustomed as we had been to roughing it, most of the time, and to all kinds of wind and weather, the camping out in blankets under the stars, and marching through heavy rains,

was not considered hardships. We vastly enjoyed it, we thought it was royal fun.

"Guards and scouts, however, were regularly detailed, as if there was danger near, but nothing occurred to interrupt the jollity of the march to Rock Island."

At Fort Armstrong the troops were met by Gen. Gaines, and when the volunteer brigade crossed Rock River they found the Indian village deserted. Black Hawk and his warriors had recrossed the Mississippi into Iowa, and the raw recruits who were thirsting for battle, put the torch to the abandoned Indian village as a record of their displeasure. On June 30th a treaty of peace was signed and the pioneers returned home, having been in the service about thirty days. Many were dispensed at the favorable terms given Chief Black Hawk, and contentiously referred to their adventure as a "corn war," instituted by the Indians to secure maintenance from the Federal Government.

Notwithstanding the treaty signed in June, 1831, Black Hawk, with five hundred warriors on horseback, again invaded Illinois in the spring of 1832 and sought to influence the Winnebagoes and the Potawatomies, then stationed in Wisconsin, to join him in an expedition against the settlers.

On April 16, 1832, Gov. Reynolds issued the second call for mounted volunteers, to rendezvous at Beardstown on April 23d. Men left their plows, and, with little or no preparation hastened to respond. They all furnished their own horses and firearms, and it was a motley army that gathered to resist the Indian invasion, but the men were accustomed to the wild life on the frontier and entered heartily into the task before them.

While Beardstown was named as the place of rendezvous in the Governor's call for troops, the first camp of the volunteers was made on the Schuyler side of the river, and it was here the little army was organized into a brigade under command of Gen. Samuel Whitesides.

O. H. Browning, an Adams County volunteer, afterwards United States Senator from Illinois, kept a diary during the period of his enlistment, and from this record we learn important facts of the campaign and the movement of the troops through Schuyler County.

Under date of April 25, 1832, Mr. Browning writes that his company left Quincy. They had no tents, and when dismounted stood ankle deep

in mud. On Friday, April 27th, they reached Rushville, and marched three miles east of town, where the troops were collecting from various places. On Monday, the 30th, the whole army, consisting of 1,300 horsemen and some on foot, removed seven miles and went into camp, four miles north of Rushville. Here the regiment commanded by Col. Jacob Fry, of Greene County, was organized and minor officers elected. The army was now fully organized and under the command of Gen. Samuel Whitesides, and Gov. Reynolds also accompanied the army on its march.

From Rushville the line of march was to Yellow Banks (now Oklawaha), on the Mississippi River, which was reached on May 3d. By reason of delay in the arrival of the boat with provisions, the army was compelled to remain the 4th, 5th and 6th in camp. On the morning of the 7th the march was continued to the mouth of Rock River, which was reached about night-fall. From here the army marched to Prophet's Town, and then on to Dixon's Ferry. The season was unusually rainy and, by the time the troops had reached Dixon's Ferry, they were nearly exhausted with fording creeks and towing unmanageable keel-boats up the river, many times wading waist-deep in mire and water.

It was at Dixon's Ferry that the troop first heard of Stillman's defeat on May 16th, and the meager news first brought in by stragglers almost caused a panic, as the number of Indians swarming down upon the army was fixed at fifteen thousand.

Rev. Chauncey Hobart, a Schuyler County volunteer, in "The Recollection of His Life," states that they were awakened about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 17th by a straggler from Stillman's battalion, who stated there had been a desperate fight with Black Hawk's band and that Stillman and all his men had been killed.

"This aroused the camp," says Rev. Hobart. "The men were sent to bring in the horses - many of them miles away. Our scanty breakfast was hastily eaten and by sunrise we were two miles out on the prairie. During the march up Rock River to the battle field, we met squads of Stillman's men, who were perfectly demoralized and saying we would find Indians by the thousands just ahead of us.

"When we proceeded about twenty miles we came upon the indications of the fight; dead horses, blankets, guns and other articles, which

had been dropped in the flight. And before we had reached Stillman's camp, we had found the bodies of ten white men and two Indians, who had been killed. These we buried and then camped on the battle field."

The wily Black Hawk lost no time in making a hasty retreat, following this slaughter of the overconfident volunteer soldiers, and when the main army came up he was marching across the border into Wisconsin. The prospect of a long campaign was disheartening to the volunteers, who, for the second season, had neglected their crops at a time when it meant a considerable loss to them, and there was a general clamor to return home. Inasmuch as Black Hawk had left the State, and the federal troops were in close pursuit, the volunteer army under General Whitesides was disbanded and the soldier's received their discharge at Ottawa, May 28, 1832.

A number of the Schuyler boys under Capt. William C. Ralls, reenlisted to avenge the Indian Creek massacre, following Stillman's defeat, and they served until June 15th.

In response to the second call for troops following Stillman's defeat, Capt. John Stennett formed a company in Schuyler County, which was attached to the Odd Battalion of Mounted Rangers, and mustered into service, May 30, 1832. This company ranged between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers during the summer, to protect the settlers from a surprise by any straggling bands of Indians. They were mustered out, September 4, 1832.

In the organization of troops for the Black Hawk War, the two Schuyler companies, under command of Capt. Moses G. Wilson and Capt. Wm. C. Ralls, were attached to the Fourth Regiment, the other company being commanded by Capt. Abraham Lincoln. This intimate association in camp, where sports and games were a feature, brought the Schuyler volunteers into close contact with Lincoln, and many of them were afterward his staunchest friends and supporters, though, perhaps, they never could really understand how he had out-tripped them in after life and won renown and imperishable fame as the nation's most beloved and exalted executive.

The writer well remembers when a lad listening to the stories, told by John Brown, a Black Hawk War veteran, and the name of Lincoln was oftentimes mentioned in the recitals, which filled our boyish heart with wonder and excitement, but the details have long since passed

from memory, but there is no mistaking the fact that John Brown was one of the men who knew Lincoln intimately in those stirring pioneer days.

Much has been written concerning the celebrated wrestling match indulged in by Lincoln, when in the Black Hawk War, and there is now good authority for stating that the historic bout took place in Schuyler County.

Col. Risdon M. Moore, now United States Internal Revenue Collector at San Antonio, Texas, has written an account of the wrestling match, as he heard it from his father, and from Mr. Lincoln himself, and the same has been published in the "Transactions of the Illinois Historical Society." We quote as follows:

"The place where the contest came off was near Beardstown, on the Illinois River, perhaps just across the river on the west side. It was when the volunteers were meeting there preparatory to taking the field against Black Hawk, in the spring of 1832. The occasion of the 'wrestle' was this: A company of mounted volunteers from near Belleville, in St. Clair County, commanded by my uncle, Capt. William Moore, and one from Sangamon County under Capt. Abraham Lincoln, arrived at the same place at the general rendezvous at about the same time, and both wanted the same camping ground, which was just large enough, with conveniences of wood and water, for one company, but not large enough for two.

"The proposition to wrestle for choice of camp grounds came from the Sangamon Company, that the two captains, my uncle and Mr. Lincoln, wrestle for it. My uncle declined this banter, and then my father, Jonathan Moore, who was then Orderly Sergeant, designated Dow Thompson to represent the St. Clair Company."

Mr. Moore then tells of a meeting with Lincoln at Springfield on August 8, 1860, when this now famous wrestle was referred to, and his narrative as stated by Lincoln, reads:

"Gentlemen, I felt of Mr. Thompson, the St. Clair champion, and told my boys I could throw him, and they could bet what they pleased. You see, I had never been thrown, or dusted, as the phrase then was, and, I believe Thompson said the same to the St. Clair boys, that they might bet their bottom dollars that he could down me. You may think a wrestle, or 'wrasle,' as we called such contests of skill and strength, was a small matter, but I tell you the whole army was out to see it. We took our holds, his choice

first, a side hold. I then realized from his grip for the first time that he was a powerful man and that I would have a easy job. The struggle was a severe one, but after many passes and efforts he threw me. My boys yelled out 'a dog tail,' which meant then a drawn battle, but I told my boys it was fair, and then said to Thompson, 'now it's your turn to go down,' as it was my hold then, Indian hug. We took our holds again, and after the fiercest struggle of the kind that I ever had, he threw me again, almost as easily at my hold as at his own. My men raised another protest, but I again told them it was a fair down. Why, gentlemen, that man could throw a grizzly bear."

Biographers of Lincoln have given credit to this celebrated wrestle with Thompson and, inasmuch as the troops were assembled and camped for several days in Schuyler County, the natural conclusion is that the bout occurred at the camp three miles east of Rushville.

Military discipline was unknown to the raw-recruits composing Gen. Whiteside's Brigade, and the action of the troops on the march and in camp caused Gov. Reynolds much annoyance and chagrin. And so it was, that the celebrated General Order of April 20th, was issued, while the troops were in camp north of Rushville. A manuscript copy of this order has been preserved and it reads as follows:

"Headquarters near Rushville.

April 30, 1832.

(GENERAL ORDER.)

"There is to be no firing of guns in the lines or encampment without permission from the field officers under whose command the applicant may be placed, nor will any other disorderly conduct whatever be allowed in the brigade. At 12 sounds of the bugle officers and soldiers will rise up and prepare for the business of the day; at 6 sounds they will catch horses; at 8 sounds saddle up; at 10 sounds parade; at 3 sounds march; at 4 sounds halt; at 11 sounds officers to attend headquarters for orders.

"By order of Brig. Gen. S. Whitesides.

"N. BUCKMASTER.

"Brigade Major."

This order was meant to apply to the volunteers in the ranks, but it seems as though, Capt. Lincoln, while on the march, indulged in an unseemly display of firearms and, in consequence, was reprimanded and compelled to wear a wooden sword by his superior officer as punish-

ment for the offense. No doubt there were other offenders among the volunteers of the Fourth regiment, of which the Schuyler troops formed a part, but history has made no record of it. Of the three captains in this regiment, Moses G. Wilson, of Rushville, was the only one to achieve the distinction of promotion, and he was advanced to the rank of Major.

The record of the services of the Schuyler County soldiers in the second campaign of the Black Hawk War in 1832 is contained in the report of the Adjutant General of Illinois, published in 1882. The Fourth Regiment was commanded by Samuel M. Thompson, of the Brigade of Mounted Volunteers, commanded by Brig. Gen. Samuel Whitesides. There were three companies commanded by Capt. Samuel Hollingsworth, who succeeded Moses G. Wilson, advanced to Major, Capt. Wm. C. Ralls and Capt. Abraham Lincoln.

MUSTER ROLLS.

The muster roll of the Schuyler volunteers is as follows:

Captain—Moses G. Wilson, elected Major, April 20, 1832.
Second Lieutenant—Alex. Hollingsworth, lost horse May 22, 1832, awarded.
Second Lieutenant—Harvey Skiles.
Sergeants—John B. Watson, appointed Adjt. of 4th Regt., April 20, 1832; G. W. P. Alvord, appointed First Sergeant, April 30, 1832; resigned May 19; Samuel Hollingsworth, elected Captain, April 20, 1832; I. G. Randall, resigned May 19, 1832.
Corporals—Alex. Hollingsworth, resigned, April 30, 1832; James Martin, awarded First Corporal, April 30, 1832; David Frayher, appointed Second Sergeant, April 30, 1832; L. B. Skiles, appointed Third Corporal, April 30, 1832.

Privates—
Abbott, Thomas, furloughed (sick), May 19, 1832.
Abbott, A., furloughed (to attend sick), May 19, 1832.
Bogart, Samuel, appointed First Sergeant, May 19, 1832. Lost horse.
Burnett, Wm.
Butler, George.
Cox, William, appointed Fourth Corporal, April 30, 1832.
Collins, Eliab, detailed on extra duty.
Dunlap, Adam, appointed First Surgeon's Mate, April 30, 1832.
Frakes, James.
Guinn, William.
Harrison, G. H.
Hollingsworth, Abe.
Hollingsworth, John.
Holliday, J. S.
Hobart, Chauncey, appointed Fourth Sergeant, April 30, 1832.
Hills, Gamaliel.
Horney, Nowlen, lost horse May 22, 1832.
Hills, Ishmael.
Horney, Samuel, appointed Quartermaster, April 30, 1832.
Justus, G. W.
Kirksom, Ezra, lost horse May 22, 1832.
Lockhart, William.
Lane, Rutherford, lost horse May 22, 1832.

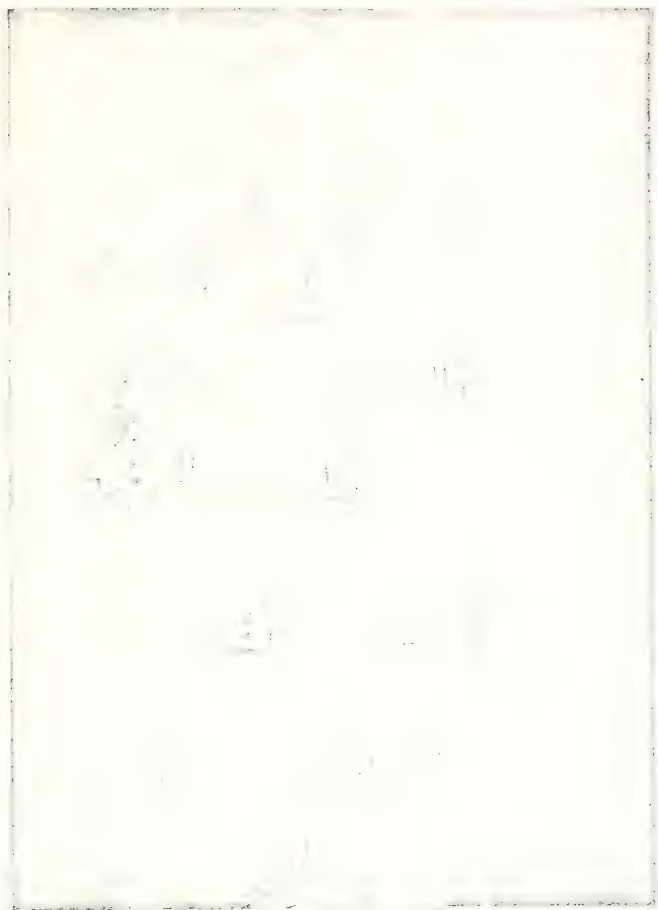
McDonald, John, appointed Third Sergeant, May 19, 1832.
Murphy, Robert, detailed on extra duty.
Mead, John.
Moore, Willis.
Nelson, George.
Rice, James, lost horse May 22, 1832.
Reed, William, appointed Second Corporal, April 30, 1832.
Riley, John.
Sawyer, John.
Wilson, William L.
Walker, Moses.
Wright, Henry.
Whitman, Eli.
Young, William, lost horse May 22, 1832.

Captain—Wm. C. Ralls.
First Lieutenant—James Blackburn, resigned and elected May 13, 1832.
Second Lieutenant—John Stennet, promoted First Lieutenant, May 13, 1832.
Sergeants—John M. Jones, Geo. W. Penny, James Hunter, James P. Hiney, promoted Second Lieutenant, May 13, 1832.
Corporals—Hoo. Jourdan, Stephen H. St. Cyr, Jeremiah White, Alfred W. McHatten, appointed Sergeant, May 13, 1832.

Privates—
Ballard, Noah B., sick and furloughed, May 26, 1832.
Briggs, Rowell.
Brinson, John.
Brewer, John.
George, John.
Cordes, Stephen.
Crawford, John D.
Cummings, Addison.
DeWitt, Gab'l.
James, John.
Edmonston, David.
Fleming, Aaron, detailed in wagon service.
Gard, Robert H.
Gee, L. W.
Layton, Thomas.
Harrington, Stephen, appointed Fourth Sergeant, May 13.
Hill, James.
Ly, John.
Kilham, Richard, sick and furloughed, May 26.
Morris, William.
Moore, David.
McKee, William.
Owen, John.
Palmer, Benj.
Rice, Wm. B.
Rosenberry, Jacob.
Ridgeway, Aaron.
Rudick, Thomas.
Sear, Joe, H.
Shaw, Thomas.
Seward, Luster.
Till, Frederick, sick and furloughed, May 10, 1832.
Van Winkle, Alex.
Vandermyer, Cornelius, furloughed, May 26, 1832.
Wentworth, John, sick and furloughed, May 19, 1832.
Whitson, Jacob, appointed Fourth Corporal, May 18, 1832.
Wilson, Benjamin.

ODD BATTALION MOUNTED RANGERS.—The Odd Battalion of the Brigade of Mounted Rangers, called into the service of the United States, on the requisition of Gen. Atkinson, by the Governor's proclamation, dated May 30, 1832, was mustered out of service September 4, 1832. The company was enrolled at Rushville, June 6.

THOMAS HABER AND FAMILY



Captain—John Stennett.
First Lieutenant—Daniel Mathoney.
Second Lieutenant—John Pennington, absent on furlough from Aug. 27 to this date.
Sergeants—John B. Smith, Samuel L. Dark, Norris Hobart, Phillip Horney.
Corporals—Robert Martin, Eli Williams, James Bell, absent on furlough from Aug. 27 to this date; Isaiah Price.

Privates—
 Allen, William, absent on furlough from Aug. 27 to this date.
 Brown, William.
 Bristow, Isaac.
 Bristow, Matthew C.
 Briggs, Elias.
 Brakewell, Charles, sick on way home.
 Bisan, Jesse.
 Friend, Abel.
 Glenn, Fielding T.
 Golston, Benjamin.
 Howard, James.
 Hartley, Eli, absent on furlough from Aug. 27 to this date.
 Hunter, Jesse.
 Holliday, Sanford.
 Harrison, George H.
 Horney, Samuel, appointed Quartermaster of battalion, June 15.
 Isaac, Allen.
 Jones, John M.
 Kennett, William.
 Luster, Jesse, absent on extra duty.

McGehee, William.
 McKee, William.
 McKee, James.
 Mathoney, Daniel, Jr.
 Martin, Richard D.
 O'Neill, Simon P., detailed on extra duty.
 Osbourne, Joseph, on furlough, and dislocated.
 Pennington, Ricard.
 Pennington, S. O.
 Pennington, Riley.
 Peckinham, Peter.
 Penningham, Wesley.
 Pettigrew, George M.
 Rice, Nicholas.
 Rose, Stephen.
 Rose, John S.
 Riez, William T.
 Smith, George.
 Smith, Samuel.
 Smith, Hugh.
 Sallee, Oliver P.
 Stewart, Samuel.
 Tullis, Joel.
 Van Winkle, John.
 Williams, Mervin.
 White, Jeremiah.

INDEPENDENT COMPANY.—After the volunteers were mustered out of service at Ottawa, many of them reenlisted and Capt. Wm. C. Ralls was put in command of one of these independent companies. There were volunteers from many other regiments included, and the company served until June 15, 1832.

Captain—William C. Ralls, Schuyler County.
First Lieutenant—Radford M. Weyn, Monroe County.

Sergeants—John M. Jones, Schuyler County; Samuel M. Pierce, Adams County; Stephen A. St. Cyr, St. Louis; S. G. Bond, Monroe County.

Privates—
 Bristow, John, Schuyler County.
 Brooks, Stephen, Monroe County.
 Beebe, Erasmus, Adams County.
 Crawford, John P., Schuyler County.
 Conrad, Jefferson, Schuyler County.
 Chapman, Johnson, Schuyler County.
 Eves, Joel, Schuyler County.
 Johnson, James W., Shelby County.
 Johnson, Thomas, Adams County.
 Kirkham, Ezra, Schuyler County.
 Lane, Rutherford, Schuyler County.
 Moore, Daniel, Schuyler County.
 Morris, William, Schuyler County.
 Melvan, Andrew, Missouri.
 Owens, Luke, Schuyler County.
 Richardson, Jacob, Schuyler County.
 Richardson, Aaron, Schuyler County.
 Trull, Nexas P., Monroe County.
 Turner, Eben, Adams County.
 Wilkerson, Jacob, Schuyler County.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

WAR DUE TO ANNEXATION OF TEXAS APPROVED BY CITIZENS OF SCHUYLER COUNTY—GOV. FORD'S CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS IS ANSWERED BY DOUBLE THE NUMBER CALLED FOR—SCHUYLER AND BROWN COUNTY VOLUNTEERS UNIT. TO FORM COMPANY E, FIRST REGIMENT ILLINOIS, UNDER COMMAND OF COL. JOHN J. HARRIS—THE REGIMENT, AFTER BEING MUSTERED IN AT ALTON, ILL., REMOVES SUCCESSIVELY TO NEW ORLEANS, MATA-GORRA BAY AND SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS—ADVANCE TO THE RIO GRANDE, PRECEDING THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA—LIST OF SCHUYLER COUNTY SOLDIERS KILLED IN THAT BATTLE—MUSTER ROLLS OF COMPANY E AND INDEPENDENT CAVALRY COMPANY—MEMBERS OF THE LATTER WHO DIED IN THE SERVICE.

Without going into a detailed history of the causes that brought about the Mexican War, it will interest the student of Illinois history to know that the war was sanctioned by the residents of our own State. Such was not the case in the East, but Illinois people had favored Texas annexation and gave enthusiastic support to the Mexican War, and her soldiers won imperishable fame and renown by their display of valor on the battlefield.

The war sentiment in Illinois was shown most forcibly when Gov. Ford made his call for troops. Within ten days thirty-five full companies had organized and reported, and by the time the place of rendezvous had been selected, the number was increased to seventy-five. The full quota of this State was limited to thirty companies, which meant disappointments for many of the enthusiastic volunteers. It may be of interest to know that the pay of these volunteer soldiers was \$8 and commutation, amounting in all to \$15.50 per month. The men were required to furnish their own uniform for which they later received remuneration.

At the time of the breaking out of the Mexican War but little progress had been made in military equipment since the day of the Revolution. It is true percussion guns had been in-

vented as early as 1840, but only one regiment was supplied with these modern arms and, taken as a whole, the Mexican campaign was fought with the old-fashioned flint-lock guns.

In any good general history may be found an account of the Mexican War; and the campaign against Gen. Santa Anna, in which Schuyler troops participated, forms the most thrilling chapter, culminating as it does, in the decisive battle of Buena Vista. We will not, however, attempt to give even a summary of this war, but will confine ourselves to the local history connected with the organization and achievements of the two companies formed at Rushville and commanded by men from Schuyler County.

The first call for volunteers in Illinois was made by Gov. Ford under date of May 25, 1846. Inasmuch as the militia had for several years been in a disorganized state, it was further ordered that the Sheriffs convene the militia regiments or old battalions *en masse*, and enroll such volunteers as might offer in their respective counties.

Enoch Edmonston was Sheriff of Schuyler County at that time, and Lewis D. Erwin was his deputy, and they posted notices of the Governor's proclamation in every voting precinct in the county. When the Governor's proclamation was issued, Wm. A. Richardson, one of the leaders of the Schuyler bar, was attending court in Carthage, and he wrote to Mr. Erwin that he would be home on Saturday of that week and asked him to see a number of men who were likely to enlist.

Mr. Richardson reached Rushville on the appointed date, and a rousing meeting was held in the old court house yard, where animating strains of martial music were wafted upon the air inspiring the soldierly impulse in the men assembled. Mr. Richardson mounted a box on the west side of the court house and read the Governor's proclamation, following it up with a spirited, patriotic and effective appeal for volunteers. "I propose to go to Mexico to the relief of Gen. Taylor," exclaimed Mr. Richardson, at the close of his speech, "and would ask that all the men who will go with me move to the west part of the court house yard." There was instant response to this call for volunteers and the men were there formed in line and marched past the south door of the court house, where Mr. Erwin counted eighty-four men in line, the full quota for a company. Before the men disbanded

they were instructed to meet the following Saturday to drill.

During the week following there developed considerable opposition to the war, which was led by Robert Blackwell, one of Rushville's talented and popular lawyers, who afterwards located in Chicago and won for himself a state reputation as an authority on legal practice. Mr. Blackwell was bitterly opposed to the war and he used his influence to get the men to withdraw their names as volunteers. This was plainly evident when the men met for drill on the following Saturday, as there were only fifty present, and it began to look as though the patriotic efforts of Mr. Richardson would come to naught. Sheriff Edmonston had not enlisted up to this time as it was the understanding that Mr. Erwin would go to the war, but when Mr. Blackwell incited the men to withdraw their names and referred to the fact that the Sheriff was enlisting men when he himself was not a volunteer, Mr. Edmonston's fighting blood was aroused and he insisted that Mr. Erwin should take charge of his office while he went to war.

George S. Meyers, of Brown County, had endeavored to raise a company and failed, and he sent word to Mr. Richardson that he would like to bring his men to Rushville and join the company he was organizing. The offer was accepted and, when the company was organized, Mr. Meyers was elected Second Lieutenant.

With the addition of the recruits from Brown County there was more than enough men to fill Mr. Richardson's company, and regular drills were held on the prairie south and west of where the Methodist church now stands. The most of the men had been members of the local militia and knew something of the manual of arms, and they entered heartily into the drills, as they wished to make a good appearance when mustered in with the other troops from Illinois, at Alton. It was on this drill-ground that Lewis D. Erwin took the names of the Schuyler volunteers who pledged themselves to go to the Mexican War. In detailing the occurrence to the editor of this history, Mr. Erwin states that he placed his paper on the head of a big bass drum, and took the name of each volunteer as they marched past. As he remembers, there were about fifty-three enlisted from this county.

It is most fortunate that the editor of this history has secured an interview with Lakes Allphin, of Camden, who has given us valuable in-

formation concerning Company E, First Regiment Illinois, which was organized at Rushville. This information is all the more important by reason of the fact that it corrects and supplies important facts not stated in the Adjutant General's report of Illinois on the Mexican War. Mr. Alphin and F. E. Davis, of Rushville, are the two survivors of Capt. Richardson's company. Mr. Davis' name does not appear in the Adjutant General's report, but this is accounted for by the fact that he received his discharge from the service at San Antonio, Texas, while the company was discharged, June 17, 1847, at Camargo, Mex.

When Capt. Richardson's company reached Alton, Ill., the place of rendezvous, it was attached to the First Regiment Illinois Volunteers and was designated as Company E. On July 18, 1846, the troops embarked on three steamboats and went down the Mississippi River, landing July 24th, at the battle ground eight miles below New Orleans, where Gen. Jackson had defeated the British under General Pakenham. From there they were transported to Matagorda Bay in Texas, and went into camp on Placidores Creek, at what was known as Camp Irwin. From here they marched to San Antonio, where they went into camp August 24th, at Camp Crockett. On October 2d orders were received to start for Mexico, and after crossing the Rio Grande River, a forced march of 200 miles was made to get the army into position at Parras, and here the troops rested until December, when the historic campaign that preceded the battle of Buena Vista was begun.

The First Regiment of Illinois troops was in Gen. John E. Wool's Division, and it took a prominent part in the historic battle of Buena Vista, on February 23, 1847, where Col. John J. Hardin, in command of the regiment, lost his life. Company E was in the thick of the fight and of the forty-five men able to go into battle, eight were killed in the engagement. Capt. Richardson was promoted to Major three days afterwards, and G. W. Robertson was elected as his successor to the command of Company E.

The Adjutant General's report gives no record of the killed in Company E at the battle of Buena Vista, and we get the following correct list from Mr. Alphin:

Randolph K. Martin, Littleton.
Charles Walker, Pleasantview.
William Goodwin, Rushville.

Stas Badell, Rushville.
Samuel Thompson, Bainbridge.
Greenberry S. Richardson, Mt. Sterling.
Henry H. Clark, Brown County.
James J. Kinnaman, Camden.

MUSTER ROLL.

The muster roll of the company, as published in the Adjutant General's report, is as follows:

FIRST REGIMENT, Company E.

Captain—G. W. Robertson.
First Lieutenant—Allen Peckham.
Second Lieutenant—George S. Myers, John T. May.
Sergeants—Joe W. Calvert, Francis B. McElroy,
Luke P. Alphin, James Cokerham.
Cornets—Robert A. Lawler, Moses Littaker, Reuben Adams, William Petersen.
Musicians—James H. Carden.

Privates—
Alphin, Wm. R.,
Barnes, Jonathan,
Barnes, John, Sr.,
Barnes, John, Jr.,
Barnes, Wm. S.,
Brooks, William,
Bennett, Leonard,
Borg, George C.,
Curry, Isaac,
Curtis, Geo. W.,
Curtis, Geo. Bell,
Cokerham, Jonathan B.,
Carter, Irvin F.,
Davis, Moses W.,
Dalton, Franklin,
Doyle, James,
Elli, Henry,
Garnett, John,
Gay, Hiram H.,
Gray, George L.,
Gillett, Leonard M.,
Hornby, Leonard,
Harris, James H.,
Harris, William,
Hewitt, Allen O.,
Ishmael, Geo. N.,
J. Post, Anderson,
Killed by enemy near Consuelo, Feb. 24,
*Died of wounds received at Buena Vista, March 25.

James, Walter,
Jacobs, Daniel,
Keece, Isaac,
Littleton, Joseph H.,
Littaker, Rowland G.,
Low, John H.,
Luttrell, Henry,
Luttrell, James H.,
Luttrell, Jos. T.,
Luttrell, Richard,
McClure, Daniel,
Ogden, Jonathan B.,
Rice, Isaac,
Richardson, Wm.,
Richardson, W. R.,
Stephens, Wm.,
Strickland, James,
Snotherman, Thos.,
Smith, Charles,
St. John, Wm. H.,
St. John, Wm.,
Thompson, John B.,
Turner, Henry,
Thompson, Lewis M.,
Van Tassel, F. M.,
Wilson, James O.,
Wilson, Thomas.

During the second year of the Mexican War four independent companies of cavalry were mustered into the United States service from Illinois, and one of these was organized at Rushville under the command of Capt. Adams Dunlap. The company was recruited during the month of May, 1847, at Rushville, and was mustered into the United States service at Alton on the 21st day of the same month, its enlistment being authorized by the same order under which Gen. Newby's regiment was recruited.

Capt. Dunlap's company was never engaged in any actual battle, but did considerable scouting service, and was thus in several skirmishes with the guerrillas and scouts of the enemy. The command, however, lost heavily by sickness

and fifteen of the members died in the service, the most of them dying of yellow fever at Matamoras, Mexico.

The company was finally discharged at Alton, Ill., November 7, 1848, having served eighteen months in all, this being the longest term of service of any company from this State during the whole war.

The muster roll of the company is as follows:

INDEPENDENT CAVALRY COMPANY.

Captain—Adams Dunlap.
First Lieutenant—Samuel Lambert.
Second Lieutenant—Simon Doyle, Curvin Jackson.
Sergeants—Samuel W. Barber, James B. Wright, Geo. O. Bardsley, Richard W. Stegenschmidt.
Corporals—Amos C. Burdette, William Ritchey, Newton D. Watt, John W. Snider.
Bridlers—Thomas Smith, Charles Haynes.
Farrier and Blacksmith—David Leff.
Privates—
Angie, John.
Allen, Mark.
Brown, Robert.
Brown, Alexander.
Bowen, James F.
Brickner, Henry.
Berry, Daniel F.
Beals, Samuel O.
Boyd, David.
Scott, Robert.
Chipman, Scott.
Chipman, Wm. W.
Cummings, Alfred.
Cummings, Caleb.
Chipman, Philip.
Crain, Henry.
Caden, Washington A.
Curtis, Jesse.
Corry, Thomas.
Carter, Ruthford.
Carnes, John T.
Cushman, Ben. F.
Deansmore, James C.
Forbes, Jos. M.
Erwin, George W.
Easley, William.
Easley, Thomas M.
Elliot, William.
Fisher, Jacob.
Golger, Davidson M.
Gillert, Charles W.
Gilbreth, Samuel.
Green, William.
Gitchell, Calvin L.
Green, David.
Gordon, Franklin.
Gibson, Isaac W.
Hackerbluff, C. H. C.
Holloway, William.
Harfield, Abraham.
Hymer, George.
Hoyt, Albert.
Hurrey, David.
Hopkins, Lemuel.
Hopkins, David R.
Hanson, William B.
Jump, James D.
Jones, James B.
Joined as recruits in Mexico.

The following members of the company died in the service:

Sergeant Thomas Tyre, Matamoras, Mexico, July 10, 1847.
Corporal Anthony Pergollo, Matamoras, Mexico, Oct. 8, 1847.

Beales, Augustus F., Matamoras, Mexico, Sept. 18, 1847.
Biggs, Henry, Matamoras, Mexico, Aug. 25, 1847.
Burton, W. A., Point Isabel, Texas, July 18, 1848.
Chase, Henry, Matamoras, Mexico, Oct. 28, 1847.
Clark, James, Matamoras, Mexico, Aug. 1, 1847.
Cook, William W., Matamoras, Mexico, Sept. 28, 1847.
Dys, H. Samuel, Matamoras, Mexico, Oct. 10, 1847.
Edmondson, N. H. R., Matamoras, Mexico, Oct. 18, 1847.
Fletcher, James C., Matamoras, Mexico, Aug. 7, 1847.
Gibson, Benj. F., Matamoras, Mexico, Oct. 13, 1847.
Gillett, Thomas P., Alton, Ill., Aug. 21, 1848.
Rou, Thomas, Matamoras, Mexico, Aug. 15, 1847.
Smith, John, Matamoras, Mexico, Sept. 27, 1847.

The following were discharged from service on Surgeons' certificates:

Sergeant Marcus Stribert, Thomas J. Cross, Francis Jackson, William A. Leonard, Patterson, V. Whitmore, James, William, Burt, Wm. Bardsley, Simon A. Hoovey, Thomas J. Smith, David Wright.

CHAPTER XXVII.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

PATRIOTISM OF CITIZENS OF SCHUYLER COUNTY SHOWN IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PRESERVATION OF THE UNION—CAUSES WHICH LED TO THE CONFLICT—SCHUYLER COUNTY POLITICALLY DEMOCRATIC—PARTY PREJUDICE WIPED OUT BY THE FIRING ON FORT SUMTER—SENATOR DOUGLAS' FREQUENT APPEAL FOR THE UNION AND ITS EFFECT ON THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—THE COUNTY FILLS ITS QUOTA OF TROOPS—ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF GOVERNOR-MARSHAL BE. SLACK—SERVICE RENDERED BY LADIES' SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETIES—MUSTER ROLL OF VOLUNTEERS FROM SCHUYLER COUNTY, WITH REGIMENTS AND COMPANIES IN WHICH THEY SERVED—SOME THRILLING EXPERIENCES OF THE WAR PERIOD—BRILLIANT DEFENSE OF BUZZARD'S ROOST GAP BY CAPT. HYMER'S LITTLE BAND—COL. LEONIDAS HORNEY'S GALLANTRY AND HEROIC DEATH.

Schuyler County, from the earliest times, has ever manifested a lofty patriotism, and this was most strongly shown in the War of the Rebellion, when the county more than filled its quota in the ranks of the Union Army and sent forth its most stalwart citizen soldiers, many of whom sealed their devotion to the Union with their

lives on the field of battle. The courage and patriotism of these men has placed their names upon an imperishable roll of honor, and we have endeavored to record in this volume the names of all the volunteers who enlisted from Schuyler County, though this is a difficult thing to do for the reason that many went outside the county to enlist.

The history of our Civil War is familiar to even the general reader, and it is needless to review even the general reader, and it is needless to review even the general causes which brought about the mighty conflict. But it will be well to give a few brief facts that have a purely local bearing on events prior to 1860.

Agitation of the question of slavery as a State issue ended in Illinois the year before Schuyler County was organized, and by popular vote in 1824 the anti-slavery forces triumphed by a large majority. Not until 1848, however, did this generally accepted policy of freedom for men of all classes become a part of the State Constitution.

As a national issue slavery entered largely into the political contest between Democrats and Whigs, and with the organization of the Republican party presented its first candidate for Governor, and partisan feeling correspondingly bitter.

Schuyler County, from the time of its organization in 1825, had adhered to the principles of the Democratic party, and the year the Republican party presented its first candidate for Governor, in 1856, the Democrats nominated William A. Richardson, a former resident of Rushville, for that office. In view of this fact, Schuyler County gave a larger Democratic vote than ever, and when Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas were rival candidates for the presidency, Judge Douglas carried Schuyler County by a plurality of 603.

As this vote indicates, Schuyler County did not espouse the cause of Abolition, but when Southern treason culminated in open rebellion with the firing on Fort Sumpter, the partisan feeling, which had previously existed was swept away and Democrats and Republicans alike, laid aside party prejudice and rallied to the support of the Union.

Stephen A. Douglas, by his memorable speech in Chicago, immediately after President Lincoln's inauguration, unquestionably saved Illinois from being a battle-ground in the Civil War, for he rallied to the support of the Union the

greater part of his loyal and devoted friends throughout the State. Surrounded by a multitude that was swayed by his powerful personality and eloquence, Judge Douglas made plain his position, when treason threatened to destroy the Union, in these ringing words:

"There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States Government or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war; only Patriots and Traitors."

In 1860 the population of Schuyler County was 14,670 and the number of men subject to military duty (between the age of eighteen and forty-five) was 2,529, and yet this county sent more than 1,600 volunteers to the front that the Union might be saved.

On December 31, 1861, Schuyler County's quota, as shown by the Adjutant General's report, was 1,430, and the total credits 1,479—an excess of 49. Then followed other calls for troops, and Schuyler's quota was increased to 1,655, with a total credit of 1,570. Had the county, however, been given full credit for the volunteers who enlisted in Missouri and other parts of the State during the early years of the war, the quota would have been exceeded by at least 200.

During the war two townships in Schuyler County voted bounties to protect their citizens from the draft. Buena Vista voted \$5,325 for bounties, and Birmingham, \$8,995.32.

The office of Provost Marshal during the war held out no reward for advancement in military honors, but it called for bravery of the truest type, as the men who had left the ranks as deserters would resort to any cowardly crime to avoid being captured. This was shown in Rushville, when an attempt was made to assassinate Dr. N. B. Slack, who was Provost Marshal for this county. The attempt to kill the officer took place at his home in the west part of Rushville, when a rifle ball was fired through a window and lodged in the head of his bed. His barn was afterwards fired by the marauders, in an effort to intimidate him in the discharge of his duties, but Dr. Slack was absolutely fearless of danger and served as Provost Marshal throughout the war.

The women of Schuyler were no less patriotic than the men in this mighty struggle for freedom, and soon after the war began a Soldiers' Aid Society was organized. Meetings were held once a week, and the women scraped lint and

made socks, slippers and comforts for the men on the firing line and in the hospitals. Then, too, they looked after the soldiers' wives and children, who were often in dire distress, and from the society fund many a heart was lightened in homes that had been forsaken that the Nation's honor might be preserved.

The complete list of Schuyler County soldiers, as taken from the Adjutant General's report, is here given:

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

Company B.

Cook, John, Stephens, Jacob.
Kiernery, Andrew, Buchanan, Austin.
Conner, William T., Haynes, Austin.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Company A.

Corporal—Gideon R. Leeds.
Privates—
Bell, Isaac, Cole, Wm.
Hatfield, Andrew, Day, Geo. W.
Boyd, Archibald, Hatfield, Charles W.
Hollingsworth, Orman, Harris, John H.
Randall, Josiah, Muck, Wm. J.
Shaw, Eli.

FIFTEENTH (REORGANIZED) INFANTRY.

Company G.

Titus, John B., Wheeler, Joseph F.
Company I.
First Sergeant—Job T. Lane.
Corporal—William J. Dawson.
Privates—
Hyde, James W., Redden, David.
Hough, Samuel, Huling, John H.
Lewis, Davis, Mench, Wm. J.
Medure, Hyde.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

Commissary Sergeant—James H. Wilson.
Musician—James Baxter.

Company A.

Privates—
Odell, Alfred C., Hoskinson, Wm. O.

Company B.

Baxter, James, McKinley, Charles W.
Thompson, Josiah, Brown, William.
Bowers, Marion, Cole, John.
Effert, Philip, French, Wellington J.
McKinley, Estes, Points, Francis M.
Plymate, Benson.

Company C.

Seever, Adonijah, Dodds, Webster.
Roberts, John.

Company E.

Drumback, Irvine, Cox, Daniel J.
Moore, Wm. R., Pennington, Isaac.

Company K.

Fielder, Wm. R., Fielder, John.
Fielder, Joseph W., Ledgewood, Newton G.

Company G.

Captain—William H. McAllister, William G. Ritchey, Marcus D. L. McAllister.
First Lieutenants—William G. Ritchey, Morgan D. L. McAllister, George W. Leonard, William S. Sherman.
Second Lieutenants—Morgan D. L. McAllister, George W. Parrott, Lewis E. Garrison.
First Sergeant—George W. Parrott.
Sergeants—George Leonard, William J. Dodd, John Thrush, Matthew H. Bellamy.

Corporal—William S. Marlow, John F. Smith, Thomas Leonard, Lyman Riley.

Privates—

Abbott, Charles, Ellis, William A.
Baker, William H., Easley, Barton W.
Berry, Frederick E., Jordan, James M.
Botenbort, Adam, Leonard, Orlando.
Bennett, John, Miley, William.
Barnes, George S., Naught, Charles.
Clark, Benjamin M., Nelson, Andrew H.
Curtis, Benjamin E., Owens, Washington W.
Dimmick, James M., Schenck, Isaac.
Dunnick, Joseph W., Stoddell, Tilman.
Willard, Marshall.

Veterans—

Abbott, Charles, Lashmett, Thomas A.
Bosman, James S., May, William.
Brecher, Adam, Marlow, James E.
Barry, John, Moriarty, John.
Blackburn, Thomas J., Marlow, William S.
Easley, Barton W., Naught, Charles.
Garrison, Lewis W., Sidebottom, Isaac.
Kendall, John A., Shaw, Samuel.
Leonard, Orlando, Wilson, Jeremiah.

Privates—

Adams, Joseph, McAuley, James.
Blackburn, Thomas J., Marlow, James E.
Blair, James, Manlove, Solon L.
Boyce, John D., Teal, Nelson.
Barnes, Wilbur A., Prickett, John J.
Burson, Jesse A., Pitman, Baird D.
Connors, Patrick, Ridings, David A.
Eaves, Enoch, Rose, William B.
Gaper, John, Rhodes, Lodge N.
Garrison, Lewis E., Toke, Ruben H.
Howe, James C., Tracy, Levi C.
Howe, Edward, Woods, Emory.

Company G, Sixteenth Infantry, was the first company recruited in Schuyler County, and it was organized by Capt. William H. McAllister, of Rushville, who was elected Captain. The regiment was organized and mustered into service at Quincy under the "Ten Regiment Act" on the 24th day of May, 1861. It first moved to Grand River, Mo., in June, 1861, where it guarded the railroad, and the first skirmish that resulted in loss of life took place at Monroe Station, when 1,000 mounted rebels made an attack. Early in 1862 the regiment was sent to Missouri, and attached to the Army of the Mississippi. In April, of that year, the regiment was moved to Tennessee, where it participated in several battles and was attached to the Army of the Cumberland.

On December 20 to 31, 1863, the regiment reenlisted as veterans and the volunteers were granted a thirty days' furlough. May 31st, the Sixteenth moved with Sherman's army on the Atlantic campaign, and was in the advance at Buzzard's Roost, where the regiment lost 18 killed and wounded.

After the investment of Atlanta the regiment held a position on the front line and was constantly engaged in skirmish fighting. It was in the thickest of the fight at Jonesboro and in the famous charge of the Fourteenth Army.

Geo. R. Hunter

Corps at that place, in which Hardee's Line was broken, a large portion of it captured and Atlanta won, the Sixteenth charged with five bayonets and empty guns. Owing to the depression of the ground over which the regiment charged, its loss was less than thirty, while regiments to the right and left lost twice that number.

After the capture of Atlanta the regiment was transferred to the Army of Georgia, and participated in the famous march through Georgia to the sea. Being on the most advanced post at the evacuation of Savannah, it had the honor of being the representative regiment of the Fourteenth Army Corps to take formal possession of the city. It marched north through the Carolinas, and assisted in the capture of Columbia and Fayetteville, and was in the fierce fight at Averysboro, where during the afternoon of March 16, 1865, the regiment lost 15 or 20 killed. At Bentonville the Division of which the Sixteenth was a part, stood for five hours the repeated charges of Johnson's entire army. At this engagement the Sixteenth, aided by the Fourteenth Michigan, charged the rebel line and captured 800 prisoners. The second day of the battle these same two regiments, through a mistake order of the Colonel of the Michigan regiment, made a charge into the center of the rebel force and, for over a quarter of an hour, was under as murderous a front and flank fire as ever rained on troops. In this brief space of time a third of the regiment fell. This was the last battle of the war the Sixteenth was engaged in, but it was the most terrible of them all.

The regiment then marched with General Sherman to Durham Station, where General Johnson surrendered, and then on to Richmond and Washington, where it participated in the Grand Review, May 24, 1865. The regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., after a term of service of four years and three months.

EIGHTEENTH (REORGANIZED) INFANTRY. Company F.

Sergeant—John A. B. Shippy.
Corporal—Randall Black.
Musician—Edward P. Vail.

Privates—

McClure, James T. Jackson, Felix.
Norton, George,

Company I.

Second Lieutenant—Daniel R. P. Johnson.

Privates—

Bishop, Daniel. Holman, Michael.
Haugstler, Bernhard. Kline, Augustus.
Jones, Ebenezer,

NINETEENTH INFANTRY. Company F.

Hamilton, Thomas A.,

TWENTH INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Richard Evans. (Killed May 12, 1863.)

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY. Company D.

Recruits—

Hall, George W., Hubbard, Albert.

Recruit—

Standard, Charles B.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. Company G.

Captains—Barelay C. Gillam, Oregon Richmond, E. J. B. Presson.

First Lieutenants—Oregon Richmond, Reuben B. Presson, E. G. W. Bridgewater, Joan McGorie, John J. Osmer.

Second Lieutenants—Reuben B. Presson, Michael G. G. G.

First Sergeant—Michael Gagen.

Sergeants—William Thompson, William Deal, E. G. W. Bridgewater, Abraham Beal.

Corporals—Olvin Bayles, William H. Bell, William B. Rose, James W. Sergeant, A. J. Revarch, Resin B. Stride, William F. Robbins.

Musician—Robert Zink.

Privates—

Black, William.
Baker, John M.
Bridgewater, James H.
Crested, John C.
Crested, William A.
Crested, George W.
Dixon, Charles.
Dunlap, George W.
Dodge, David.
Dunlap, Jacob.
Edmonston, John.
Fulk, Levi.
Flaury, Michael.
Frisby, Hyam.
Gossage, Hiram.
Gibbs, James C.
Hardy, James M.
Hatch, Charles F.
Henderson, William H.
Herbert, Alanson P.
Hill, Nathan.
Henderson, Joseph.
Henderson, George W.
Henderson, Andrew.
Hess, James.
Hess, James.
Hess, William H.
Hess, George H.
Hess, William J.
Hess, Albert G.

League, Albert B.
Lynch, Edward.
Mitchell, James M.
Mason, George H.
Mason, Abraham T.
Mason, William P.
Masterson, Sylvester T.
Mason, Robert.
Maxwell, H. C.
Martin, George.
Osmer, John J.
Parker, John W.
Pridmore, George.
Parks, Henry J.
Robbins, John M.
Roberts, Wesley L.
Ruark, Robert M.
Saddell, Rice D.
Snaw, Duncan.
Starr, Edward.
Sykes, Joseph B.
Stockwell, Jasper.
Tyson, William T.
Tyson, George W.
Tyson, Cornelius.
Taylor, Isaac.
Tucker, Green B.
Vanorder, Andrew J.
Vanorder, John L.
White, Jasper.

Bridgewater, James H.
Crested, John C.
Dodge, David.
Dodge, Jesse G.
Frisby, Hyam.
Hardy, James M.
Hamilton, William H.
Henderson, George H.
Hess, Richard A.
Leasure, William J.

Recruits—

Adams, John Q.
Beal, Napham.
Crested, William M.
Dodge, Jesse G.
Gibbs, William L.
McGorie, John.
Paisley, William W.

Vanorder, Andrew J.
Rittenhouse, Henry.
Rittenhouse, Joseph.
Sharr, Ansel W.
Siddell, George W.
Siddell, William H.
Vanormer, William A.

Company H.

Corporal—Charles Fouts.
 Privates—
 Harmon, Stephen P., Ensign, Canadian.
 Hooker, Benjamin, Hudson, Scott, John J.,
 Manlove, John R., Miller, Edward,
 Sparks, Edward B., Potts, Joseph,
 Potts, Wilson, Harnan, John P.,
 Potts, George, Potts, James,
 Potts, William.

Company G, Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry, was recruited in Rushville by Barclay C. Gillam, who was promoted to Major when the regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Lieut. Oregon Richmond was elected Captain in his stead. The regiment was mustered into service August 19, 1861, and nine days afterwards was sent to St. Louis, where it was armed. From there it was moved to Thebes, and General Grant accompanied the regiment to that point. After doing duty in Kentucky the regiment was moved up the Tennessee River, and the Twenty-eighth was the first to enter Fort Heiman when it was evacuated by the rebels. From there it moved to Pittsburg Landing and was with General Grant in the fight at Peach Orchard, where he gave orders for the regiment to hold its position at all hazards, which it did until ordered back by Gen. S. A. Hurlbut. In this engagement Major B. C. Gillam was badly wounded in the left shoulder and his horse killed under him. The regiment sustained a loss of 229 killed, wounded and missing in this engagement. During May, 1862, the regiment was engaged in the siege of Corinth and later in the battle of Metamora. On November 21, 1862, Major Gillam resigned, being unable to serve longer from the wound received at Shiloh.

On July 12, 1863, the Twenty-eighth Infantry was with others ordered to charge an open level cornfield some 600 yards, and carry a strong line of the enemy's works manned by 2,000 men and 12 guns. The eight companies of this regiment in line, lost 73 killed and wounded and 16 taken prisoners.

On January 4, 1864, the regiment having recruited as veterans was mustered for three years' veteran service. A number of Schuyler men from Co. G re-enlisted, and, after their veterans' furlough, reported at Camp Butler, May 29, 1864, and were sent to Natchez. From there they proceeded to New Orleans and were in the advance upon Spanish Fort March 27, 1865, and held a position on the extreme right during the fourteen days' siege. The regiment was mustered out of service at Brownville, Texas, March 15, 1866, having served four years and

seven months. The total enlistment of the regiment was 1,720 and the number killed, wounded and missing was 357, and of these 83 were officers.

Of the 104 men of Company G who left Rushville the following are still living: A. J. Vander, George H. Kirkham, William Kirkham, James Sargent, William Kelly, F. M. Robbins, Edward Sear, David Dadds and William A. Chasada.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Drum Major—William C. Ralls.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Company B.

Marshall, Frank.

Recruits—

Ohmert, Joseph.

Upton, Geo. A.

Quackenbush, David J.

Achman, Stephen N.

Company G.

Davis, William R.

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Company D.

Wittenmeyer, John H.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Company F.

Bailey, John H.

McKinney, Jas. O.

Black, Bernard.

Recruits—Joseph Pestil.

FIFTIETH INFANTRY.

Company D.

Merritt, Thomas.

Slater, Lewis C.

Company H.

First Lieutenant—John Cooper.

Corporal—David C. Long.

Privates—

Bruner, Zachariah.

Friday, Geo. W.

Friday, Geo. W.

Long, John P.

Recruits—

Bailey, William H.

Houser, Charles F.

Moody, James W.

Willmet, James W.

Bayman, Newton.

McClure, Charles W.

McDonald, Levi T.

Company G.

Lawson, James F.

Alexander, Seth.

Company I.

Ellis, DeWitt C.

Engineers—Benjamin Greer, Josiah Shoesley, Aaron Shoesley.

FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Company I.

Dennis, Holden.

SIXTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Company J.

Recruits—

Anderson, Samuel M.

Black, Samuel.

Duke, Absalom.

Kirkham, Charles.

Londry, John W.

Miscundimer, Marion.

Spangler, Cyrus.

Tucker, Francis.

Wilson, William S.

Reed, Amel.

Reed, John.

Campbell, Lewis C.

James, John P.

Londry, Wm.

Low, Wm. A.

Ryan, Charles W.

Spiller, Isaac.

Wisdom, Granville L.

Miscundimer, Isaac.

SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Company I.

Captain—Joseph McLann, John J. Wyatt, John Parcel.

First Lieutenants—John J. Wyatt, John C. Parcel.

Second Lieutenants—John C. Parcel, Edward Stone.

First Sergeant—William D. Ellis.

Sergeants—Robert Thrush, Daniel Richey, D. C. Rahn.

portunity was afforded for every regiment to bear a part. General Schaefer was killed before noon. Colonel Jaquess was with his regiment at Perryville, so the Seventy-third was commanded by Major William Presson of Rushville. During the day the regiment was in several conflicts and fully established its reputation for bravery.

During the war the Seventy-third regiment participated in the following engagements: Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Franklin, Nashville, Pine Mountain, Lost Mountain, New Hope Church, Marietta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, and Spring Hill. The total loss by death was 215 men. The regiment was mustered out of service at Nashville June 12, 1865.

SEVENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

First Assistant Surgeon—John C. Corbush.

Company F.

Dean, Henry, Hurst, Wm. L.
Loucks, Wesley P., Loucks, Geo. R.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Company A.

Major—Robert S. Blackburn.

Captains—Robert S. Blackburn, Christian W. Hite.
First Lieutenants—Philip Chapman, Archibald H. Graham, George A. Brown, Christian W. Hite, Amos Scott.

Second Lieutenants—Archibald H. Graham, George A. Brown, Nathan P. Woods, Christian W. Hite.

Privates—

Avery, Stephen, Hellyer, William.
Brown, George A., Johnson, John.
Brundage, George W., Lonsden, William H.
Bodenhammer, Henry C., McKee, William.
Belote, James E., Miller, John T.
Belote, Benjamin, Miner, Samuel J.
Brundage, James, Mims, Leonard.
Brunett, William, Morgan, Edward T.
Ball, Albin, Mullin, Martin.
Box, John, McClain, William H.
Bessell, Augustus C., Noell, Theodore C.
Bain, Alexander, Peterson, Francis M.
Corcia, John D., Peisor, Tracy.
Curtise, William H., Richey, George W.
Curtise, James, Robinson, Richard.
Curtise, Jesse, Reed, John E.
Curtise, John, Record, John S.
Cox, William, Robinson, Israel.
Driver, Samuel R., Robinson, Nimrod.
Davise, Benager, Seward, Charles W.
Davis, Philip, Sapp, David M.
Davis, John, Scott, Hiram.
Ewing, Samuel M., Steen, John.
Fugate, Martin V., Scott, Amos.
Fugate, Samuel H., Toland, Solomon.
Frishy, Abraham, Tankersley, Andrew.
Frakes, Joseph, Toland, William.
Graham, Shepard, Vandivier, Nelson.
Greaves, James M., Vandivier, John.
Gott, John R., Woods, William S.
Gilleland, Benjamin C., Walker, John H.
How, Samuel W., Wilson, Jasper.
Howell, John, Wyke, Van H. H.
Hite, Abraham, Wier, William.
Husted, Tolman, Watfor, William T.
Hite, Abraham L., White, George P.
Hite, Christian, Wilds, Henry H.
Harrison, George, Wheeler, Joel P.
Hellyer, George, Wheeler, John H.

Recruits.

Blackburn, Robert S., James, Samuel.
Burton, William, Lacy, John S.
Burton, John W., Milban, John W.
Burns, Peter, Nelson, Charles S.
Bodenhammer, Christ G., Ruggles, William K.
Brooks, Oliver, Sharnell, Alexander.
Cox, Christ, Robert, Scott, Richard W.
Clark, James T., Sapp, John W.
Curtis, Joseph, Stewart, James.
Davis, John W., Thorp, Lorenzo D.
Davis, Wm. H., Thomas, James.
Davis, Robert H., Vandivier, Henry.
Dwight, George W., Wilds, Howard.
Frakes, Robert, Wheeler, Edward N.
Granger, Robert, Woods, Nathan P.
How, Ismael, Wilson, Charles L.
How, James.

Under Order of A. D.—
Noah Alexander Stevens, Company B.

Glass, Geo. H.

Company A, Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry, was recruited by Capt. Robert S. Blackburn at Brooklyn, Schuyler County, and upon the organization of the regiment at Quincy, he was elected Major and Lieut. Christian W. Hite was promoted to Captain. The regiment was mustered into service September 1, 1862, and the Adjutant General's report states that during the war about 400 men were killed and wounded. The regiment participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Averysboro and Bentonville. After Lee's surrender the regiment marched north through Richmond, Va., arriving at Washington May 19, and participating in the Grand Review May 24, 1865. The regiment was mustered out June 7, 1865, and sent to Chicago, where it was paid off June 12, 1865.

EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Company A.

Privates—
Macomber, Anson, Robinson, William.
Wisdon, Elijah S.

Company B.

Chipman, Daniel, Swink, Peter B.
Sellers, John A., Baker, Israel H.
Chipman, Samuel, Chipman, Levi.
Chipman, David, Moore, Benj. F.
Robinson, Geo. W., Swift, Horace W.

Company D.

Clark, Thomas A., Pendleton, Thomas H.
Pendleton, James S., Pendleton, Wm. B. C.
Spritz, Thomas C.

Company F.

Clark, Victor B.

Company I.

Binkley, N. A., Bowker, Clark.
Derry, Bassil, Davis, W. H.
Klmy, John J., Wright, Alonzo.
Widenhammer, J. L.

EIGHTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Company E.

Byers, Enos.

Company G.

First Lieutenant—Lafayette Curless.

Sergeant—Lewis Post.

Corporals—J. F. Kennedy, Thomas Horton.

Privates—

Atkinson, Perry,
Brown, Perry,
Brown, Thos.,
Brown, Simpson,
Cunningham, Alex.,
Hays, Daniel,
Kelly, William,
Kerns, Franklin,
Longfellow, Daniel G.,
Livingston, Stephen,
McComb, Anderson,

McKay, John,
Smith, Lewis G.,
Searge, Joseph,
Smith, Alfred,
Stewart, Lewis,
Sundberg, Dan L.,
Smith, Wm.,
Thompson, John,
Woolkran, Geo.,
Wheeler, Thos.

Company H.

Rushnell, John,
Gossage, Jeremiah,
Harris, Wm. H.,
Hulburt, Wm. H.,

Perkins, John H.,
Soodgrass, Robert,
Saffer, John M.,

Company I.

Captain—Albert O. Collins

First Lieutenant—Edward Curless.

Unassigned Recruits—Seyers, Francis M.

EIGHTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Company I.

First Lieutenant—Charles M. Carnahan.

Sergeants—William B. Carnahan, Josiah B. Mc-
Elyna, John McKennett.

Corporals—James S. Quince, John Gaffney, Daniel
D. Carnahan.

Musician—Thurston Smith.

Privates—

Butterfield, George,
Carr, Benj. F.,
Guthrie, Joseph,
Holden, Benj.,
Holden, Wm.,
Johnson, Andrew J.,
Malugin, Zachariah,
May, Martin H.,
Parker, Samuel P.,
Rouse, Alonzo G.,
Thompson, Wm. H.,

Vroman, Daniel R.,
Barrett, John W.,
Carnahan, David,
Graham, James,
Hopkins, Hiram,
Holt, D. Asa,
Lynch, Joseph,
Mannor, John,
Oliver, Wm.,
Ritchey, Thomas,
Smith, Samuel A.,
Van Campen, Daniel D.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

Company D.

Captains—Stephen M. Hucksstep, Samuel Hymer.

First Lieutenants—Christ C. Bridgewater, Samuel
Hymer, Michael P. Jones.

Second Lieutenants—Samuel Hymer, Michael P.
Jones.

First Sergeant—Michael P. Jones.

Sergeants—Luther M. Hart, George Frisby, An-
drew Bridgewater, George Gillett.

Corporals—Robert Stewart, Daniel W. Smith, Fran-
cis Banks, James A. Deal, Andrew Jacoby, Charles
Barker, Alva Bond, Perry P. Tullis.

Musicians—William Rhodes, James M. Hucksstep,
Wagoner—James Buckles.

Privates—

Bowman, William,
Byers, Monroe,
Bryant, John,
Bridgewater, Elias,
Bennett, William R.,
Bryant, James M.,
Bechtol, Squire,
Boyd, Joseph L.,
Bowling, William,
Barker, Andrew J.,
Buckles, Eliza,
Colvin, George W.,
Colister, Joseph,
Coleman, Alfred,
Cross, George W.,
Campbell, George W.,
Dyson, William,
Dupuy, Francis M.,
Dupuy, Daniel T.,
Dupuy, James C.,
Dace, Michael,
Dace, Edwin,
Deal, Strathearn,

Lent, Jeremiah,
Lawver, Alexander,
Lane, Garrett,
Lee, Paden,
Masterson, George,
Myers, Daniel,
Moreland, John,
Musk, Humphrey,
Monnett, William,
Muller, Henry,
Newell, James,
Parish, Joseph,
Park, Overton,
Parker, George, John,
Russell, Joseph,
Roberts, James W.,
Scott, James,
Smedley, John M.,
Smedley, David L.,
Smedley, Thomas I.,
Smedley, William A.,
Stark, John,
Stoncking, Jacob,

Freehart, Samuel,
Faul, Samuel S.,
Folan, Patrick,
Gory, Martin,
Gregory, George,
Harlow, William,
Herren, William,
Island, Francis D.,
Jackson, John P.,
Jackson, Andrew,
Jones, Nathan,
Judson, Christopher,
Kent, Asher,
Lamar, Charles,

Recruits—
Howell, Thomas S.,
J. J. J. J.,
J. J. J. J.,
J. J. J. J.,

Sergeant—Edwin Utter.

Farrar, Jasper P.,
Ward, Hiram K.,
Ziegler, Ezra,

Derrill, Henry S.

Company D, One Hundred Fifteenth Illinois Infantry, was recruited in Schuyler County by Rev. S. M. Hucksstep, a Methodist minister who was on the Rushville circuit at the beginning of the war. The greater part of the volunteers in this company were from Bainbridge and Frederick Townships, and they were mustered into service at Springfield October 4, 1862. Rev. Hucksstep was elected Captain and served his country as gallantly as he had served the Lord, until he received a mortal wound at the battle of Chickamauga September 20, 1863. The wound was inflicted by a shrapnel ball, and he was taken to the hospital at Chattanooga, where the ball was removed from his thigh. From there he was removed to Nashville, Tenn., where he died December 9, 1863. Soon after the death of Captain Hucksstep, Lieut. Samuel Hymer was promoted to Captain and he commanded the company until the close of the war.

Company D, One Hundred Fifteenth Illinois Infantry, participated in the battle of Franklin and Harpeth River, April 10, 1863, also in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., September 18, 19 and 20, 1863, and was in the Dalton raid under General Palmer from February 21 to February 27, 1864. They were also in the charge on Tunnel Hill, Ga., May 7, 1864, and when General Sherman started on his Atlanta campaign, the One Hundred Fifteenth Regiment was in the advance and took a prominent part in the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 15 and 16, 1864.

During the summer of 1864 Company D was stationed at Buzzard Roost Gap, and it was here Captain Hymer and his little band of Spartans gained renown by the defense of a block house,

Stoncking, W. P.,
Stark, John S.,
Stephens, John M.,
Sebastian, George S.,
Terrill, Andrew J.,
Thompson, James,
Tyson, William,
Tyson, George W.,
Tyson, James,
Thomas, James R.,
Underhill, William B.,
Underhill, Aaron W.,
Welker, Stewart,

Stephens, Elias,
Scott, Richard,
Zinnemann, Patman,

Company C.

Company H.

Whitell, John D.,
Wren, John,

Company K.

where they held Gen. Hood's army of 40,000 men in check for nearly ten hours, thus blocking the advance of the enemy and securing the safety of the remainder of the regiment, as well as that of the Eighth Kentucky Infantry, then stationed at Ringgold and which retreated to Chattanooga.

For this conspicuous act of gallantry, Captain Hymer received the brevet rank of Major from President Lincoln, and on March 28, 1864, Congress bestowed upon him a medal of honor.

The defense made by Captain Hymer and the brave Schuyler boys of Company D is well worthy a place in the military annals of the county, as it is seldom soldiers are called upon to fight against such fearful odds. Of the forty-one men who aided in the defense of the block house five were killed, six were wounded and the survivors, who surrendered after a gallant defense, spent months in southern prisons.

Company D had been sent to Buzzard's Roost Gap in July to guard that strategic point, which was an opening in the valley about one hundred yards wide. During the summer a block house 24x24 feet was built of spruce logs, one tier being laid horizontal and backed up by other logs set perpendicular. The top was also covered with logs and on top of this was placed sod and dirt to a depth of three feet. Flaring portholes, 4x4 inches square, were cut in the logs on all four sides and a firing platform was built inside. The door to the block house was cut on an angle so the enemy could not get a direct fire in case it had to be opened, and surrounding the block house was a deep ditch. The little fort was well provisioned and the men were armed with rifles.

During the summer of 1864 General Sherman was transporting train loads of provisions over the Western & Atlantic Railroad to supply his troops, and the block house at Buzzard's Roost Gap was built with the idea of guarding the railroad at that point. The boys of Company D patrolled the railroad two or three miles each way twice a day to keep the rebels from pulling the spikes and wrecking the trains, thereby cutting off General Sherman's line of supplies.

Along in the middle of August Gen. Joe Wheeler came dashing up to the block house on one of his cavalry raids, but when he took in the situation that wily general wheeled about and retreated, as his force was not strong enough to carry the block house by assault.

But it was different with General Hood. He came with an army of about 40,000 men on the

morning of October 13, 1864, and that gap afforded him his only means of escape from General Sherman's army, which was pressing him so closely he could not get through at Snake Creek Gap or Rocky Face Ridge. At Buzzard's Roost Gap the mountains rose abruptly on either side and there, in the center of the one hundred yards of open space, stood the little block house.

It was about noon when General Hood's army appeared, and then the battle was on. At first it was the rebel sharpshooters who were called into action, but as there was no sign of weakening by the gallant block house defenders, Captain Slocum's New Orleans battery was brought into play. Three guns were placed on each hill at a distance of from 400 to 600 yards, and an enfilading fire begun. In an interview with the writer Captain Hymer stated that about 150 or 140 shots were fired before any impression was made on the block house. One solid shot hit the southeast corner and tore the heavy timbers into splinters. Five balls entered the port holes, and with every shot a member of Company D gave up his life. Nathan Jones was the first man killed, a musket ball striking him in the forehead. Piobben Lee had his head shot off with a cannon ball. Joseph Boyd had his left arm torn off at the shoulder with a cannon ball. John Parrish's left arm was shot off between the elbow and wrist. William Dixon was struck by a cannon ball on the leg, which stripped the flesh to the bone, and amid the carnage within that little block house, these brave men lingered, while their companions continued the combat, and died as bravely as they had fought.

All afternoon the artillery battle waged, and solid shot and shell were rained down upon the block house by Captain Slocum's batteries on the hills. With the approach of darkness General Hood grew impatient, and thinking the block house commander might want to surrender he ordered a flag of truce sent out. Captain Hymer stated that he was too busy to be on the lookout for a white flag and, in the darkness, the truce bearer was shot down. Then followed a charge that was repulsed and the rebel forces received orders to take the block house at all hazards. But before a final assault was made, J. P. Schneider, a drummer boy in the Second Missouri Infantry, who was a prisoner in the rebel ranks, volunteered to bear a flag of truce and, behind the shelter of the railroad embankment, made his way toward the fort. This was about 9 o'clock



MRS. GEORGE E. LAWLER.



GEORGE E. LAWLER.

at night, and the moon having come out brightly the lad was noted and firing ceased. Sergeant Robert Stewart and Andrew Jacoby challenged the flag-bearer, who stated his errand was to secure the surrender of the company in defense of the block house. Soon afterwards Captain Hymer left the fort to confer with the Confederate officers and there, beneath the stars, the following terms of surrender were drawn up:

"In the Field Near

"Dalton, Ga., Oct. 13, 1864.

"Captain Hymer, commanding fort of U. S. troops near Dalton: I am ordered by Maj. Gen. Bates, C. S. A., to demand the immediate and unconditional surrender of the fort and garrison. Your command, your officers and men will be treated as prisoners of war and with the courtesy due their respective ranks. They will be permitted to retain their personal property and clothing. Your defense has been gallant and any further resistance an unnecessary effusion of blood.

"Respectfully,

"Theo. Carter, Capt. C. S. A."

"I accept the terms, believing further resistance hopeless.

"Samuel Hymer,

"Capt. Co. D, 115th Ill. Vol. Inf.,

"Commander."

As soon as the terms of surrender were signed Captain Hymer's company was marched out of the block house, and some of the old veterans say it was a surprise to the rebels to learn that there were only forty-one in that little company. That night was spent in the field and, on the following morning, Pat Zimmerman, Alva Boud and William Tyson were detailed to bury the dead. The five men who had sacrificed their lives in the gallant defense were wrapped in their blankets and buried in a shallow grave near the block house, and after the close of the war their bodies were removed to the National Cemetery at Chattanooga, and are buried in Section K. In addition to those killed at the block house, William Harlow died at Jeffersonville, Ind., January 2, 1865, from wounds received in the fight, and John S. Smith died in Andersonville prison of weakness and debility.

Under date of October 18, 1864, L. W. Dace, writing from Tunnel Hill, Ga., gives the list of killed, wounded and captured in the battle as follows:

Killed—Privates, John Parrish, Joseph L. Boyd, Elden Loe, William Dixon, Nathan Jones,

Wagoners—Corporals, Andrew Jackson, P. A. Zimmerman, George Masterson, James Thompson, James C. Dugay, William Harlow.

Wounded—Capt. Samuel Hymer, Lieut. Michael P. Jones, Sergeants, Andrew Jacobs, Alva Boud and Robert Stewart, Corporals, Andrew Jackson, P. A. Zimmerman, James C. Dugay, James Thompson, Overton Parks, Garrett Lane and George Masterson. Privates James M. Bryant, Spire Bechtel, Andrew J. Barker, Joseph W. Campbell, George W. Cross, Joseph Collier, Samuel Hays, March Gooch, George Gregory, William Herron, John D. Jackson, Jesse Jackson, Milton P. Julian, Charles Lamaster, John Morehead, James W. Robertson, Thomas Smedley, John Smith, John M. Stevens, Elias Stevens, Andrew Ferrell, William Tyson and Anson W. Underhill.

A few of the wounded soldiers, namely: George Masterson, William Harlow and Spire Bechtel, were paroled, while the remainder of the officers and men of Company D were taken to the army prison at Selma, Ala. From there they were transferred to Cahaba, about twenty-five miles down the river, and then sent to Millen, Ga. Late in November a scouting party, sent out by General Sherman, drew close to Millen, and the prisoners were transferred to Savannah, and later marched across country from Thomasville to Andersonville prison, one of the most notorious of the rebel prisons.

On December 25, 1864, the doors of Andersonville prison closed upon the boys of Company D, and they remained there until March 25, 1865. They were put on board the cars and transported to Vicksburg and from there went up the Mississippi River on the steamboat "Henry Ames" to St. Louis, where they were paid by the Union Quartermaster, and a thirty day furlough was granted. At the expiration of the furlough, the company assembled at Springfield, where it was mustered out of service June 11, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH INFANTRY.

Colonel—Thomas F. Kearney.
Sergeant Major—Thomas Morgan.
Sergeant Majors—Edwin M. Anderson, Henry E. Wolsman.
Quartermaster Sergeant—Daniel O. Cross.
Commissary Sergeants—Charles H. Sweeney, Cyrus W. Graff.
Principal Musicians—Tracy F. Castle.
Company B.
Captain—George Parker, Johnston C. Dilworth, Charles H. Sweeney.
Lieut. Lieutenants—Johnston C. Dilworth, Charles H. Sweeney, George P. Owen.
Squad Lieutenants—Lindell M. Bradley, Jason C. Duggan, George Warren.

First Sergeant—Jason G. Benedict.
Sergeants—Abraham K. Leach, George Warren,
George F. Owen, Aaron M. Vail.
Corporals—George Goodman, George W. Brown,
Levi Jones, Melvory Brown, George Wilcox, John C.
Gregory, James Maynard, Andrew H. McGinnis.

Privates—

Anderson, Edwin,
Bridgewater, Levi,
Black, John L.,
Browfield, James H.,
Bensley, Edwin,
Baker, Baxter,
Biggs, James P.,
Castle, Tracy T.,
Chapman, Elijah,
Carter, Lawrence C.,
Cox, John S.,
Dunn, James H.,
Daniels, Lewis B.,
Dennis, Francis M.,
Gail, George,
Gahbert, Alfred P.,
Garrison, Henry V.,
Garvin, Thomas,
Gillham, Thomas J.,
Gardner, Henry W.,
Geer, John H.,
Grubb, Horace,
Gwin, John,
Garrison, Daniel,
Gorsage, Joel J.,
Gorsage, John,
Gillham, David B.,
Herbert, Cyrus,
Hollingsworth, Arena't
Hollingsworth, Arch B.,
Hatfield, William F.,
Hensley, William H.,
Hart, John,
Irwin, Eleazer D.,
Johnston, James M.,

Jones, Patrick,
Kelly, Henry P.,
Knowles, Edwin,
Leger, William,
Lowe, Alice, Allen,
Livingston, Frank,
Lane, Alfred G.,
Lane, Boston, Thomas,
Marquis, James,
McNees, Robert,
Morgenson, George,
Mulliken, James,
McCracken, Joseph,
McGee, Mary E.,
Morgan, Walter B.,
Neh, Frederick,
Phillips, Benjamin F.,
Price, Henry,
Pruett, Andrew J.,
Ridgway, William,
Ramsdell, John R.,
Rosa, James,
Sprout, Charles,
Smith, Benjamin,
Shields, Joseph,
Sweetser, Charles H.,
Soborn, James,
Simpson, William,
Tipton, George W.,
Tipton, John,
Tate, John W.,
Vaughn, Jacob,
Worsham, Henry E.,
Winlock, Berton,
Winchel, Admiral M.,

Company B.

Recruits—

Arnold, Charles E. S.,
Jule, Abraham,
Edgar, John E.,
Garrett, Andrew M.,
Garrett, Patrick A.,
Gorsuch, Joshua,
Hollingsworth, John,
James, John C.,
Montooth, George,
Montooth, James,
Miller, Ezra,
Mace, Aurelius M.,

Miller, James L.,
Norval, Alexander,
Norton, John,
Packard, John, Chris C.,
Phillips, William,
Parker, Henry C.,
Robertson, Joel,
Robertson, Daniel,
Swaney, John L.,
Webster, Daniel,
Willard, Patrick H.,

Company C.

Captains—Robert L. Greer, Thomas J. Curry,
First Lieutenants—Thomas J. Curry, Adam J.
Bower.

Second Lieutenants—Adam J. Bower, Benjamin
Goodwin.

First Sergeant—Benjamin Goodwin.
Sergeants—George W. Pitts, Thomas McNeely,
William McNeely, James R. Conner.

Corporals—Thomas Goodwin, Jacob Washburn,
Perry James, Resolvio M. Lessor, William T. Simpson,
Alexander Simpson, DeWitt C. Ellis.

Privates—

Anderson, Edwin,
Avery, Joseph C.,
Angie, John,
Bellehammer, John,
Berry, David,
Bollen, Isaac G.,
Burnett, George H.,
Brown, William H.,
Beaton, Joseph,
Clarke, Thomas W.,
Collinsure, William,
Curry, James,
Cross, Daniel O.,
Conner, Roger O.,

Lewis, William H.,
Lincoln, Charles,
Lewis, William,
Lewis, James,
McCabe, Walter,
Myers, Stephen,
McGraw, Michael,
McAmish, Thompson,
Owen, Joseph H.,
Parks, Thomas,
Patterson, John,
Price, John,
Pittner, Washington C.,
Quinn, Thomas,

Conner, James M.,
Clarke, William J.,
Coppage, James W.,
Cuth, John R.,
Dennis, Thomas,
Davi, Richard,
Dunsmuir, Burgess,
Eaton, George,
Ellis, John,
Easton, John,
Gaff, Cyrus W.,
Garrison, Martin A.,
Gillman, James,
Harrison, Charles,
Hollis, William H.,
Horgan, Dennis,
Jatkins, Charles A.,
Jones, Osborne C.,
Kendrick, John,
Kennedy, John Quincy,
Knut, Frederick,

Recruits—
Avery, David,
Byers, James H.,
Berry, John J.,
Bellomy, James W.,
Brook, Frederick W.,
Chadsey, Asaph N.,
Chambers, John R.,
Cruise, John,
Curry, Matthew T.,
Curtis, James K. P.,
Eades, Henry,
Eavis, William,
Grafton, Samuel,
Hamilton, William,
Hall, James,

Company E.
Francis M. Bates, recruit.

Company F.

Captain—Josiah Slack.

First Lieutenants—Oliver P. Brumback, Lewis Crag-
craft, Charles Ward, James M. Ashbury.

Second Lieutenants—Lewis Cragcraft, Elisha G.
West.

First Sergeant—Preston H. Veatch.

Sergeants—Charles R. Ward, James M. Ashbury,
Eugene B. Carlson, James M. Baird.

Corporals—Orval Ramsey, Green B. Brown, Robert
Gibson, John Wilson, John Amler, Jefferson Hicks,
Madison, Keontz.

Recruits—Robert McKoy.

Privates—

Ashcraft, EH,
Brooks, Christopher C.,
Blackburn, Arthur,
Blackburn, William,
Brown, David,
Beard, John S.,
Bishop, William,
Bishop, Thomas A.,
Brown, Christopher C.,
Cannon, Thomas,
Cady, William H.,
Cady, John,
Cady, George,
Campbell, George M.,
Cannon, Henry,
Cannon, Samuel,
C. David, William,
Eadie, William,
Eadie, Michael,
Ellis, Marshall B.,
Gillmore, Irving,
Griggs, Jacob M.,
Gillmore, Robert,
Green, James R.,
Green, James H.,
Hume, James H.,
Henderson, mes,
Hill, John,
Hill, James M.,
Irvin, William T.,

Reno, Oris McCartney,
Stockwell, Jonathan,
Shields, David,
Stevenson, James,
Sloat, Nathan W.,
Sloat, Nathan M.,
Stout, George,
Thorp, James,
Tollander, Washington,
Tweedle, William R.,
Underwood, Benj. F.,
Vincent, Thomas,
Ward, Henry,
Ward, John,
Woods, John,
Young, James A.,
Young, William S.,
Young, George C.,
Young, William A.,
Young, Charles E.

Irwin, Harvey,
Jones, George,
James, James W.,
Lewis, Jonathan,
McCreery, John P.,
McNeely, Alexander,
Potts, Lewis H.,
Price, Henry,
Race, William,
Smith, Matthew H.,
Stoneking, Thomas,
Thompson, George M. D.,
Williams, William M.,
Williams, William,
Young, James A.

Company E.
Francis M. Bates, recruit.

Company F.

Captain—Josiah Slack.

First Lieutenants—Oliver P. Brumback, Lewis Crag-
craft, Charles Ward, James M. Ashbury.

Second Lieutenants—Lewis Cragcraft, Elisha G.
West.

First Sergeant—Preston H. Veatch.

Sergeants—Charles R. Ward, James M. Ashbury,
Eugene B. Carlson, James M. Baird.

Corporals—Orval Ramsey, Green B. Brown, Robert
Gibson, John Wilson, John Amler, Jefferson Hicks,
Madison, Keontz.

Recruits—Robert McKoy.

Privates—

Ashcraft, EH,
Brooks, Christopher C.,
Blackburn, Arthur,
Blackburn, William,
Brown, David,
Beard, John S.,
Bishop, William,
Bishop, Thomas A.,
Brown, Christopher C.,
Cannon, Thomas,
Cady, William H.,
Cady, John,
Cady, George,
Campbell, George M.,
Cannon, Henry,
Cannon, Samuel,
C. David, William,
Eadie, William,
Eadie, Michael,
Ellis, Marshall B.,
Gillmore, Irving,
Griggs, Jacob M.,
Gillmore, Robert,
Green, James R.,
Green, James H.,
Hume, James H.,
Henderson, mes,
Hill, John,
Hill, James M.,
Irvin, William T.,

McHatten, William,
McKin, Samuel,
McCurdy, Arthur,
McHaley, John,
McNair, William A.,
McCreedy, John P.,
Owens, Benjamin F.,
Pemberton, James,
Poe, Virgil D.,
Race, Sandy,
Race, Robert,
Ransom, John J.,
Ridgway, George,
Ridgway, William,
Starr, Isaac H.,
Stanley, Abraham,
Smith, Peter,
Stiles, Joseph,
Thompson, Joseph H.,
Thornhill, Bryant,
Thornhill, John,
Vanhook, Jackson,
West, David G.,
Watts, William H.,
Wilson, Amos,
Wilson, George,
Wilson, John,
Wilson, Thomas,
Wilson, William,
Wilson, William,

Kepler, Francis M.,
Lewton, William,
Latham, Peter,
Lawson, William G.,
Lantry, James.

Recruits—

Ashcraft, Harvey,
Buckley, Jeremiah,
Craycraft, Charles,
Gray, James B.,
Gillespie, John B.,
Hills, Reuben M.,
Irvin, Jerome B.,

Whitmore, John,
Whitmore, Jonas,
Williams, Henry,
Wood, William.

Murphy, Patrick,
Snodder, George,
Shaver, James L.,
Wilson, James,
Whitmore, Lathan,
Yates, Rains.

Company G.

Arlington, Frank J., recruit.

Company I.

Corporal—Shuble Huff.

Privates—

Bildenback, Willis,
Harrison, Thos.,

Granger, Wm. J.,
Riley, Abraham.

Company K.

Corporals—James M. Baxter, Wm. T. Bonanton.

Privates—

Windle, Francis,
Noble, William H.,

Noel, Clement,
Roberts, John.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth Infantry was organized at Quincy in September, 1862, and was mustered into the United States service October 10th by Lieut. K. Knox of the United States army. Schuyler County furnished three full companies for this regiment, and Thomas J. Kinney of Rushville was elected Colonel when the regiment was organized. Colonel Kinney was Circuit Clerk of Schuyler County when the war broke out, and it was through his efforts that Company B was organized.

Capt. R. L. Greer recruited Company C and when he resigned from the service he was succeeded by Capt. Thomas J. Curry, also of Rushville. Capt. Joshua Slack recruited Company F in Camden Township. When Company C met in Rushville on August 9, 1862, for final organization, a handsome silk flag was presented by a number of Rushville ladies and it was carried by the company color bearer throughout the war. After the war the old comrades lost track of their flag, and it was just recently returned to them from Pasadena, Cal., where it was kept by Jacob Washabough until his death. The flag is now in the custody of Capt. R. L. Greer, a treasured memento of the great conflict.

In October, 1862, the One Hundred and Nineteenth Infantry was ordered to Columbus, Ky., and thence to Jackson, Miss., where they did guard duty along the line of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and where they came into a clash with that dashing rebel cavalry officer, Gen. Forrest.

On May 30, 1863, the regiment was ordered to Memphis, Tenn., and assigned to the Fourth Brigade, and its connection with the same brigade was continued until the close of the war.

On August 14, 1863, Capt. George Parker, of Company B, died from the amputation of a broken leg. Captain Parker enlisted from Browning Township, and was a brave and accomplished officer.

On January 27, 1864, the regiment moved down the Mississippi to Vicksburg. From there they marched under General Sherman to Meridian, Miss., and engaged in several skirmishes and, being far removed from their base of supplies, foraged on the country.

On March 4, 1864, began the Red River campaign, during which the One Hundred and Nineteenth was engaged in the battle of Shreveport, where the brigade in the second day's fight captured one of the lost batteries and several prisoners. Again at Yellow Bayou, the regiment did valiant service, losing a number of men, and the command of the brigade was turned over to Colonel Kinney. Moving up the Mississippi they next engaged the enemy at Lake Chicot, Ark., and returned to Memphis, June 24. From there they again went to Mississippi, where General Forrest was engaged July 14th at Tupelo, where, after several charges and retreats, a victory was won.

Ordered north again, the regiment made a march of 700 miles from St. Louis and on their return were sent to Tennessee where they engaged Hood's forces in a two days' fight near Nashville, where a battery of brass guns was captured.

March 27, 1865, Spanish Fort was invested and, on April 9th, the regiment was in the charge that captured Fort Blakely, near Mobile, Ala., on the day of General Lee's surrender, and when the war was practically ended. The last service of the regiment was at Mobile where Colonel Kinney was assigned to duty as Provost Marshal of the department and district of Mobile. Here the regiment was mustered out of service, August 26, 1865, and Colonel Kinney retired from service with the rank of Brevet Brigadier General.

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Company D.

Corporals—William Orwig.

Privates—

Casper, Thomas,
Johnson, John,
Warrant, Jacob.

Causey, James,
Epper, Jacob.

Recruits—

Bloomfield, Nicholas.

McCallough, Hugh,
Linscott, Joseph.

Company K.

Baker, Abraham.

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Company H.

Rice, William B.

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Company F.

Reynolds, Andrew J.

ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Company A.

First Lieutenant—Thomas N. Stephens.

First Sergeant—Samuel B. McAttee.

ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Captain—Robert A. Williams.

First Lieutenant—Lake W. Clark.

Second Lieutenant—William H. Rice.

First Sergeant—Albert B. Clarke.

Sergeants—Rice D. Suddeth, Ahira G. Meacham,

William T. Yoe, George C. Ray.

Corporals—Foley Chandler, John Price, Charles

Perkins, Nathan Montgomery, Joseph Manlove, John

Tharp, George H. Sergeant, Robert M. Rose.

Privates—

Black, Richard,
 Beghtol, William,
 Bertholf, John A.,
 Berry, William F.,
 Bealy, Bartley,
 Bailey, Joseph P.,
 Boice, Wesley,
 Bridgewaters, Jos. N.,
 Bly, Thomas,
 Corbridge, Wm. H.,
 Dunn, Jasper,
 Dunn, Daniel,
 Demoss, James W.,
 Dewitt, Theodore,
 English, John C.,
 Ellis, Samuel E.,
 Fry, Joel,
 Howe, Wesley W.,
 Haul, Joseph,
 Hill, John,
 Harrington, Geo. P.,
 Ingraham, Oliver W.,
 Ingram, Ira,
 Jones, John T.,
 Jewell, Thomas T.,
 Landis, Benjamin,
 Mercer, Alfred S.,
 Mitchell, Francis M.,
 Recruit—Barham, Robert.

McColly, Andrew,
 Noble, William,
 O'Neal, Daniel,
 Parrott, Josiah S.,
 Roberts, John,
 Ritchey, John A.,
 Ritcoy, John G.,
 Riley, Thomas,
 Ripeto, Harrison,
 Spoonmore, John H.,
 Stewart, Thaddeus S.,
 Smith, Albert,
 Sayers, Francis M.,
 Shippey, John A. B.,
 Soups, Samuel,
 Schroeder, William,
 Swan, Amos,
 Tolle, Lemuel A.,
 Teepley, George W.,
 Taylor, John,
 Vanacker, James,
 Vandever, Edward,
 Whitson, William H.,
 Withrow, Philip B.,
 Wright, George T.,
 Ware, Perry,
 Winco, Richard,
 Woods, Marion B.

Privates—

Bonier, James,
 Blackson, Harrow,
 Buchanan, Ira,
 Kitz, Edward,
 O'Neal, Daniel,
 Roberts, Cass.

Swain, Amos,
 Spear, Rollin,
 Siles, Henry,
 Winters, James B.,
 Woods, Marion B.

SECOND CAVALRY.

Company H.

Captain—Joseph B. Venard.

Second Lieutenant—Wm. Birdwell, Alexander M.

Prather.

Sergeants—Jesse O. Beale, Shobal Chitman, Clinton

L. Russell.

Privates—Samuel Reynolds.

Privates—

Angel, James M.,
 Atkinson, Joseph,
 Berry, Moses,
 Bowan, John,
 Brown, James,
 Chikwood, James A.,
 Chittwood, John J.,
 Gorea, William,
 Green, William,
 Gregg, Wm.,
 Hill, John,
 Lowry, Ross.

Lamaster, John,
 Montgomery, James,
 Metts, John H.,
 Mack, Francis M.,
 Quinlin, John,
 Quinn, Wm. F.,
 Roberts, Wm.,
 Randall, Peter,
 Sparks, Wm.,
 Tyson, Alfred B.,
 Vail, Robert.

Recruits—

Barnaby, Joseph,
 Fades, Henry H.,
 Fades, Jacob,
 Frakes, John K.,
 Grass, Daniel,

Hill, Edmund B.,
 Moriarity, Gilbert,
 Owens, Peter,
 Acres, Look F.

THIRD CAVALRY.

Company H.

First Lieutenant—George H. Hutton.

Sergeant—John H. Reed.

Privates—

Bradley, John W.,
 Buecher, John,
 Bradley, Thomas H.,
 Baxon, Henry C.,
 Bellman, William C.,
 Jewetts, William B.,
 Geer, Sidney A.,

Gossage, Andrew J.,
 Kingsley, Wm. H.,
 Onion, Wm. T.,
 Williams, Walter,
 Tucker, Eli,
 Shaw, Liberty.

Recruits—

Chapman, William,
 Chapman, John,
 Edwards, Charles N.,

Justus, John A.,
 Phillips, Asabel M.,
 Tallott, Isaiah.

Company B.

Horton, John.

Seward, David A.,

Seward, Stephen H.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

Company E.

Cool, Isaac,
 Edwards, William,
 Evans, Charles,
 Isaac, Franklin,

Miller, Henry,
 Nichols, Linzerne,
 Ritz, Samuel,
 Vardswort, Hiram.

Company F.

Mitchell, Charles W.

Company K.

Carnahan, David.

TENTH CAVALRY.

Company I.

Frakes, Robert.

Company K.

Corbridge, W. H. H.,

Herbert, Francis M.,

Scanlan, Sidney B.,

Williams, Wilson.

Company M.

Curry, John W.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY.

Company I.

Latier, Samuel W.

Company G.

Gregory, Geo. W.,
 Gregory, Milton H.,
 Kinsley, John B.,
 Hedgerich, Ferdinand,
 Jolly, Wesley,

Kelly, James,
 Panch, Isaac,
 Hunter, James S.,
 Brown, Thos.

Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh
 Infantry, was recruited at Rushville by Capt.
 Robert A. Williams. The regiment was organized
 at Camp Wood, Quincy, Ill., by Col. John
 Wood, and was mustered in June 5, 1864, for
 one hundred days. The regiment went from
 Quincy to Memphis, Tenn., and was later station-
 ed on the Hernando road, where it did picket
 duty. The regiment was mustered out of service
 at Springfield, Ill., September 1, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Company G.

Byers, John B.

Trader, James,

Johnson, Finley G.

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Company I.

Blair, Jerry.

Company K.

Captain—John Sutton.

First Sergeant—Samuel Everhart.

Sergeant—John O. Woods.

Corporals—James J. Mason, Wm. B. Jones, James

E. Matthews.

FIFTEENTH CAVALRY.

Company B.

Sergeant—David Laughlin.
 Corporal—Fluce D. Francis.

Privates—

Braun, James C., Patterson, Francis M.,
 Lemley, John, Patterson, Thos. N.,
 Madden, Wm. M.,

SEVENTEENTH CAVALRY.

Company D.

Corporals—James M. Bell, Martin Richardson,
 Henry C. Rue, Edwin C. Mercer.

Privates—

Bonser, William B., Keeler, Martin,
 Ballen, Abijah, Lamaster, Wm. H.,
 Greenwood, W. B., McKee, Wm.,
 Hamilton, J. W., Morris, Napoleon B.,
 Jamp, Abraham, Martin, George,
 Colter, Hugh, Richardson, Wm. William,
 Compton, Lewis, Thurman, John,
 Carman, James, Moran, Wm.,
 Kuch, Charles, Stumpf, Leonard,

FIRST ARTILLERY.

Battery F.

First Lieutenant—Jefferson F. Whaley.
 Second Lieutenant—Robert Ritchey.

Privates—

Borringer, O., Doctor, Valentine,
 Borringer, Lloyd, Fuller, Frederick,
 Christence, G. W., Parker, S. E.,
 Christence, Cornelius, Young, Albert.

Recruits—

Ald, Frank, Sweet, Amos,
 Christianson, Wm. H., Winters, John,
 Fairchild, Samuel C., Pierce, Franklin O.,
 Mead, Charles A.,

TENTH MISSOURI INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Colonel—Leonidas Horney.
 Major—Joseph Walker.

Company A.

Captain—Leonidas Horney.

First Lieutenant—Joseph Walker.

Corporals—James Middleton, John McNeill and
 George W. Bell.

Drummer—Wm. Line.

Fifer—Moses C. Tolle.

Privates—

Applegate, B. T., Snyder, David H.,
 Ainsworth, Albert S., Tappan, George,
 Busby, Zebulon, Thompson, Sam'l S.,
 Colt, A. R., Vestberg, Cornelius,
 Cracraft, Charles, Wilson, Elijah, Jr.,
 De Witt, Edmund, Johnson, Samuel,
 Bailey, Michael, Line, Edward,
 Harrison, John S., Lewis, Wm. H.,
 Logan, Benj. R., McGrath, Lloyd,
 McCabe, Miles, Middleton, D. F.,
 Odell, Alfred, Middleton, John M.,
 Abbott, Moses R., Moriarty, G. L.,
 Bowden, Wm., Moore, Henry,
 Briggs, Wm. H., McTear, Wm.,
 Cross, James H., Melton, Samuel,
 DeWitt, James A., Person, Jacob,
 Davis, A. J., Peyton, A. D.,
 Elliott, Wm. H., Reid, Samuel W.,
 Legg, James M., Roach, John W.,
 Long, Jacob C., Roberts, Thomas,
 Nichols, G. W., Swain, John,
 Odell, D. Clinton, Cooper, Joseph A.,
 Piquan, Sanford, Edwards, Lee G.,
 Sprague, Samuel, Dennis, William,
 Sellers, Andrew, Holmes, Cyrus,
 Sellers, Lafayette, Swartz, I. J.,
 Snyder, William, Sanford, Volney,
 Snyder, Wm. F., Tanaka, Robert A.,
 Thompson, Geo. W., Williams, William,
 Toland, Howard, Weid, Edward L.,
 Wyckoff, James A., Reed, John S.,
 Adkinson, Daniel, Rice, Thomas A.,
 Ashcraft, J. F., Roach, Levi W.,

Ashcraft, Richard,
 Ashcraft, Samuel,
 Barnett, Elmer,
 Bird, John,
 Bolchambers, Frank,
 Blv, Wm. E.,
 Buchanan, Joseph R.,
 Jackson, Robert S.,
 Pennington, James,
 Schell, Leroy,
 Stoggh, Francis M.,

Shooley, Daniel,
 Ripper, Henry F.,
 Bels, James M.,
 Gustin, Lewis,
 Linsay, Wm.,
 Gould, James C.,
 Hootch, James W.,
 Sappard, Robert,
 Thrush, Wm. F.,
 Tolle, Chas. W.,
 Wilson, Parker.

Company A, Tenth Missouri Infantry, was recruited in Schuyler County by Leonidas Horney, who had been a soldier in the Mexican War and had been promoted from the ranks to a captaincy. The most of the volunteers in this company were from Littleton Township, but others were taken in to make a full company. At the time the company was organized, Captain Horney offered the services of his volunteers to Governor Yates, but the Illinois quota at that time was full, and as the men were eager for military service they went to St. Louis, where they were mustered into service at Jefferson Barracks August 9, 1861, as Co. A, Tenth Missouri Infantry. This regiment was made up largely from Illinois volunteers who were unable to obtain admission to service in their own State.

From Jefferson Barracks the regiment went into service along the Gasconade River, and spent their first winter at Herman, Mo. From there they made an attack on General Cobb's troops at High Hill, Mo., and drove the Confederates to Boonesboro. Following this engagement Captain Horney was commissioned Major.

From Herman, Mo., the regiment was sent back to Jefferson Barracks and from there to Cape Girardeau, Mo., thence to Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee River, where the regiment was in a hot skirmish May 29, 1862. They also took part in the battle at Tuka, Miss., September 13-20, 1862, and in the battle of Corinth, October 4, 1862, the regiment lost in killed and wounded 91 men. Major Horney was wounded in the right leg in this engagement, but he remained with his troops throughout the fight. For his conspicuous bravery on the field of battle he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel October 25, 1862.

The winter of 1862-63 was spent near Germantown above Memphis, and from there the regiment marched to Vicksburg. On May 8, 1863, Colonel Horney received a congratulatory letter from General Grant for capturing 1,000 prisoners and five guns while marching to Vicksburg. On Thursday May 14, 1863, the regiment led a charge at Jackson, Miss., and their loss was 85 killed and wounded.

In the siege of Vicksburg the Tenth Missouri was in the engagement at Champion Hill and was held in reserve until 3 o'clock on the afternoon of May 16, 1863. Orders were then given for the regiment to charge, and Colonel Horney at the head of his troops drove the enemy back and won the victory for the Union forces. After the main body had been repulsed the regiment was ordered to clear the field of minor detachments that had not abandoned their position. Colonel Horney rode in advance of his regiment and noted a squad of six or eight soldiers in blue uniform whom he took to be Union soldiers. They were, however, rebels in disguise, and as he rode up they fired. One bullet pierced his side and another his head and he fell from his horse into the arms of his devoted men, who at the first sign of treachery had rushed to their commander's aid. Colonel Horney was one of the able commanders in the Vicksburg campaign and his death cut short a brilliant military career, for he had the confidence of his superior officers who had noted his fearless bravery in action and the masterly manner in which he handled his men. He was buried on the field of battle, and nearly two years elapsed before his remains were brought home. On February 15, 1865, they were interred with military honors in the old family burying ground at Thompson Cemetery, Littleton Township.

After the siege of Vicksburg the regiment was sent to Helena, Ark., on September 12, 1863, and from there marched to Chattanooga, arriving there November 20th. On November 25th the regiment went into action at Missionary Ridge, where a loss of 60 men was sustained. Major Walker was wounded in the shoulder in this engagement, Captain Russell killed and four lieutenants wounded, but Company A went through the battle without losing a man killed and only two slightly wounded.

Following this engagement the regiment did guard duty at Brownshoro, Ala., and was mustered out at St. Louis August 24, 1864.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR THE VICTIMS OF SPANISH OPPRESSION IN CUBA—DESTRUCTION OF THE

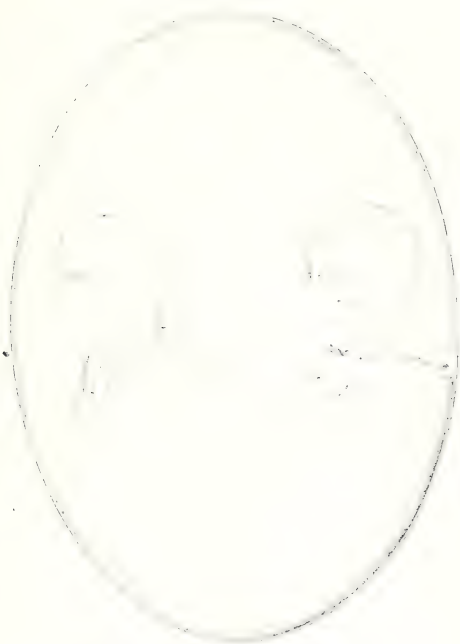
AMERICAN BATTLESHIP MAINE IN HAVANA HARBOR RESULTS IN DECLARATION OF WAR—ORGANIZATION OF A COMPANY OF VOLUNTEERS IN SCHUYLER COUNTY—IT BECOMES A PART OF COL. J. O. ANDERSON'S PROVISIONAL REGIMENT, BUT FAILS TO SEE ACTIVE SERVICE—LIST OF OFFICERS—A SCHUYLER COUNTY GRADUATE OF WEST POINT WHO SAW SERVICE IN CUBA, CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINES. CAREER OF LIEUT. HAROLD HAMMOND—OTHER CITIZENS OF SCHUYLER COUNTY WHO RENDERED ACTIVE SERVICE IN CUBA, 1898 TO 1900, AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Sympathy for the native inhabitants of the West India Islands first drew general attention of the citizens of the United States to conditions in Cuba, which became more revolting under the tyrannical rule of General Weyler, and finally it brought about an open clash of arms.

But even though great interest was taken in the cause of the revolution pressed forward by native Cubans, there would have been no armed intervention on the part of the United States, had not the battleship Maine met with destruction while in Havana harbor, where it had been ordered on a friendly visit.

At 9:40 o'clock on the evening of February 15, 1898, this magnificent ship was sunk by a submarine explosion in Havana harbor, and 264 brave American seamen were killed by the explosion, or carried down with their ship. The wave of horror and indignation that swept over the country was instantly echoed in the halls of Congress, and on April 22d following, Congress passed an act officially recognizing Cuban independence, demanding Spain's withdrawal from the waters of the Gulf, and authorizing the President to call into service 125,000 volunteers to carry the resolution into effect.

There was instant response to the call for troops, and during the early period of the war a company of volunteers was organized in Rushville and formed part of Col. J. O. Anderson's Provisional Regiment. They were officially known as Company K, and the total strength was one hundred and twenty-two men. The election of officers was held April 29, 1898, and the roster was filed with the Adjutant-General at Springfield on April 30. This company was not called into service by the State of Illinois, but on August 5 following, they were tendered a place in a South Carolina regiment then being organized at Spartanburg, that State, but did not accept, transportation being refused them. The



MR. AND MRS. JACOB LOGSDON

officers of Company K, Col. J. O. Anderson's Provisional Regiment, were as follows:

Captain—Warren R. Leach.
First Lieutenant—Gus Grubb.
Second Lieutenant—Seymour Slack.
Quartermaster Sergeant—Harry E. Craske.
First Sergeant—John C. Work; Second Sergeant,
Ray R. Kayler; Third Sergeant, Vail Jackson; Fourth
Sergeant, Oscar E. France.
Corporals—William H. Peterfich, James N. Denny,
Joseph Johnston, Walter Shannon, George Moench, Jr.,
Carl Z. Work, Lewis L. O'Connor, Clarence Snyder,
Charles H. Branston, Fred W. Vanorder, Harlan Ash-
ley, Samuel Wheelhouse.
First Musician, George W. Dewitt; Second Musician,
George B. Griffith.
Wagoner—W. D. Cooney.
Artificer—Isaac N. Skiles.

There was also a company organized at Fred-
erick, comprising citizens of that place and
Beardstown, which was a part of Anderson's
Provisional Regiment, and the company roster
was also placed on file at Springfield. The elec-
tive officers of this company were:

J. W. Knight, Captain.
Henry Nolde, First Lieutenant.
John W. Fagan, Second Lieutenant.

When the war between the United States and
Spain was pending, and the administration at
Washington was talking peace while preparing
for war, there was one Schuyler resident who
was looking forward eagerly to an armed clash
of the nations. Harold Hammond was at that
time a student in the United States Military
Academy at West Point, and, in the course of
events, he was destined to serve his country on
the firing line in three foreign countries.

His class was graduated in April, 1898, and he
went into service at once with the rank of Sec-
ond Lieutenant, and was assigned to the Ninth
United States Infantry. He was sent to Cuba
with General Shafter's army and was stationed
at Santiago. In June of that year he was sent
home on a furlough, having contracted fever in
Cuba, and remained in Rushville until October
when he joined his regiment at Madison Bar-
racks, N. Y., and was soon after promoted to
Lieutenant. In April, 1899, Lieutenant Hammond
went to the Philippines, where he participated
in many engagements and was recommended by
General Lawton for promotion for "bravery and
good judgment in handling his company" at the
Zapote River fight, Island of Luzon, in June, 1901.

In June, 1900, Lieutenant Hammond went with
relief army to China in command of a company
in the Ninth United States Infantry, and was in
all the fighting on the march to Peking. At the
battle of Tien-Tsin the Ninth Infantry bore the

brunt of the battle and the loss of officers was
unusually heavy, Colonel Liscoab being one of
the killed.

After the "Boxer" uprising had been quelled
by the allied forces, Lieut. Hammond returned
to the Island of Samar, and was in active service
until June, 1902, being then promoted to Captain
and transferred to the Twenty-third United
States Infantry.

Capt. Orson Pettibohn, of Huntsville Township,
was commissioned Commissary Captain in the
early days of the Spanish-American War, and was
assigned to duty in the Third Brigade, Second
Division, Second Army Corps. He served at
Camp Alger, Washington, D. C., Camp Mead,
Harrisburg, Pa., and Camp Farnace, Columbia,
S. C.

Lieut. W. W. Colt enlisted in the United States
Volunteer Signal Corps, at Washington, D. C.,
and was sent to Cuba, landing at Havana, De-
cember 3, 1898. He was assigned to duty in
Pinar del Rio Province, and remained there until
the following June. On his return to the United
States he was granted a furlough, having sus-
tained a broken collar-bone in camp at the Flor-
ida Keys, and was ordered to report at San Fran-
cisco, October 31, 1899, for service in the Philip-
pines.

Lieutenant Colt was in service in the Philip-
pines almost two years, being stationed success-
ively at Luzon, Samar and all the southern is-
lands of the Philippine group. He was in com-
mand of a company of signal corps men that
accompanied General Lawton in his last fight,
and news of this valiant soldier's fatal injury
was first telephoned to General McArthur's head-
quarters at Manila by Lieutenant Colt. Among
the treasured mementoes of the war Lieutenant
Colt has seven commissions signed by President
McKinley. He entered the service as Second
Lieutenant and was later promoted and, inas-
much as Congress was not in session at the time
he was commissioned, duplicate commissions were
issued for each appointment or promotion, in all
numbering seven.

John C. Work enlisted as a private in the
United States Volunteer Signal Corps in Chicago,
June 28, 1898, and was assigned to the Seventh
Company. He was later transferred to the
Fourth Company United States Volunteer Signal
Corps, and was promoted to First Sergeant. He
went with his company to San Juan, Porto Rico,
and was mustered out of service March 31, 1899.

Martin Moor enlisted as a musician in Company F, Eighth United States Volunteers, April 14, 1899, and was assigned to duty in Cuba. On May 27, 1900, he was transferred to the ranks for a two years' enlistment and was ordered to China. By the time his regiment arrived the allied forces had captured Peking and the Eighth Infantry was sent to the Philippines. Here they made their headquarters in Laguna Province and made expeditions from there to Cavite and Bagtasas. His company was in fourteen skirmishes during his term of enlistment and he received his discharge June 28, 1902.

George DeWitt, of Littleton, enlisted in the Forty-second United States Volunteers, as musician, and saw service in the Philippines.

John Moore, of Littleton, was a member of the Fourteenth United States Volunteers, and was stationed in China and the Philippines during his term of service.

Fred A. Knock served in Company C, Sixth Illinois Infantry.

Arthur B. Wright was a member of Company M, Fifth Illinois Infantry.

Walter and Richard Rittenhouse enlisted in a Colorado regiment, and served in the Philippines.

John W. Fagan, of Frederick, was Quartermaster Sergeant of Company D, Forty-fourth Regiment, United States Volunteers, and served in the Philippine Islands.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE MORMONS IN ILLINOIS.

COMING OF THE MORMONS TO ILLINOIS IN 1839—THEY LOCATE AT COMMERCE AND CHANGE THE NAME TO NAUVOO—SKETCH OF JOSEPH SMITH AND THE FOUNDING OF THE SECT—EXPULSION FROM MISSOURI PREVEDES THEIR COMING TO ILLINOIS—THEIR ENTRANCE INTO AND INFLUENCE IN STATE POLITICS—EXTRAORDINARY POWERS GRANTED IN NAUVOO CITY CHARTER SERVE AS PROTECTION TO CRIMINALS—CLASH WITH "THE GENTILES"—SUMMONING OF TROOPS FROM SCHUYLER AND MC DONOUGH COUNTIES—GOV. FORD'S ACCOUNT

OF THE SITUATION—ARREST OF THE SMITHS AND THEIR ASSASSINATION IN HANCOCK COUNTY JAIL—FANATICISM IN WESTERN ILLINOIS—DEPUTY U. S. MARSHAL BENSON'S STATEMENT—GOV. FORD'S EXPERIENCE AS VIOLATOR OF A RUSHVILLE VILLAGE ORDINANCE—MORMONS EXPELLED FROM ILLINOIS IN 1846, FOUND A NEW COMMUNITY AT SALT LAKE.

By reason of close proximity to Hancock County, the early settlers of Schuyler County were intensely prejudiced in the Mormon settlement at Nauvoo, and this continued up to the time that religious sect was driven from the State. A review of the Mormon occupation of Illinois may, therefore, bring out some interesting bits of local history.

Even before Joseph Smith had decided upon Nauvoo as the home for his religious colony the town was well known to Schuyler people by the name of Commerce, and Dr. Isaac Galland, the town's first promoter, who was instrumental in locating the Mormons there, had gained more than local notoriety by an indictment and trial for perjury before a Schuyler County court.

It was in 1830 that the Mormons first located in Illinois, but to give the proper historical connection of this marvelously organized religious body, that has since founded and built one of the most populous cities of the west, and largely controls the affairs and destiny of the State of Utah, we go back to the first period of the church history, and briefly chronicle the history of the sect prior to the time Nauvoo was selected as the home of the "Latter Day Saints."

Joseph Smith, the founder and pretended prophet of the Mormon church, was born at Sharon, Windsor County, Vt., December 23, 1805. Early in life he gained local renown as a "water wizard," professing to locate never failing sources of water through the medium of the "water witch," which he constructed from a forked twig of green timber.

His youth he was noted for his vagrant habits and illusory schemes and, at Palmyra, N. Y., to which place his father had removed in 1815, he made the acquaintance of Sidney Rigdon, a young man of ability and natural talent who had conceived the idea of starting a new religion. A religious romance, written by a Presbyterian clergyman of Ohio, formed the basis for their new creed, and they then devised the story that

Smith had discovered golden plates buried in the ground near Palmyra, and that their religious romance was a translation of these mysteriously engraved plates.

Soon after this, the family removed to Kirtland, Ohio, where Joseph Smith began to teach and preach the new religion. He soon aroused the antagonism of other denominations, and both Joseph and his brother Hiram, who aided him in the work, were tarred and feathered and driven out of town.

We next hear of the Mormons in Missouri, where they settled in Davis and Calhoun Counties. Here they built the town of Far West, but it was not long until they had incurred the animosity of their neighbors, and they were once more the center of a vigorous strife, which became so embittered that a resort to physical force was the only alternative by which the quarrel could be adjusted.

The Mormons, now numbering several thousand, armed themselves for the fray and patroled their villages and sent out marauding parties to invade surrounding communities. So notorious did they become that Governor Boggs summoned the State militia, laid siege to the town of Far West and took the leaders prisoners, and, had it not been for the interference of General Doniphan, the officer in command, the volunteers would have executed them on the spot. As it was, they were taken before a judicial tribunal and indicted, charges being lodged against them for murder, treason, robbery and other crimes. Joseph and Hiram Smith, with other leaders of the church, were committed to jail, but before their trial was called they made their escape and fled the State.

Hence it was, that the entrance of the Mormons was brought about by what they termed their persecution in Missouri, and they were received with a spirit of tolerance that was characteristic of the early Illinois settlers. But later events proved the folly of "Separatism" in a Republic, and showed how utterly impossible is the peaceful existence of a community governed by religious and moral laws differing from their neighbors.

It was in 1839 that the Mormons first located in Commerce and changed the name of the town to Nauvoo, which signifies beautiful location, and here they built a great city for those purposes, the population in 1842 amounting to 15,000.

General attention was first attracted to the

Mormons in Illinois by the efforts of the politicians to get their votes, and this in time stirred up animosity, not alone in Hancock County, but in neighboring counties as well; and it was, in fact, one of the causes of the uprising brought about the death of Joseph and Hiram Smith and led to the western migration of their religious followers in 1846.

The eagerness of the politicians to favor the Mormons is shown in the charter granted to the city of Nauvoo. It gave extraordinary powers to the city authorities, even to the point of permitting them to amend statutory enactments, when not in conflict with the State Constitution, and this charter was granted without any sign of opposition by either Democrats or Whigs.

The Mormons were sharp enough to take advantage of the political situation, and as they voted practically as a unit, they easily controlled the political policy of Hancock County and the Congressional District as well. In 1843, when Cyrus Walker of Macomb was the Whig candidate for Congress, he had the assurance of the Mormon vote, but just before the election Hiram Smith had a "revelation" that the Mormons should support Joseph P. Hoge, of Galena, the Democratic candidate, and he received the full church vote and was elected. The Whigs, finding themselves outgeneraled, commenced a tirade of denunciation of the Mormons, which, with the ill-advised policies of the Mormon leaders, tended to create a bitter feeling towards them. One act of the rulers of Nauvoo was particularly obnoxious to the settlers of adjoining counties. This was under the law passed in the winter of 1843-44, which provided that no writ issued from any other place except Nauvoo, for the arrest of any person in the city, should be executed without an approval endorsed thereon by the mayor.

After this law went into operation, if robberies were committed in adjoining counties the thieves would flee to Nauvoo. Every crime of every character which was committed in the Military Tract was charged to the Mormons, and when thieves were released on writs of habeas corpus, it did look as though the Mormons were desirous of setting up an independent government within the State. About this time a band of desperadoes operated along Crooked Creek in Schuyler County, and horses and cattle were stolen and driven out of the country, which greatly incensed the settlers who were quick to blame the Mormons.

This was the state of affairs in the summer of 1844 when a crisis was precipitated by Joseph Smith ordering the destruction of the office of "The Expositor," a newspaper started by anti-Mormons in the city of Nauvoo. This proceeding created intense feeling against the Mormons, for Illinois settlers were quick to resent anything calculated to destroy the liberty of the press. Warrants were issued, but the prisoners were liberated on writs of *habeas corpus* at Nauvoo. Then a wave of excitement spread over Western Illinois. Orders were sent out for the State militia from Hancock, McDonough and Schuyler Counties to assemble and enforce the service of civil processes, and Gov. Ford hastened from Springfield to Carthage, the county seat of Hancock County.

Gov. Ford reached Carthage June 21, 1844, and upon his arrival found an armed force assembled. In his "History of Illinois," Gov. Ford states that the General of the brigade had called for the militia, *en masse*, from the counties of McDonough and Schuyler to serve as *posse comitatus* to assist in the execution of process.

On the arrival of the Governor an attempt was made to perfect a military organization, but as most of the volunteers had never even practiced the mimic evolutions of warfare, it was a well nigh hopeless task. When the troops were assembled, Gov. Ford made an address in which he pleaded with the volunteers not to take hasty action or allow the mob spirit to dominate, as the intense feeling against the Mormons was now at fever heat.

With this assurance on the part of the troops, an officer and guard of ten men were sent to Nauvoo to arrest the Mayor and Common Council and bring them to Carthage for trial. S. S. Benson, now a resident of Huntsville Township, Schuyler County, was the officer sent to Nauvoo, and, in an interview with the editor of this history, he tells the story of the arrest and subsequent murder of the Mormon prophets.

Mr. Benson at the time of the Mormon war was a deputy United States Marshal and also deputy to Sheriff Denning, and he was in close touch with the men in command of the forces gathered at Carthage, and he himself took an active part in affairs.

Mr. Benson says that, on receiving the warrants for the arrest of Joseph and Hiram Smith and other officials of the Mormon city, he left at once for Nauvoo. Joseph Smith was placed un-

der arrest in his own house, but as it was then late in the evening, he stated that he and his companions would meet the Marshal the next morning and accompany them to Carthage. Mr. Benson took his guard of ten men to the tavern to spend the night, but when morning came the Smiths were no where to be found and he marched his men back to Carthage.

Gov. Ford, in his "History of Illinois," seeks to justify his own weak and vacillating action by casting aspersions upon others and Mr. Benson comes in for his full share, as the following quotation indicates.

"Upon the arrival of the constable and guard, the Mayor and Common Council at once signified their willingness to surrender, and stated their readiness to proceed to Carthage next morning at 8 o'clock. Martial law had previously been abolished. The hour of 8 o'clock came, and the accused failed to make their appearance. The constable and his escort returned. The constable made no effort to arrest any of them, nor would he or the guard delay their departure one minute beyond the time, to see whether an arrest could be made. Upon their return they reported that they had been informed that the accused had fled and could not be found. . . .

"I was soon informed, however, of the conduct of the constable and guard, and then I was perfectly satisfied that a most base fraud had been attempted; that, in fact, it was feared that the Mormons would submit and thereby entitle themselves to the protection of the law. It was very apparent that many of the bustling, active spirits were afraid that there would be no occasion for calling out an overwhelming militia force; for marching it into Nauvoo; for probable meeting when there, and for the extermination of the Mormon race. It appeared that the constable and the escort were fully in the secret and acted well their part to promote the conspiracy."

The truth of the matter is, Mr. Benson had a better knowledge of the situation than Gov. Ford, and his action in not forcing the service of his warrants at Nauvoo averted a clash that would surely have terminated in bloody warfare. At both Nauvoo and Carthage were large bodies of men excited to frenzy, and fully armed, and any overt act on either side would have precipitated a conflict.

There had gathered at Carthage a force of between twelve and thirteen hundred men, and the Mormon Legions, two thousand strong, were fully

armed and under military command. This was even after the State arms and cannons had been turned over to the Governor at Carthage and it goes to show the Mormons were expecting and had made preparation for an attack in force.

This was the state of affairs when Joseph Smith, Mayor of Nauvoo, his brother Hiram and all the members of the council came into Carthage and surrendered themselves to the officers on the charge of riot. All of them were discharged from custody except Joseph and Hiram Smith, against whom the magistrate had issued a new writ, on a complaint of treason.

Mr. Benson, in telling of the arrest of the pretended prophets, says they were at first taken to Hamilton's hotel, where they were guarded by six or seven men, and later were transferred to the stone jail, where they were confined in the jailor's quarters upstairs, which afforded more commodious quarters than the prison cells, and here they remained to the time of their tragic death two days following.

At the first call for troops by Hancock County officers the militia of Schuyler County was assembled. Major Jonathan G. Randall took a company from Rushville and Capt. Brant Brown and Capt. A. L. Wells, of Camden, went to Carthage, each with a company of sixty men.

On the morning of June 27, 1844, that fateful day which marked the beginning of the end of Mormon occupancy in Illinois, Gov. Ford called a council of officers of the militia. A hue and cry had gone up from the ranks to march on Nauvoo, and the Governor counseled more deliberate action. In his story of this military council Gov. Ford says: "Many of the officers admitted that there might be danger of collision. But such was the blind fury prevailing at the time, though not showing itself by much visible excitement, that a small majority of the council adhered to the first resolution of marching into Nauvoo, most of the officers of the Schuyler and McDonough militia voting against it, and most of those of the county of Hancock voting in its favor."

As Commander-in-Chief of the State militia, Gov. Ford refused to ratify the action of a majority of his officers and the force at Carthage was ordered disbanded with the exception of three companies, two of which were retained as a guard to the jail and the other for an escort to the Governor on his intended journey to Nauvoo. This action terminated the service of the Schuy-

ler militia in the Mormon war, so far as an effective fighting force was concerned.

After issuing the orders for the militia to disband, Gov. Ford left a small detachment at Carthage on the morning of June 27th to guard the jail, while he started for Nauvoo eighteen miles distant. A cavalry escort accompanied Gov. Ford and they arrived at the Mormon headquarters about four o'clock in the afternoon, and the Governor addressed a large assembly and was given respectful attention. A short time before sundown the return march was begun and, when two miles out of Nauvoo, the little company met two men who told them the Smiths had been assassinated at Carthage between five and six o'clock. Mr. Benson was a member of this cavalry escort, and he says they lost no time in bundling the two men into their baggage wagon, as they wanted to get farther away before the news reached Nauvoo, as it was suspected the Mormon Legion would seek to avenge the death of their "saints." This opinion was general throughout Hancock County immediately following the tragedy, and the community was in a state of terror and apprehension for days.

It appears from the story told by Mr. Benson, corroborated by historians of that period, that the company of Carthage Greys left to guard the jail were expecting an attack on the Smiths and made no effort to resist it. Sergeant Franklin A. Worrell was guarding the jail with a detachment of eight or ten men, and when the mob appeared with their faces blackened and coats turned inside out, the guards made feeble resistance. Joseph Smith, his brother Hiram, Dr. Richards and John Taylor were in the jail when the raid was made, the two last named being prominent Mormons who had called to visit the prisoners. When the guards gave way the mob mounted the stairs and when their progress was blocked by the heavy door to the debtor's room, where the Smiths were confined, they began firing through the door. Hiram Smith was killed in this first fusillade. Taylor was badly wounded and Dr. Richards sought safety behind the door when it was burst open. Joseph Smith was armed with a six barrel pistol and made a show of resistance. When his pistol was exhausted he ran to the prison window and partly leaped and partly fell into the yard below. Even had he not received a mortal wound at this time, the volley fired at him as he fell would have proved fatal. Four balls pierced his body and before the smoke had time to clear

away the Mormon prophet was dead. In a summing up of Smith's character, Gov. Ford says:

"Thus fell Joseph Smith, the most successful impostor of modern times. A man who, though ignorant and coarse, possessed some great natural parts which fitted him for temporary success, but which were so obscured and counteracted by the inherent corruption and vices of his nature, that he could never succeed in establishing a system or policy which looked to permanent success in the future. His lusts, his love of money and power, always set him to studying present gratification and convenience, rather than the remote consequences of his plans. It seems that no power of intellect can save a corrupt man from this error. The strong cravings of the animal nature will never give fair play to a fine understanding; the judgment is never allowed to choose that good which is far away in preference to eviling near at hand. And this may be considered a wise ordinance of Providence, by which the counsel of talented, but corrupt, men are defeated in the very act which promised success."

It was everywhere supposed that the murder of the Smiths would create an outburst of vengeance on the part of the Mormons and, on the night following the tragedy, women and children were hastened out of Carthage to seek safety in flight. It was the same in all surrounding towns, and exaggerated rumors of atrocities committed by Mormons added to terrors of the next few days.

News of the assassination of the Smiths was carried to Rushville by Abner Bacon, of Putaski, who changed horses three times within the thirty miles to hasten his speed. He reached Rushville on the morning following the tragedy, and the populace was summoned by the ringing of the court house bell. His mission was to raise troops to repel the threatened onslaught of the frenzied Mormons, and while the men furnished up their old rifles the women and boys moulded bullets. That afternoon an unorganized company of volunteers left Rushville for the seat of war, and so great was the terror of the people in Rushville that the town was patrolled by a guard during the night. The Rushville company had crossed Crooked Creek and were on their second day's march when they were met by a courier from Gov. Ford and ordered to return home.

Luke P. Allphin, of Camden, one of the very few survivors of the Mormon war, gives an in-

teresting reminiscence of the campaign. He was a private in Capt. Wells' company, and says the men went to Carthage armed with flint-lock rifles, butcher knives and clubs, and with the idea of waging a war of extermination against the Mormons. Camden Township was within the zone of operations of the thieves and pillagers, who claimed protection in the Mormon city, and this had created intense hatred against the new religious sect.

Mr. Allphin's company was in Carthage when the Smiths delivered themselves up to the officers, and they remained there until mid-day on June 27th, when they were discharged from service and started on their return home. That night they went into camp about twelve miles from Carthage and the men were in high spirits, as they had secured about fifty pounds of fresh meat before leaving Carthage, and at camp a farmer's wife had baked for them a quantity of bread in skillets. These provisions were stored in Mr. Allphin's life covered wagon, drawn by a span of oxen, and the men also had a quantity of liquor which they had deposited there.

During the night a messenger arrived from Carthage on a horse flecked with foam and notified the troops that the Smiths had been murdered, and that the Mormons were marching across the country murdering men, women and children as they came. While at Carthage the men had been regaled with stories from Hancock County volunteers of the wretched wickedness of the Mormons, and they were in a state of mind to believe the excited courier from the seat of war. Then followed a rout that Mr. Allphin says left only ten men at their encampment, and, he adds, that if it hadn't been for his yoke of oxen he would have taken to the timber himself. The rest of men in the company had families at home, and their services to the State having terminated, they felt that their first duty was to protect their own firesides. The hasty departure of the volunteers left an overstuffed commissary department, and Uncle Luke smiles in pleasant recollection today as he thinks of that old covered wagon, with its precious load of fresh meat, Johnny-cakes and whisky.

The anticipated Mormon uprising failed to come about, but the hatred engendered between this religious body and the residents of Hancock County was such that hostilities were expected to break forth at any time. In the fall of 1844 an invitation was sent to prominent Schuyler County

Perry Logsdon

CHAPTER XXX.

CRIMINAL TRIALS AND EXECUTIONS.

citizens to join in a big wolf hunt, but it was generally known the movement was started simply to collect a force to drive the Mormons and their sympathizers, known as "Jack Mormons," from Illinois. This intended raid soon became noised about, and Gov. Ford again left the State capital for Carthage in October of that year. This time he was accompanied by a Sangamon County militia company, known as the Springfield Cadets. They passed through Rushville on their way to Carthage and encamped for one night in the court house yard in Rushville. Gov. Ford did not share the discomforts of camp with his soldiers, but instead stopped at Mrs. Jane Stephenson's tavern, located where the George Little grocery store now stands.

An incident occurred at this time which is well worth recording. While the troops were encamped in the city Gov. Ford thought he would indulge in pistol practice to perfect himself in the art, and he set up his target in the rear of the tavern. It was in close proximity to the lane of James Little, and he resented this infraction of the village laws and swore out a complaint against the Governor for using firearms within the corporation limits. Gov. Ford immediately went before Jacob O. Jones, who was Police Magistrate, and paid his fine and then hastened with his troops to Carthage. But on the return trip the soldiers of his command had their revenge. They watched into Rushville at night and while the villagers slept they loaded their big brass howitzers and fired them on the public square and before the echo had died away they were again on the march headed towards the Illinois River.

For the next two years there were frequent clashes between Mormons and anti-Mormons in Hancock County and Major Wm. B. Warren of Jacksonville commanded an armed force in the winter of 1845-46 to preserve order and protect property. During that winter a convention was held at Carthage, which was attended by delegates from surrounding counties, to discuss the situation, for it really amounted to a state of civil war; but under the capable management of Major Warren a semblance of order was restored. In early spring of 1846 the western colonization of Mormons began and, within a short time, the main body had left for the new home at Salt Lake and, with the wrecking of the Mormon temple, the last hope of an abiding place in Illinois was at an end.

DAVID MORGAN EXECUTED FOR MURDER ON JAN. 31, 1832—THOMAS COOK, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF ILLINOIS, 1838, PASSED THIS ATTORNEY—CHARACTER SKETCH OF THE MURDER BY REV. JOHN SCHEPERS—AMEL AND ELIAS C. BARNES, OF MCDONOUGH COUNTY, EXECUTED JULY 6, 1835—THE EXECUTION A PUBLIC ONE—PRISONERS BOUND TO THE GALLOWS ON THEIR COLLARS ATTENDED BY A SQUAD OF ARMED SOLDIERS—FRANK A. SCHUYLER COUNTY MURDER, EXECUTED AT CARTHAGE MAY 18, 1839.

In the early years that have elapsed since Schuyler County was organized and given a civil government, but these criminal executions have been witnessed within her bounds, and only one person executed for committing murder in this county. The last of these executions was held in 1835 and, although there have been a number of murders committed since then, punishment has been limited to penitentiary sentences.

The first murder in Schuyler County was committed in May, 1831, when David Morgan killed George Livestock in the woods at the top of Coal Creek hill, on the river road from Frederick to Rushville. Morgan was brought to Rushville and lodged in the coal log jail, which was guarded day and night by special deputies employed by the Sheriff. When court met on October 5, 1831, Morgan was indicted for murder, and was brought before Judge Richard M. Young for trial. He had made no provision for attorneys and the court appointed Adolphus H. Hubbard and James Turney to conduct his defense. They asked for a change of venue to McDonough County and there Morgan was tried and convicted. The verdict of the jury was set aside by the court, and Morgan was returned to Schuyler County and a special term of court was called to hear his case on January 2, 1832.

The brick court house was not completed at this time, and the County Commissioners arranged for holding court in the brick house, but on January 3, 1832, this action was rescinded, doubt having arisen whether the former order

of the Commissioners was legal in consequence of no notice having been given for holding such special term. In spite of the fact that the court house was not finished inside, Judge Young convened court there and ordered a special venire of grand and petit jurymen. A second indictment was drawn by the grand jury and, on Wednesday, January 4, 1872, Thomas Ford, then State's Attorney, and afterwards Governor of Illinois, called the case for trial. The day was spent in securing a jury which was made up as follows: Daniel Owens, foreman; James Blackburn, William Cox, John Davis, Alexander Penny, David Jenkins, George Green, William Rose, John Durall, Samuel P. Dark, Daniel Louderback and Francis Albany.

After the jury was secured court adjourned for one day and, on request of Morgan's attorneys, attachments were issued for Polly Wallis, Widow Roberts, and James Miller, who were desired as witnesses. No time was lost in legal wrangling when court convened on Friday, and the evidence was heard, arguments made and a verdict of guilty was rendered before midnight. Adolphus H. Hubbard, one of Morgan's attorneys, entered a motion for arrest of judgment, which was heard by the court on Saturday morning and overruled. Morgan was then brought before the bar and asked if he had anything to say before sentence was passed, and he answered in the negative. Judge Young then pronounced sentence and placed the time of execution on Tuesday, January 31, 1872, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and two o'clock in the afternoon, and directed Joel Pennington, Sheriff, to carry out the orders of the court.

The trial and execution of Morgan was a heavy drain upon the meager resources of the county and in the proceedings of the commissioner's court we find numerous bills presented by persons who guarded the jail and accompanied the prisoner to and from Maconia. From these bills we find that Ebenezer Grist constructed the gallows and John Holderby was allowed \$6 for a coffin furnished. Robert N. Chadsey was allowed \$10.50 for irons, made to confine the prisoner in jail, while Joel Pennington, Sheriff, drew an order for \$32 for services at the trial and the execution of Morgan.

Rev. John Scripps, while editor of the Prairie Telegraph, wrote an account of the execution of David Morgan, and as he was brought into close association with the man as spiritual adviser, he

was in a position to know the facts and his story of the murderer is here given:

"David Morgan was an old man, a grandfather, and the most stupidly brutalized being we ever had anything to do with. There had existed an enmity between himself and a young man, whom he found one day chopping in the woods; some angry words passed between them, when Morgan shot him down, leaving him in his gore. He went home where it appears his wife and terrified family kept aloof from him, and yet within seeing distance. Here he deliberately reloaded his gun, and prostrating himself upon his back, he laid the gun on his body and applying its muzzle to his chin he sprang the trigger with his toe, intending self-destruction. The gun went off, but ranged too much upward for his purpose, the bullet only somewhat shattering his jaw, took off his upper lip and the ends of his tongue and nose, and flew off into vacancy far above the seat of vitality, his brains, at which he aimed.

"He was brought to Rushville for commitment the next day in a sled, exhibiting at once the most disfigured and revolting features of a human we ever looked upon. His face, all blackened, crisped and blistered by the exploded powder, his mouth (all raw flesh) necessarily wide open, the half-encased slimy saliva stringing down on each side, and hundreds of flies continually alighting on his wounds, with most persevering tenacity, wearying both himself and attendants in endeavoring to fray them away. Being committed, he was confined in the upper room of the jail, where every attention was paid to his recovery, which, in time, was effected, but he remained awfully disfigured.

"When enabled again to talk so as to be understood, he charged both the murder and his own mutilation on his wife and son, and could never be induced to swerve for a moment from the absurd assertion even to the last moment.

"The Rev. Mr. Jeany, pastor of the Presbyterian church in this place at the time, who occupied an apartment in our house for his bedroom and study, felt much for him, and we united in our endeavors to prepare him for his change. We visited him frequently. He was passive and subdued, and affected regard for us and to derive benefit from our efforts. But there was a manifest ill-concealed indifference to our overtures, a spirit of stupid aversion to everything savoring of religion, and a deep-rooted spirit of malevolence seated in his heart which accompanied him

to the final scene, of which he exhibited many proofs.

"Two of his children attended his last hours, the eldest, a youth of some seventeen or eighteen who seemed to be as assiduous in kind attention to his father as he knew how to be, but was in every effort repulsed by him in peevish strains of reproofs for his awkwardness, inattention, carelessness, neglect or something else; in short, the old sinner would not be satisfied with his best endeavors. The other was a child of some eight or nine years whom he called his pet, and on whom what little affection he had was entirely centered.

"We were on the scaffold with him to his last moment and, after the halter was fitted and everything ready, he requested us to lift up his pet from the ground where he stood and hold him to his face that he might kiss him before he was turned off. We complied and he kissed the child. It was his last act, his last thought, for the next moment he was hurled into eternity, and had it not been for the child, we should have thought him entirely incapable of the least emotion of tenderness or affection. An hour or two before, while putting on his shroud and dressing him for the occasion, he reflected on his wife with a spirit of vindictiveness, because she had not taken as much pains as she ought in doing up some little things which she had sent for his burial. We continued with him from the knocking off of his manacles to the end of the disgusting tragedy, and were shocked and sickened at the repeated manifestations of his malevolent feelings, particularly to his family."

EXECUTION OF THE McFADDENS.—The second criminal execution in Schuyler County was a double one, and on July 6, 1835, Elias and David McFadden paid the penalty for murder on the gallows. They were residents of McDonough County and were convicted of the murder of John Wilson, which occurred near Maconab on November 6, 1832. When their case first came up for trial they secured a change of venue to Schuyler County and were tried separately. Judge Stephen T. Logan presided in the court that found them guilty and the Prosecuting Attorney was William A. Richardson, who was assisted by Cyrus Walker, of Maconab, one of the foremost criminal lawyers in the State.

The crime for which the McFaddens were hung was a most heinous one and had its origin in a dispute over payment for a suit of wedding

clothes. They lived a mile south of Maconab at this time, and the tailor who had made the wedding suit wanted his money. Failing to collect it by ordinary means, he took the case into court and secured judgment. In due course of time an execution was placed in the hands of the Sheriff and he went to the McFadden farm and levied on a crib of corn. John Wilson, a farmer, who was to haul the corn away, accompanied him.

When the Sheriff appeared at the farm Elias McFadden flew into a rage and ordered them to leave at once. The officer paid little heed to his incoherent threats and ordered Mr. Wilson to load up the corn. Suddenly there was a sharp report of a rifle, fired from the McFadden log-cabin, a few rods away, and John Wilson, an innocent party to the transaction, fell mortally wounded. The officer lost no time in making his escape.

The shot that killed Wilson was fired by David McFadden, a son of Elias, but the old man was held as an accessory to the act and one remark he made after the shooting sent him to the gallows. While the dying man lay unconscious in the yard where he had fallen, two neighbors passed and stopped to inquire as to the cause of his injuries. To their inquiries the older McFadden remarked: "Yes, he was a little too much powder burnt this morning."

In those early times all criminal executions were public and, on the day set for the hanging of the McFaddens, people came from a radius of fifty miles. Men, women and children were included in the throng that came to witness the execution and, though the country was then sparsely settled, there were said to be 1,500 people in the crowd about the gallows.

Two military companies, one from Rushville and the other from Mt. Sterling, under command of Capt. Tomeray, were on duty to preserve order and, in their bright colored uniforms and plumed hats, they made an imposing spectacle as they marched and counter-marched about the streets preliminary to starting for the place of execution, which was on the west bank of Crane Creek, where it is crossed by the lower road to Bourdowntown. Here the gallows had been erected, which consisted of a platform about twelve feet square with a large post in the center. Across the top of this post was a beam, and it was from the extremities of this that the ropes were attached.

The prisoners had been closely guarded in the old log jail, which stood on the site of the present

city calaboose, and as the time for the execution drew near, the military companies formed in front of the building and, at command of Capt. Toneray, guns were loaded with powder and ball while the curious crowd looked on.

In an upper apartment of the jail stood the McFaddens, tall, spare-looking men, who in their white shrouds and with ropes already tied around their necks, were waiting for the command to start to the gallows. In the street below was a wagon, with two rough collins and, as the condemned men were brought from the jail, they took their seat on the collins and, with the military company as a guard, and a martial band of life and drum in the lead, the procession started.

Hill-sides and tree-tops were crowded with people at the place of execution, and after the arrival of the two condemned men, Sheriff Haden permitted their friends and relatives to come forward and bid them farewell. Among the number who accepted this privilege were the wife and mother and her daughter, who then took their places in the crowd a few rods from the gallows to await, with breaking hearts, the execution of their loved ones.

Rev. Richard Haney, who was the Methodist minister at Rushville at that time, was asked to give spiritual counsel to the prisoners and, every day for a month, he visited them at their cells in the old log jail. Speaking of the occurrence to the writer when he last visited this city, Rev. Haney said the men received him kindly and prayed fervently for forgiveness. On the scaffold he offered prayer and, as the white cap was drawn over the head of the elder McFadden, he cried out in despair: "A moment more and I shall be in eternity! Oh! Lord, stand by me." At that moment William Ellis, a deputy of Sheriff Thomas Haden, spring the traps and the murder of John Wilson was avenged.

Fielding Frame was the last man to be executed for murder committed in Schuyler County, and his trial and execution took place at Carthage in Hancock County. Frame was a deckhand on an Illinois River steamboat and landed at Erie, between Frederick and Beardstown, in the winter of 1837-'38. His boat was held in port when ice closed navigation, and Frame lounged about the tavern. One night a contented and good-natured German aroused his ire because he would not stop smoking when ordered to and, in the fight that ensued, Frame stabbed his victim to death.

He was taken into custody at once and con-

veyed to Rushville, where he was placed in the new log and brick jail that had just been completed. An indictment was found against him by the grand jury at the June term of court in 1838 and the case was taken to Hancock County on a change of venue.

Judge Ralston presided at the trial of the case in Carthage and Henry L. Bryant, of Fulton County, was Prosecuting Attorney. Frame was defended by Abraham Lincoln and T. Lyle Dickey, of Rushville; afterwards a member of the Illinois Supreme Court. Mr. Lincoln moved an arrest of judgment for several causes and the paper in his handwriting is now on file among others in the case, at Carthage.

Frame was found guilty on the 24th of April, 1839, and received sentence on the day following, when Judge Ralston fixed the date of his execution on Saturday, May 18, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on a gallows to be erected within a mile of Carthage, and it was done. The site selected was in or near the ravine running southeasterly from town and the execution, being a public one, was witnessed by thousands of spectators from all the country around.

CHAPTER XXXI.

PHENOMENA--CALAMITOUS EVENTS.

STORMS, FLOODS AND EPIDEMICS--THE DEEP SNOW OF 1820-'21--CENTRAL AND NORTHERN ILLINOIS COVERED WITH FROZEN CRYSTALS TO A DEPTH OF FOUR FEET--HARDSHIPS ENDURED BY THE SETTLERS AND DESTRUCTIVE EFFECTS ON DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND WILD GAME--A CONTEMPORANEOUS DESCRIPTION BY A JACKSONVILLE PAPER--THE SUDDEN FLEEZE OF 1826--THE FLOOD OF 1844--VILLAGE OF ERIE WIPED OUT OF EXISTENCE--DISASTROUS TORNADOES OF 1856 AND 1881--OTHER EARLIER AND LATER VISITATIONS--THE FALLEN STARS OF 1833, AND A MEMORABLE METEORIC SCENE OF 1876--CHOLERA EPIDEMICS OF 1834 AND 1841--LIST OF VICTIMS OF EACH VISITATION.

An old Indian legend that told of a winter of

unusual severity was current in Illinois when the first settlers came, but it was of a time in the far distant past, and but little heed was given to it until 1830, when the settlers had cause to remember the tradition. Up to this time the winters in Illinois had not been regarded as a season to be dreaded by the hardy pioneers who were accustomed to a rigorous life in all its phases. But the winter of 1830-31 was the exception, and it is referred to in history as "the winter of the deep snow," for never since that time has the snowfall been so heavy.

Snow began falling on the night of December 29, 1830, and continued steadily for three days, and it was not until the middle of February that the skies cleared and the snows ceased. The whole of Central and Northern Illinois was covered with snow to a depth of four feet on a level, and, in places, it was banked twenty and twenty-five feet high. To the isolated settlers, living in their rude cabins and with only scant shelter for their stock, the snow was a calamity that was disheartening. Many of them were newcomers in the country, and had barely provided a place of abode when winter set in, and no human tongue or pen can picture their trials and suffering during that memorable winter.

With the snow piled high around their little cabins, the men made desperate efforts to save their stock and tunnel-like paths were cut to the stock shelters as soon as the storm had spent its fury. Those who had planted crops had their corn shocked in the field, and it could only be reached by cutting out a path through the solidly packed snow, and as one shock was used the path was extended to another. The newcomers who had no reserve crop to draw upon were indeed in sore straits, and their losses were proportionately heavy. Within the home the closest economy was necessary, as it was weeks before trails were broken that would allow communication between the settlers. The abundance of wild game afforded a welcome food supply, and had it not been for this, gaunt famine would have invaded the pioneer homes during that cheerless winter, and added horrors would have resulted. As it was the suffering was intense, but as the snow went off gradually with the coming of spring, the settlers took renewed hope and few abandoned their western home on account of the rigorous winter that has never since been equaled. Along with the snow came a season of extreme low temperature and the only known record of this event-

ful winter is preserved in the files of *The Jacksonville Patriot*, a letter, under date of February 29, 1831, we find the following interesting and authentic record:

"**THE SEASON.**—The weather has been unusually severe and invariably cold since December 29, the snow being so deep as to render traveling almost impossible. The eastern mail by stage coach from Terre Haute, Ind., has not arrived for six weeks, and the northern mail from Galena but once in six weeks, and therefore mails are much retarded by the deep snow. During several winters past the weather has been very mild and agreeable; therefore, we trust the late immigrants to this country have too much fortitude and discretion to become intimidated at this bad winter and look upon it as a criterion to alarm them. Following has been the depth of the snow on a level in the woods:

December 29, 1830—1 foot, 4 inches.

January 10, 1831—2 feet 10 inches.

January 31—3 feet 4 inches.

February 2—3 feet 8 inches.

Following is the record of temperature:

December 21—12 below zero.

December 22—8 below zero.

January 5—15 below zero.

February 6—19 below zero.

February 7—23 below zero.

"It is supposed that more than five feet of snow fell, but it settled to about three feet. The records of Illinois do not record a like deep snow."

CLIMATIC.—The climate of Illinois is most erratic at all times, and, on January 28, 1873, the mercury fell to 40 degrees below zero, which is the record for low temperature. But the most remarkable freak of weather recalled by Schuyler pioneers occurred on December 20, 1836, when a sudden cold wave swooped down on Central Illinois and caught the settlers unawares. Although it mid-winter, it was seasonably warm that day and a drizzling rain had soaked the ground. It cleared up about noon and farmers were about their outdoor work, when about 2 o'clock, it began to grow dark and a strong wind sprang up from the northwest. It was a cold, bitter wind, and the temperature went down with a rush. Within a very short time everything was frozen solid and children, pigs and other small animals were frozen in the muddy ground before their sharp instinct prompted them to seek a place of shelter. Men who had driven to the

fields in the mud an hour before, hurried home over ground frozen hard enough to bear up a loaded wagon.

We find in Moses' "History of Illinois," an account of the death of two men in this storm, but are unable to verify it. The article in question reads as follows: "Those caught out on horse-back were frozen to their saddles, and had to be lifted off and carried to the fire to be thawed apart. Two young men were frozen to death near Rushville. One of them was found sitting with his back against a tree, with his horse's bridle over his arm and his horse frozen in front of him. The other was partly in a kneeling position with a tinder box in one hand and flint in another, with both eyes open, as if intent to strike a light. Many other casualties were reported. As to the extent of the temperature, however, no instrument has left any record, but ice was frozen in the streams, as variously reported, from six inches to a foot in thickness in a few hours."

THE FLOOD OF 1844.—As the winter of 1830-31 is known as "The year of the deep snow" and that of 1826 at the season of the "sudden freeze," so is the year 1844 known as the time of the mighty flood. In the spring and summer of that year, the Illinois River was raised to a height far in excess of any period known since the settlement of the State, and the high water marks in the Illinois River valley are based on the stage of the water of that year. The river valley country was then sparsely settled in Schuyler, and property losses were not as heavy as they have been in more recent flood years, but more than one town-site along the river and creeks received a death blow by the high water of that year. Prominent among these was the town of Erie, which was located about three miles below Frederick. After the flood of 1844, Erie was known of no more, and the shipping business that was carried on there was diverted to Frederick.

STORMS IN SCHUYLER COUNTY.—Devastation from tornados was unknown in Schuyler County in the early days, but with scattered settlements the storms were less noticeable, and it would have been possible for a mighty force to have exerted itself, and yet have left no marks of its path save in the timbered country. Such storms have passed unnoticed and there is no one to chronicle them and, for this history, we will consider the first tornado as occurring October 25, 1856, when the village of Littleton was destroyed. Evidence of an approaching storm was first no-

ticed about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when a heavy black cloud was seen in the southwest. Within an incredibly short time it reached the village of Littleton and, sweeping on to the northwest, left a pile of wreckage where, an instant before, stores, churches and dwellings stood. Strangely enough, no one was killed outright, though the horses and stoves were tumbled down with the inmates entangled in the ruins. The town at that time extended along the main road from Rushville to Macomb, and the most complete destruction was on the east side of the street. The dwelling houses of Messrs. DeWitt and Brunner, and the store of James DeWitt & Co. were so located and escaped destruction.

The following list of property losses, aggregating \$15,000, was published in The Rushville Times the week following the storm: Baptist church (damaged), \$600; Methodist Episcopal church (damaged), \$1,500; Jacob Louis, \$500; William Snyder, \$500; E. Abbott and J. C. Edmiston, \$100; Rev. Stewart, \$800; Dr. Davis, \$700; E. B. Cordell, \$150; J. O. Smith, \$700; Alex. Shenson, \$50; R. Nichols, \$200; E. M. W. Smith, \$800; Rev. L. Shelby, \$250; DeWitt & Co., \$750; James DeWitt, \$50; Talbert Crawford, \$700; Crawford & Cordell, \$1,500; Wm. Hill, \$1,000; Mrs. Dale, \$600; Kennedy Odell, \$600.

Within an hour after the cyclone the news reached Rushville, and all the physicians that they went to the aid of the injured. Among the most seriously injured was William Crawford, who died the following Tuesday, and this was the only fatality that resulted from the storm. A relief fund was quickly raised in Rushville, and was sent to Littleton to be used in caring for the injured ones, many of whom lost almost all of their property and were left disabled and destitute.

Twenty-five years after the Littleton tornado, the western part of Schuyler County witnessed the most destructive storm in the history of the county. September 21, 1881, is the date of this storm, which left a well defined trail of ruin through Adams and Schuyler Counties. It came from the southwest and, as it approached Chicago, its path was a mile wide and its power was so fearful. The day had been hot and sunny, and the first sign of a storm was noted by the clouds of the afternoon. About 2:30, when the clouds of Canada were engaged in their long race, unmindful of danger, the storm broke out in fury. Houses were demolished before the wind



MRS. MARY MANYN, AND OLD HOMESTEAD.

ingants could rush to close the doors; there was no time to seek safety in flight, and before they had time to realize that a tornado was upon them, the village was a tangled mass of ruins. Of the forty buildings in the town not more than six escaped being demolished, and yet amid such a mass of wreckage, only one life was lost—that of Mrs. B. P. Watts, who was crushed to death beneath the ruins of her home. Many miraculous escapes from death occurred during the few minutes that the storm lasted, and instances are related of the power of the wind that are almost incredible. While Camden suffered the brunt of the storm, the damage to property in the southwest part of Huntsville Township was also severe; many farm buildings being unroofed and wrecked by the force of the wind. The wide extent of the storm caused a property loss of perhaps \$25,000, but we will not attempt to give the losses in detail.

Other storms of less violence have been noted in the west part of the county, and old settlers distinctly remember five that closely followed the path of the Camden tornado. On June 31, 1860, the north part of Littleton Township was swept by a tornado, but the greatest damage to property at that time was in McDonough County.

On July 5 1904, the village of Ray was in the path of a cyclone that, like the two previous ones in the county, came from the southwest. The effects of this tornado were first noticed near the Houston church, and from there to Ray the wind carried everything before it. The storm struck the village about 5:30 in the afternoon and totally demolished the two-story school building, but did no other serious damage. The destructive zone of this tornado varied from fifty to one hundred yards in width.

The city of Rushville and the country to the south of us have been remarkably free from destructive tornadoes in the eighty years since the county was settled, but whether this is a mere chance of fate, or our safety is guarded by peculiar location or conditions, is one of the unsolved meteorological problems.

OTHER NOTABLE PHENOMENA.—Natural phenomena, which are now accurately forecasted and looked for with interest by the general public, as well as astronomers and scientists, were held in superstitious awe by the early pioneers, and with the coming of the great meteoric shower on November 13, 1833, many of the pioneers looked

upon it as the end of all things earthly. In the early morning hours, the heavens were ablaze with a shower of meteors that seemed to envelope the earth. From their rude log-cabins the settlers looked out upon the weird scene that seemed to portend the destruction of the world. From every part of the heavens meteors were flashing by thousands, and men who gazed upon the wonderful sight could ever forget the grandeur of the scene or the relief that came with the rising of the sun a few hours afterwards.

An eclipse of the sun that turned daylight into darkness is another event worthy of recording. It occurred on August 7, 1893, and the eclipse was total about 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. During this time the earth was in semi-darkness and the chickens left their range and sought the roost. There was not a cloud in the sky and a splendid opportunity was had to observe this marvelous phenomenon, the shadow of the sun remaining distinct until about 6 o'clock in the evening.

On the evening of December 21, 1876, a great meteor passed over the Mississippi Valley and the glowing globe, looking as large as a barrel, slowly coursed across the heavens, traveling in a northeasterly direction. It was about 9 o'clock in the evening when the meteor appeared, and all at once the whole outdoor region was lighted up like mid-day, and people ran to the doors and windows, not knowing the cause of the sudden light. The whole display extending from horizon to horizon, probably did not occupy over half a minute, and yet the meteor producing it seemed to move slowly and apparently dropped to the earth a few miles away; but this was only an apparent delusion, for it was the wonder of half the continent, and those who saw it have a vivid remembrance of its grandeur to this day.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC OF 1834.—One of the pioneers who passed through the cholera epidemic of 1834 was Rev. John Scripps, who wrote the following graphic account of that deadly pestilence:

"Brightly rose the sun on Thursday, the third of July, 1834. Hailed with pleasing sensations by our whole community as the precursor of a day of joy and festivity, which the morrow—the jubilant Fourth—our national festive day was appointed to be. We intended to commemorate it by the first Methodist Sunday school celebration ever held in the place, to which the whole country was invited, and for which this was the day

of arrangements, and busy hands were early and late at work making due preparations. The youths were particularly animated and active. The place for the festival was selected and put in order, and everything arranged. The day seemed to close auspiciously on our highest anticipations for the morrow.

"It came. But O! what a gloomy reverse of all we had meant! The first salutations of that morning announced to our ears the soul-harrowing fact that the destroyer had come, and the Angel of Death was among us. Two of our noblest and most robust citizens, William McCreery and C. V. Putman, had been cut down, and the insatiate foe was grasping at other victims. The two had spent the evening together in social converse. That they were almost simultaneously attacked and sunk, no more to rise to the busy scenes of life, is all that can be said of their demise.

"Before the day closed another, a Miss Smith, was numbered with them, and others had received the fatal summons which, on the following day, swept from us four more to the oblivion of the grave—a Mrs. Withers; James Haggerty, a carpenter; Ruel Redfield, a blacksmith, and his child. They yielded to the stern mandate and passed away.

"On Sunday death seemed to pause in his execution. None on that day died. But this gloomy pall still hung sullenly over us, and there was no pause in the threatening terror that invested us. The heart-rending wallings of survivors for their departed ones; the dark passages of what might yet lie before us, portending greater evils; the agonizing groans and meanings of yet other victims, writhing in excruciating pangs, all combined to incite intensest terror.

"On Monday the venerable parents of the first named victim, William McCreery, both by shrouded in death. But to them no doubt death was bereft of its terrible aspect and had lost its sting, and the grave lighted up with a heaven-inspiring hope of glorious immortality. They were as shocks of ripened grain, ready for the sickle, full of days and devotedly pious. Another victim in the person of a Mr. Gay closed the mortalities of that day. . . .

"On the first breaking out of the cholera our town began rapidly to depopulate, not only by death, but by flight; a panic seized the inhabitants and some sought refuge from its ravages among their more distant country friends, others in

encampments in the far off woods, by which many houses became vacated and our streets literally deserted. There seemed scarcely enough left of human life to die or to feed the rapacious maw of the 'fell monster.' We, however, fitted up for a temporary hospital the two story frame building on East Jefferson street, to which were conveyed all the patients who could not otherwise be cared for, to be nursed and attended to under the general superintendency and medical treatment of Dr. VanZandt."

We omit the detailed description of the scenes in the cholera hospital, as related by Rev Scripps, but cannot leave unnoticed the valiant service performed by four young men who volunteered their services as nurses. Never did a soldier on any battlefield show more bravery than did these young men, who, without hope of reward or glorious renown, went bravely to their death. They were Daniel Sherwood, John R. York, William Willis and a Mr. Wilson, and the first three were martyrs to the cause.

Rev. John Scripps was untiring in his ministrations to the sick and afflicted, and was at the bedside of the dying until he was himself stricken. After the death of Rev. Jewell, who aided him in the work, he was the only minister left in the village. Rev. Scripps ascribes his recovery to a strict observance of dietetic restrictions and careful nursing by his devoted wife, who was a valiant aid during the dreadful scourge.

The following list of deaths from cholera in Rushville during the year 1834 was kept by Samuel Hindman in that memorable year, and is correct:

July 4—C. V. Putman, William McCreery, Miss Smith.

July 5—Ruel Redfield, child of Redfield, Mrs. Weathers, James Haggerty.

July 7—Mr. and Mrs. McCreery, Mr. Gay.

July 8—Child of Mr. Anzel.

July 9—Mr. Ayers, child of George Henry.

July 10—Mr. Barkhausen, Mrs. Smith.

July 11—Mr. McCabe.

July 12—Mr. Sherwood.

July 13—Mrs. Dunlap.

July 14—A German lady, John R. York, William Willis, Mr. Campbell.

July 17—Mrs. Basil Bowen, Mr. Barkhausen.

July 20—Rev. Mr. Jewell.

July 30—Madison Worthington.

Aug. 1—Major Upton. A total of 27.

Mr. E. H. O. Seeley, now living in Rushville at

the ripe old age of ninety-four years, was in the undertaking business when the cholera scourge of 1834 came, and he was one of the few who were brought into close contact with the disease and escaped its contagion. No soldier for cross or crown did more exalted service than he in attending to the burial of the cholera victims, and oftentimes it was a difficult matter to secure help enough to deposit the body in the tomb.

According to Mr. Seeley's remembrance the cholera was brought to Rushville by the family of a Mr. Wilson, who emigrated here from Maryland. They came by boat from New Orleans, accompanied by Basil Bowen and family, and on the way up the Illinois River Mrs. Wilson died of cholera. Wishing to give his wife a civilized burial, Mr. Wilson and the Bowen family were landed on the west bank of the river opposite Beardstown and notice was sent to Mr. Seeley at Rushville to prepare a coffin. Messrs. McCreery and Putman assisted in the burial, and they were

the first victims of the pestilence that was destined to claim more than a score of lives, and bring terror into a community that had never before known by experience of the cholera plague.

There was a recurrence of the disease in the spring of 1841, and it continued throughout the summer with a large fatality, although not equaling that of the year 1834. From Mr. Hindman's list of deaths of that year we get the following names and dates:

March 18—A child of Mr. Metz.

April 16—Mr. Flood.

May 22—J. Eads.

July 31—Mrs. McCroskey.

August 4—Child of D. Huff.

August 31—Mr. Gasper.

August 31—Mr. Brown.

September 21—Child of Hart Fellows.

October 4—Mr. Moore.

November 1—Mrs. Joseph Leonard.

BIOGRAPHICAL

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE PART OF BIOGRAPHY IN GENERAL HISTORY—
CITIZENS OF SCHUYLER COUNTY AND OUTLINES
OF PERSONAL HISTORY—PERSONAL SKETCHES AR-
RANGED IN ENCYCLOPÆDIC ORDER.

The verdict of mankind has awarded to the Muse of History the highest place among the Classic Nine. The extent of her office, however, appears to be, by many minds, but imperfectly understood. The task of the historian is comprehensive and exacting. True history reaches beyond the doings of court or camp, beyond the issue of battles or the effects of treaties, and records the trials and the triumphs, the failures and the successes of the men who make history. It is but an imperfect conception of the philosophy of events that fails to accord to portraiture and biography its rightful position as a part—and no unimportant part—of historic narrative. Behind and beneath the activities of outward life the motive power lies out of sight, just as the furnace fires that work the piston and keep the ponderous screw revolving down in the darkness of the hold. So, the impulsive power which shapes the course of communities may be found in the molding influences which form its citizens.

It is no mere idle curiosity that prompts men to wish to learn the private, as well as the public, lives of their fellows. Rather is it true that such desire tends to prove universal brotherhood; and the interest in personality and biography is not confined to men of any particular caste or vocation.

The list of those, to whose lot it falls to play a conspicuous part in the great drama of life, is comparatively short; yet communities are made up of individuals, and the aggregate of achievements—no less than the sum total of human happiness—is made up of the deeds of those men and women whose primary aim, through life, is faithfully to perform the duty that comes nearest to hand. Individual influences upon human affairs will be considered potent or insignificant, according to the standpoint from which it is viewed. To him who, standing upon the seashore, notes the ebb and flow of the tides and listens to the sullen roar of the waves, as they break upon the beach in seething foam, seemingly chaotic at their limitations, the ocean appears so vast as to need no tributaries. Yet, without the smallest rift that helps to swell the "Father of Waters," the mighty torrent of the Mississippi would be lessened, and the beneficent influence of the Gulf Stream di-

minished. Countless streams, currents and counter currents—sometimes mingling, sometimes counteracting each other—collectively combine to give motion to the accumulated mass of waters. So is it—and so must it ever be—in the ocean of human action, which is formed by the blending and repulsion of currents of thought, of influence and of life, yet more numerous and more tortuous than those which form the "fountains of the deep." The acts and characters of men, like the several faces that compose a composite picture, are wrought together into a compact or heterogeneous whole. History is condensed biography; "Biography is History teaching by example."

It is both interesting and instructive to rise above the generalization of history and trace, in the personality and careers of the men from whom it sprang, the principles and influences, the impulses and ambitions, the labors, struggles and triumphs that engross their lives.

Here are recorded the careers and achievements of pioneers who, "when the fullness of time had come," came from widely separated sources, some from beyond the sea, impelled by divers motives, little conscious of the import of their acts, and but dimly anticipating the harvest which would spring from the sowing. They built their primitive homes, toiling for a present subsistence while laying the foundations of private fortunes and future advancement.

Most of these have passed away, but not before they beheld a development of business and population surpassing the wildest dreams of fancy or expectation. A few yet remain whose years have passed the allotted threescore and ten, and who love to recount, among the cherished memories of their lives, their reminiscences of early days.

[The following items of personal and family history, having been arranged in encyclopædic or alphabetical order as to names of the individuals concerned, no special index to this part of the work will be found necessary.]

ACHESON, Alexander.—In the Achesons of Bainbridge Township, are recognized one of the most thrifty and progressive families of Schuyler County, and no more worthy representative of it could be selected than the gentleman whose name heads this article. Retaining the familiar and admired characteristics of the best class of Irishmen, bright, shrewd and courteous, Alexander Acheson has been a resident of the county for forty years, and during that long period has steadily earned the confidence and affection of his associates, spreading good cheer along his path-way, and, in his declining years, receiving his

manifold reward, in the gratitude of those whose lives he has lightened and uplifted. A firm Democrat ever since he became entitled to vote and personally popular, Mr. Acheson has never sought either political or public honors, but has given his undivided attention to farming as the serious business of his life, which has brought to his family and himself those comforts which go far to counteract unavoidable hardships. Now living upon his thoroughly cultivated and highly improved farm of 213 acres, his comfortable residence and capacious barns give evidence of past years of industry and present contentment while, with a good wife and nine children attending a complete school, the present days of Alexander Acheson must be filled with the kindly peace of the wise and faithful worker who sees his reward.

Mr. Acheson is a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, born in March, 1827, a son of Charles and Sarah (Condy) Acheson, both natives of that county. The father died when Alexander was about two years of age, leaving a family of three sons and three daughters, all of whom, with the widow, came to America at different periods. Margaret, the eldest of the family, settled in Philadelphia, where she married John Hamilton, a native of County Donegal, Ireland. They afterward came to Schuyler County, locating on a farm in Rushville Township at a very early day, and spent the later years of their lives with their son, Robert, a farmer of Macdonald Township, McDonough County, Ill., who then occupied the place now owned by Edward Thompson. Rebecca, the second child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Acheson, also settled in Philadelphia, where she died. The third of the family to come to America was William Acheson. Then James, Alexander, and Sarah came to Schuyler County about Christmas, 1836, the mother making her home with James for a number of years. They came at once to what is now Section 3, Bainbridge Township, and located on the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch. Here James married Jane Herron, a native of Ireland, who came to America with an aunt, and here the wife died, while he passed the period of his declining years in Buena Vista Township. William, the fourth of the family, was a farmer of Bainbridge Township for many years, and is now a resident of Rushville. Sarah, the fifth child, died at the home of Alexander. The mother of this family made her home with James and there died in 1855.

In 1836 Alexander Acheson, the sixth child of the family, then thirty years of age, came direct from County Tyrone, Ireland, to Schuyler County, Ill., and in the fall of 1837 settled on a farm of sixty-seven acres, which had been purchased for \$1,800, saved through the united efforts of the family. The land was covered with all kinds of timber and brush, such as wild locust and hawthorn bush, but a log cabin was built twenty feet square and therein the family began their life in the New World. To the original purchase enough was added, from time to time, to bring the total up to 213 acres, which was all thoroughly culti-

vated and nicely improved. This tract Alexander Acheson finally purchased, erecting thereon a modern dwelling and barns, developing a fine orchard, and otherwise making it one of the most highly improved and attractive homesteads in the township. Here he still resides with his family, the active operations of the farm and the care of the livestock being entrusted to hands which have not been hardened by so many years of toil as his own.

On February 15, 1838, Mr. Acheson was united in marriage to Miss Laura Helen Denaree, the history of whose family will be found in the biography of W. L. Denaree, published elsewhere in this work. The three children of this union are as follows: Helen Racie, who married in October, 1863, Ward Lambert, a farmer of Littleton Township, Mary Nina, residing at home; and Ethel, who married February 15, 1868, Samuel Dean, and they reside in Oakland Township. All have enjoyed the advantages of public school educations, and are bright, industrious and promising members of the community. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church, and the parents justly stand high in the estimation of the best people of Bainbridge Township. It is little wonder that the pride of Alexander Acheson is divided between his family and the adopted country which has enabled him, through his own strength of character, to bring his little household to such a position of honor and comfort.

ACHESON, William.—A certain degree of success usually rewards the efforts of those men to whom have been given health, unimpaired discrimination and habits of industry and determination. Such were the qualifications of William Acheson when he started out in the world, leaving his old home across the sea and coming to the new world with no other capital than these. When he arrived at Frederick, Schuyler County, Ill., June 13, 1836, he had only \$5.25 in his possession, but he was young, hopeful and ambitious, and the lack of money proved no discouragement to his ardent mind. From that small beginning, by dint of labor and good management, he has recently been enabled to retire from his farm and removed to a comfortable cottage in Rushville, where he is surrounded by the comforts rendered possible by a well-spent life.

A native of County Tyrone, North of Ireland, William Acheson was born on Christmas Day of 1824, a son of Charles and Sarah Acheson, mention of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. In the sketch of Alexander Acheson. The father died March 10, 1847, and thereafter the son was busily employed in caring for other members of the family and in making his own way in the world. The future, however, did not look encouraging to him as he viewed prospects in his native land, and he finally determined to seek a home across the sea. During the spring of 1836 he came to America, where he made brief sojourns in New York and Philadelphia, but soon came from the East to join relatives in Illinois.



WILLIAM MCKEE

After his arrival in Schuyler County he hired out to a brother-in-law, John Hamilton, for \$70 per year, and remained in his employ until Mr. Hamilton died in August of 1899, after which he took charge of the farm in the interest of his sister, Mrs. Hamilton.

The marriage of Mr. Acheson took place September 26, 1864, uniting him with Miss Mary E. Ward, who was born August 27, 1845, in Bainbridge Township, a daughter of Apolides and Jane Ward. Mention of the family appears in the sketch of James M. Ward, in another part of this work. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Acheson remained on the Hamilton farm until 1867, when he bought forty-six acres on Section 14, in Bainbridge Township, during the following year buying sixty acres more. Later he added more land from time to time until he acquired 172 acres. During April, 1907, he retired from active cares and removed to Rushville, where he and his wife have a large circle of warm friends and are highly esteemed for their noble qualities of heart and mind. Politically, Mr. Acheson votes with the Democratic party, but has never consented to accept political office. For thirty years he acted as Steward of the Mount Carmel church in Bainbridge Township.

Seven children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Acheson, namely: Margaret, born October 8, 1865, married and has one son, Archie, who remains with his mother at the old homestead; Annie, born April 16, 1870, married Robert H. Crozier, a farmer of Rushville Township; Grace, born November 25, 1873, married Frederick Pelton, a carpenter residing at Rushville, and they have three children, William, Bertha and Ada; Marvin, born December 14, 1876, married Nola Blalock, a native of Tennessee and daughter of a minister, and they have four children—Mary, Harland, Mildred and Edna; Rollin and Roy, the latter born May 11, 1883, and now has charge of the homestead in Bainbridge Township. Two died in infancy. The home of Marvin's family is in Buena Vista Township, where Marvin cultivates a farm of one hundred and sixty acres.

AGANS, Stephen H.—Of the life-long residents of Camden Township, who have added to its wealth of character and achievement, none have been more fortunately placed or more worthily rewarded than Stephen H. Agans. Mr. Agans has come to the front from a youth not especially favored, and containing advantages in no sense out of the ordinary. He was born on a farm in Camden Township April 16, 1856, a son of Thomas and Annie (Jones) Agans, the former of whom was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to America to satisfy a craving for larger things. From New York he journeyed with his scout assets to Cairo, Ill., across prairies and by crude waterways, reaching there during the summer of 1833. For a time he lived in Rushville, Ill., where he was engaged in work as an assistant to Dr. Worthington, was there, July 6, 1844, married, and about two years later in 1846, moved to the vicinity of Quincy, Ill. In 1848 he pur-

chased sixty acres of wild land in Section 26, Camden Township, and there engaged in general farming until shortly before his death, which occurred July 6, 1899, he was surviving him until February 18, 1884. They were the parents of ten children: Fred, who was the first living, two sons and two daughters, namely: (1) Stephen H., the subject of this sketch; (2) Rosa, who married John H. Peters, and they have one child, Mary C. Peters, who is Winifred Ingram, residing in Camden Township; (3) Susan C., the wife of J. H. Rice, of Camden Township, who has three children; (4) Della, wife of Edward Rice, of Camden Township; (5) Bertha, wife of Edward Rice, of Camden Township, having one daughter; and (6) Alva, at home; (7) Roy, who married Leo Avery, resides in Camden Township, and has seven children. Of the other children of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Agans, three died in infancy. Sarah died at the age of sixteen years; William, the deceased husband of Mrs. Mathew, died in infancy; Agans, a resident of Camden Township; and Hester Ann, married, first, Hiram Samuel Rice, who died in Memphis, Tenn., as a soldier in the One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and for her second husband married Oronchury Clayton, of Indiana, Ill.

The first happening out of the ordinary in the life of Stephen H. Agans was his marriage, April 1, 1875, to Louis Effert, a native of New Orleans, who came to Camden Township with her parents, John and Annie Effert, when she was five years old. The Efferts are among the early and honored pioneers of Schuyler County. Mr. Agans purchased the home of his wife's parents, and also that of his father, and he now owns 260 acres in Camden Township and one hundred and sixty acres in Brown County. At the present time he is making a specialty of stock-breeding, and is owner of a herd of fifty Aberdeen Angus cattle, eligible for registration. The appointments of his farm are modern for the most part, and a large amount of money has been expended for buildings, fences, drainage and implements. The owner is a methodical and practical farmer, but at the same time has a keen appreciation of the things that make for comfort, and the trees, shrubbery, gardens and vistas that contribute to the pleasure of the mind and eye.

Supplementing his activity and success as a farmer, Mr. Agans has rendered conscientious and satisfactory political service, having been elected on the Democratic ticket to most of the important local offices. He was for eight years Justice of the Peace, for six years Supervisor, Assessor for a like period, and Road Commissioner several times. He also was a member of the Board of Review, and has held other positions of local responsibility. Socially he is connected with the Mutual Protection League, and in religion is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Agans are the parents of four children: Annie B., wife of B. H. Bowers, a farmer in Section 21, Camden Township, who have five children—Herald (who died

at age of one year, Loren and Jerald; Mary Isabella, wife of J. Walter Hare, a farmer in Section 25, Camden Township, and father of Orville W., Eva and Morris Hare. Mr. Agans is a highly respected and very useful citizen, entering into the life of the community with intelligence and rare good sense, and in his many-sided undertakings winning the approval and appreciation of the best element of the community.

AMBROSIOUS, John C.—The wage-earning career of John C. Ambrosius extended from about his sixth year until his retirement to Rushville in 1907. Few of the business class of the community have so unerringly pursued the habit of industry, or so wisely utilized their opportunities, as has this erstwhile farmer and stock-raiser, the present worldly assets of whom consist of a comfortable town home, and 200 acres of valuable land in Section 16, Woodstock Township. Mr. Ambrosius was a year old when brought to Schuyler County by his parents from Clark County, Ind., where he was born December 22, 1846. His father, Philip Ambrosius, was born in Germany, and according to the time-honored custom which secured early independence to the youth of the Fatherland, was apprenticed to a cooper at the age of fourteen years, thereafter following the cooper's trade until coming to the United States at the age of twenty-one. Locating in Clark County, Ind., among people who spoke a strange tongue and who had few interests in common with his own, he rapidly forced to the front as a cooper, and the next year married and established a home of his own. Upon coming to Schuyler County in 1847, he located near Frederick and there plied his trade, thence removing to Pleasantview, Schuyler County, and from there to the State of Missouri. Returning the fall of the same year, he bought eighty acres of land in Rushville Township, north of the farm of Mr. S. Strong, and here his death occurred at an advanced age, his wife thereafter making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Jordan, up to the time of her death in August, 1903. This couple were the parents of eleven children, six of whom are still living: Rosalie, wife of Thomas Baxter, of McDonough County, Ill.; Simon, a farmer of Harrison County, Mo.; Elijah, occupying a farm near Camden, Schuyler County; Frances, wife of Jacob Swope, of Astoria, Ill.; Elizina, wife of Henry T. Jordan, of Camden, Ill.; and Philip. The parents were members of the Union Baptist Church, and the father was a Democrat in politics.

The hard work of his life began when John C. Ambrosius should have been care free, but such were the family fortunes, and so large the number of children, that each was compelled to contribute to the general support as soon as their strength permitted. Practically all of the children acquired a knowledge of coopering, and little John C. was no exception to the rule. At six he had made his work of value, and from then until his retirement, he knew no such thing as help of a financial kind from any one. When his

strength permitted he broke prairie with an ox team, cut timber, made staves which he hauled to the market, and also made flour and other barrels which brought in a considerable revenue. Such education as he received was acquired during a few winter months when he attended school irregularly, but he was keen and observing, and experience and observation have been his most beneficent teachers. In 1875 he joined his brother in the purchase of a farm of 125 acres in Browning Township, fifteen acres of which they cleared, and May 18, 1876, Mr. Ambrosius married Nancy Serrot, a native of Sugar Grove, Woodstock Township, and daughter of a very early pioneer family. After his marriage Mr. Ambrosius bought his brother's share in the farm, improved the same until 1887, and that year sold out and bought 129 acres in Section 16, Woodstock Township. To this he has added eighty acres, and now owns two hundred acres of as fine and productive land as is to be found in the township. Through the exercise of the greatest economy while on the paternal farm, he acquired a fortune of \$600, a team and wagon, and some substantial wearing apparel; and from this nucleus has come a prosperity which he richly deserves and has worthily won. He was obliged to go in debt for a part of his land, paying ten per cent. interest on the same, but this deficiency melted away in a short time, giving place to that supreme independence which a man feels who is the architect of his own success, and the absolute possessor of the domain he occupies.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ambrosius have been born seven children: Rhoda, wife of Thomas Gregory, who has one child; Lois, on the home farm; W. H. Ambrosius, whose wife died April 23, 1906; Marion, connected with the Brown Shoe Factory, of St. Louis; Lilly, wife of Clarence Rhinehart, also on the Woodstock Township farm, and the mother of two children, Jemima and Chester; George, living at home; and Charlie, also at home. W. H. Ambrosius is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of the World at Ripley. The farm of Mr. Ambrosius is being conducted by his capable sons, who have been carefully trained by him, and given every advantage possible under the circumstances. He is the possessor of a competence sufficient to tide over any emergency that may arise during the latter part of his life, and what is of far greater value, of the kindly regard and confidence of the people among whom he has spent his well directed and moderate life.

AMRINE, Roscoe C., D. D. S.—A type of the able and resourceful dental practitioner is found in Dr. Roscoe C. Amrine, who arrived in Rushville, Ill., in the summer of 1891 and opened an office over the "Little" store, a location which he still occupies in the new building which has replaced it.

The boyhood and early manhood of Dr. Amrine was spent on a farm near Vermont, Fulton

County, Ill., where he was born May 19, 1868. The stable traits of Dutch-English ancestors have come a long way without losing force, and when transferred to this side of the water, have identified agriculture, merchandising and the professions. The progenitor of the Amrine family in America, the great-grandfather of Dr. Amrine, came from Holland and married a Miss O'Neil, of the western portion of Virginia, where he settled on a farm and spent the remainder of his life. Fred Amrine, the paternal grandfather, was born on the Virginia farm, and married Nancy Shepherd, also of the "Old Dominion." Milton Amrine, son of Fred, and father of Dr. Amrine, was born at Wheeling, W. Va., and married Roxanna Litchfield, a native of Coschocton County, Ohio, and a daughter of Clammy and Martha (Wright) Litchfield, natives of Connecticut and Attica, respectively. Leonard Litchfield, the maternal great-grandfather, who married a Miss Spaulding, was born in England, and settled in Connecticut.

Dr. Amrine was educated primarily in the public schools of Vermont, and after graduating from the high school, entered the dental department of the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, and upon his graduation settled for a time in Astoria, Ill., coming to Rushville in 1891. Notwithstanding his devotion to his profession, the Doctor finds time to participate in various phases of municipal life, and since its organization, has served as President of the Rushville Building and Loan Association. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party, and has been called upon to fill various offices of importance in the community. He first became a member of the City Council in 1897, was President of that body the following year, and when the town was incorporated under the present charter, was Mayor of the new municipality. To his artistic, scientific, and mechanical attainments, Dr. Amrine adds a genial and optimistic nature, a public-spirited interest in all that tends to the growth of his city, and an earnest sympathy and goodwill which win him a large circle of friends, and a liberal patronage.

ARMSTRONG, John. A substantial and prosperous farmer residing in Section 3, Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, Ill., was born in this township, in the vicinity of Pleasantview, July 12, 1859, a son of Thomas and Catherine Armstrong. A narrative of the career of Thomas Armstrong may be found in the following section of this work. John Armstrong received his education in the district schools of Bainbridge Township, and assisted in the work of the home farm until he reached the age of twenty-one years. On attaining his majority, he rented a tract of land in Section 2, same township, on which he remained but a short time. In the spring of 1881, he rented the Thomas Wilson farm, cultivating it until 1887, and afterwards occupying the Riley Milby place one year. In 1889, he bought 120 acres of land in Section 3, Bainbridge Township, where he has since con-

tinued to live. When he took possession of the property it was in poor condition, but he has made many improvements, and now has a fine farm consisting of 483 acres.

On September 30, 1880, Mr. Armstrong was united in marriage with Emma F. Miller, who was born in Rushville Township, Schuyler County, September 25, 1870, a daughter of John Henry and Sarah Holland Miller, whose biography appears on another page in this work. The father of Mrs. Armstrong was one of the pioneer settlers of Bainbridge Township. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong are the parents of two sons: Harvey, born October 11, 1881; and Owen, born July 23, 1886. Both received a good common school education. Harvey married May Thompson of Woodstock Township, and continues farming in Bainbridge Township. They have one child, Frances. Owen married Vera Clements, daughter of William Clements, a farmer of Rushville Township, and assists his father in the management of the home farm.

In politics, Mr. Armstrong is a supporter of the Democratic party, and for three years, rendered faithful public service as Township Supervisor. He is a thorough and successful farmer, and a dutiful and useful citizen.

ARMSTRONG, Thomas, a prosperous farmer of many years' standing and a resident of Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, for more than half a century, is of that Scotch-Irish stock, to which this section is so much indebted for its agricultural advancement and general progress. He is now living in comfortable and well-deserved retirement in the pretty village of Pleasantview, his greatest bereavement, which has come upon him in his later years, being the death of his wife, who passed away December 9, 1905, after having borne him five children and been his good and faithful helpmate for more than forty-six years. Before passing away she had been permitted to see four of her children reach ages of useful maturity, and the family as a whole reach a most substantial and honorable station in the community.

Mr. Armstrong was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in the month of March, 1837, his father, Robert Armstrong, being a native of the same county, but unquestionably of Scotch origin. A farmer by occupation, he passed his life in his native land, where he was married to Jane Crozier, of County Tyrone, Ireland, a daughter of William Crozier. Mrs. Robert Armstrong emigrated to America in 1852 and first located in New York, where she resided four years, and in 1858 became a resident of Illinois. She was the mother of sixteen children.

When a youth of sixteen years, Thomas Armstrong sailed from Dundalk, Eastern Ireland, to Liverpool, England, and thence embarked on an American vessel for the port of New York, landing at the place last named after a voyage of five weeks and three days. There, without friends or money, he started life in the New World by working at the cabinetmaker's trade, and after

following that occupation for about a year and a half, turned his attention to cattle raising. But times were hard, and finding that he could earn little money at manual labor in the East, he determined to try his fortunes in the western frontier. To that end he located in Rushville, Ill., where for three years he worked by the day, month or job, and then fortunately entered the broad field of agriculture by farming for a time on rented land. Later he purchased forty acres in Bainbridge Township, a small house being on the place and seven acres cleared; this was the extent of the improvements. After living there for four years and greatly improving the homestead, Mr. Armstrong sold the property at an advance and bought seventy-five acres in the same township. From the latter farm he obtained a comfortable living for some years, continually adding improvements by the remodeling of old buildings and the erection of new ones, and when he had disposed of this place he was in position to buy the 100 acres in Bainbridge Township, which became the nucleus of his landed estate which afterward amounted to 285 acres. His retirement from active farming and location at Pleasantview terminated a long and successful career in agricultural pursuits, and proved conclusively the wisdom of his determination to abandon the unprofitable drudgery of the handicrafts for the healthful science of agriculture, with its direct cost in rewards of comfort and independence followed in the wake of intelligent application and judicious management.

In 1859 Thomas Armstrong married Miss Catherine Ryan, of Buena Vista Township, Schuyler County, born February 1, 1840, to Charles and Margaret (Strong) Ryan. The father moved from his native State of Ohio to Frederick, Schuyler County, where he married, and settled in Buena Vista Township in 1833. There he died January 9, 1891, his wife having preceded him December 16, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Armstrong have become the parents of the following named children: John, whose biography appears in another part of this history; Mary, Charles, Robert, Samuel and Frank (deceased). As stated, Mrs. Armstrong was called from her busy and useful life in 1905, comforted to the last by her affectionate husband and children and by her unwavering religious faith. The deceased was a member of the Methodist Church, as is her husband.

ARTHUR, Abraham, (deceased), a former citizen of Schuyler County, Ill., but later a resident of McDonough County, spending the last years of his life in the city of Bushnell, was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., November 22, 1824, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Zimmerman) Arthur, both natives of the Keystone State. After receiving his primary education in the public schools of his native State, in 1844, at the age of twenty years, he left the parental roof, and joining the tide of emigration towards the West, located at Rushville, Ill., where he remained until 1845, when he removed to Beardstown,

After several changes, in 1856 he located on a farm in Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County, which continued to be his home for many years. Mr. Arthur was united in marriage to Margaret Ann Hazeman, who was born in Wayne County, Ohio, January 26, 1825, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Hazeman. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur, namely: Joseph, who died May 18, 1867; Jesse, who married Harriet Atkinson and resides in Walnut, Kan.; Franklin, married in November, 1877, Luenda Veppies, and died August 4, 1879, his wife having died May 4, previous; Mary J., married Jacob Angie, and resides at Wartburg, Kan.; Catherine Frances, married Fillmore Mummert, and resides in Bushnell, McDonough County, and Margaret Jeanette, who married William J. Thompson, and now resides near Rushville, Ill.

In the early part of 1865, Mr. Arthur enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was mustered into service at Quincy, Ill., on February 23d of that year, and which was employed chiefly in guard duty, but taking part in several guerrilla skirmishes in Georgia and other Southern States, received its discharge at Springfield, Ill., February 8, 1866. Mr. Arthur served as First Corporal of his company, holding this position at the time of his muster-out.

While a resident of Walnut Grove Township, Ill., Arthur was the owner of 291 acres of land, of which 110 acres were under cultivation. He also held the office of School Director and was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Anti-Horse Thief Association. Several years before his passing away he removed from the farm to Bushnell, Ill., where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred October 15, 1905, at the age of seventy-four years, being then survived by his wife and four children. The funeral services, conducted two days later, under charge of the Grand Army Post, with Rev. J. A. McGowan, of the Presbyterian Church, officiating, were attended by a large number of sorrowing friends, who still hold his private life and patriotic service to his country in honored and grateful remembrance. Mrs. Arthur died in Bushnell May 2, 1905.

AVERY, James.—The Avery family, whose first and second generation is welded together in the common interest of stock-raising continuously promoted since 1859, needs no introduction to the people of Schuyler County, among whom it was established in Camden Township in 1851. The name stands for the best possible of accomplishment in this department of agriculture, and not only the question of quality, but of the large numbers of stock, has contributed to its substantial and influential standing in the State. The respected founder, Philadelphia Avery, who died May 9, 1907, was a man whose remarkable resourcefulness is dwelt upon in detail in another part of this work. He was the keen negotiator and business associate of his son James, and

rarely has there existed a more herculean endeavoring of virile and worth while life purposes.

James Avery was born in Knoxville, Ill., July 30, 1845, and in 1851 accompanied his parents to Camden Township, Schuyler County, where he was reared on the home-stead and educated in the public schools. He took naturally to farming, and has had no diverting ambition from the occupation for which he is so well suited. At the age of nineteen, and after thorough drilling in all departments of the farm, he became his father's assistant in buying, selling, shipping and feeding stock, and has been thus employed ever since. Few men in the county or State have a more practical knowledge of the calling. Father and son often disposed of as many as two hundred and seventy-five head a year, and the business, as now conducted by James Avery and his son, Lafayette, makes equally creditable showing. Mr. Avery owns 1040 acres of land, and therefore has unlimited opportunity for the promotion of stock-raising. His facilities are the best possible of acquiring, and the general impression conveyed by his farm is of a management which hails only at the best and maintains the highest of business ethics and methods.

Mr. Avery is one of the generally enterprising men of Schuyler County, and besides the faculty of accumulation, is well fitted for political service, as demonstrated over a course of many years. He is a Democrat in politics, and has held most of the township offices, eliciting general commendation, irrespective of political creed. With his son he is identified with the Camden Lodge No. 618 A. F. & A. M. On February 25, 1868, James Avery was united in marriage to Martha Dixon, Mrs. Avery being a daughter of Lawson Dixon, and born in Brown County, Ill. Of this union there was one son, Lafayette, his father's business partner. Lafayette Avery married for his first wife, Louise Peters, who died December 25, 1895, leaving a daughter, Ana V. For his second wife Mr. Avery married Hattie Miller in 1897, and of this union there is a son, James L. The younger Mr. Avery shares his father's enthusiasm for stock-raising, and has acquired great understanding and proficiency therein.

AVERY, Philander, (deceased).—The establishment of the Avery family in the United States dates back more than one hundred years, to an early period in our country's history when an Irish lad crossed the ocean from his native land to the new world. As he grew to manhood he became a sailor and for some years followed the high seas, but eventually returned to land, took up agricultural pursuits, married and reared a large family. After his children had been comfortably settled in life, he and his wife removed from Ohio to Illinois, settling in Schuyler County, where he died at the age of eighty-five years. Among his children was a son, David, a native of Pennsylvania but from youth a resident of Ohio, where in 1821 he married Margaret Adams, likewise born in Pennsylvania. Their son, Philander, whose name introduces this article, was

born in Franklin County, Ohio, June 13, 1823. During the year 1832 the family followed the tide of migration drifting toward the Mississippi valley. Settling in Illinois, they made a brief sojourn at Cairo, Ill., thence moved to Rushville, and about 1840 settled in Woodford County, where the father entered a tract of raw land from the Government. Later he disposed of that property and moved to Missouri, where he made his home for three years. On his return to Illinois he settled in Schuyler County, where he died in 1891. Two months after his demise his wife passed away.

After the return of the family from Missouri to Illinois and the quickly following bereavement occasioned by the father's death, Philander Avery began the struggle of life for himself. As an equipment he had one team and \$50 in cash, a small sum, indeed, with which to cope with the difficulties and adversities of the world. Fortunately, he possessed energy, unflinching will and tireless perseverance, as well as a robust physique which forms no unimportant part of one's capital. During the fall of 1852 he purchased eighty acres of land on Section 27, Camden Township, and with the aid of his team he began to till the soil of his newly-acquired possession. The first taxes which he paid amounted to thirty-five cents, from which small payment the assessments increased with his growing riches until he ranked among the largest taxpayers in the township. At the time of his death he owned 403 acres of land as fertile as any that could be found within the limits of the township, and in addition he left at his death considerable personal property.

The acquisition of a large property by no means represented the limit of Mr. Avery's activities. Indeed, from the standpoint of the humanitarian it was the least important accomplishment of his life. Towering far above any worldly success he achieved was his success in the building up of a noble character, in the acquisition of those traits which endear a man to his associates and make him a benefactor to the race. Legion is the name of those who benefited by his acts of kindness, legion the names of those who remember him as their benefactor. To young men starting out in life he was a wise counselor and practical assistant. His aid was given them when they wished to buy a farm. Money was readily furnished by him to energetic young men whom he knew to be capable and persevering. When they came to pay him the interest, often he would tell them to keep the interest-money and use it in buying a calf or a hog. More than once, when interest and a part of the principal would be paid, he would return all of the interest and one-half of the principal, with the suggestion that the money be invested in cattle or hogs. Cases were known where he would thus aid a man for more than twenty years, until his financial standing was established and no danger of failure to discontinue him. Many a substantial barn and comfortable dwelling house in the township would not have been erected but for his en-

couraging and. When he was convinced of a man's honesty, he would loan him money without requiring a note to be signed. Indeed, so broad was his philanthropy, so kind his heart, so open his purse and so generous his assistance, that he was beloved wherever known, and there were few men so lost in ingratitude as to repay his kindnesses with neglect. On the contrary, few imposed upon his generosity or took undue advantage of his charities. He lived and labored among his neighbors, beloved and beloved, and when death came to him, May 9, 1897, the grief was widespread and sincere, and the manifestations of sympathy were many and noble. It was felt that no citizen would be missed more than he, for none had more nobly impressed his personality upon his associates. In the annals of the township his name is worthy of perpetuity, while in the hearts of those whom he aided his memory will be kept green as long as life shall last.

The marriage of Mr. Avery occurred in 1847, uniting him with Mrs. Elizabeth (Bryant) Meeks, a widow, who was born and reared in Stokes County, N. C., where she was married to her first husband. Of that union three children were born, only one of whom survives, Mrs. Maria Day, of Macon, Ill. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Avery was blessed with two children. The only daughter of that union, Mary Ann, was drowned at the age of fifteen years in a stream near the old homestead. The son, James, who owns the old home farm, is represented on another page of this work. The wife and mother passed from earth November 16, 1891. In fraternal relations Mr. Avery was identified with Camden Lodge No. 648, A. F. & A. M., and no one better than he exemplified in life the high and ennobling principles of Masonry. The Democratic party received his support and its candidates counted upon his ballot and sympathetic assistance, yet partisanship never entered into his acts, and devotion to his country was more important to him than devotion to any political party. The pioneer type of citizenship found in him a splendid illustration. It is such men as he who laid the foundations of our government and who brought to the eyes of the world the boundless resources of our Central States.

BAGBY, Hon. John C. (deceased). For many years the bar of Schuyler County had no more able or distinguished representative than the Hon. John C. Bagby, of Rushville, where he located in 1816. Mr. Bagby was born in Glasgow, Barron County, Ky., January 24, 1810, a son of the Rev. Sylvanus M. Bagby, and grandson of Richard Bagby, born in Louisa County, Va., where the Rev. Sylvanus was born, September 29, 1787. The father of Richard Bagby, John Bagby, was born in Scotland, and from there went to Wales, married and made it his home for a number of years, but eventually he emigrated to America and founded his family in Colonial Virginia. Later he became a wealthy man, owned a number of slaves, as did also his

son, Richard, who married Sarah Kinsborough, a native of Virginia, although of Welsh descent.

Sylvanus M. Bagby was reared by John Bagby, his uncle, having been left an orphan at a tender age, and after leaving the commoner trade, he located, in 1828, in Kentucky, becoming one of the pioneers of Glasgow. In that village, in June, 1830, he was married to Frances S. Courts, born May 17, 1793, in Caroline County, Va., daughter of John and Frances (White) Courts, natives of Langdon and Culpeper, Va., respectively. Early in his life, Sylvanus M. Bagby became converted to the Baptist faith, and so strong was his conviction, that he became a minister of that church, preaching on Sunday and working as a carpenter during week days. This continued until 1828, when he became convinced that the teachings of Alexander Campbell were more in accordance with his personal views, and he was very active in organizing the first Christian Church in Barron County, and thereafter was a clergyman of that creed.

Until 1812 he remained at Glasgow and then decided on new fields and, with his wife and eight daughters, came to Rushville, Ill., where he embarked in a mercantile business, and also engaged in farming upon property the site of the present depot. His career of usefulness and piety terminated, however, in 1848, and his widow only survived him ten years. Their family was as follows: Albert K., Martha A. Hall, Frances H., Montgomery, Clara Ramsey, Emily C., Zoraida Van Hosen and the late Hon. John C.

Mr. Bagby had a very liberal education, attending not only the schools of his neighborhood, but also Bacon College (then at Georgetown), from which he was graduated in 1830 as civil engineer. Upon his return to Glasgow he taught school and studied law, and when he was admitted to the bar in 1846 he located at Rushville and entered upon an active practice. A year later a partnership of a year's standing was formed with William A. Minshall, and ended with the election of Mr. Minshall to the circuit bench.

The political career of Mr. Bagby was varied. He was elected to Congress in 1874, served as Circuit Judge from 1885 to 1892, was a Whig, voting for William Henry Harrison, then a Republican helping organize the party, and thus continuing until 1872, when he cast his influence with the Democrats to vote for Horace Greeley. Fraternally, he was a member of the A. F. and A. M., Rushville Lodge No. 9, for forty-six years, and for eleven terms was honored by election as Master. Station Chapter No. 9, R. A. M., was organized by him and several other enthusiastic Masons. Mr. Bagby always was interested in prohibition and belonged to the Sons of Temperance.

His marriage occurred on October 1, 1850, to Miss Mary A. Scripps.

BALL, Amos Willis, M. D.—The qualities which contribute to the founding of every successful



THE END OF THE WORLD

career—energy, industry, perseverance and a high aim in life—that conspicuous expression in Dr. Amos Willis Ball, of whose splendid skill and usefulness the city of Rushville has been a witness since 1887. Dr. Ball represents that class of scientists who have an ever widening horizon, and who recognize no limit to the possibilities of their inexhaustible calling. His opportunities, largely of his own creating, have been exceptional, and comparatively few men in the county, and indeed in the State, are better equipped for exercising the prerogatives of the art of healing.

Dr. Ball comes honestly by his predilection for medicine, as his father, Joseph T. Ball, who was a native of Morgan County, Ohio, was a practicing physician for many years both in his home State and at Ipava, Fulton County, Ill., where the son was born August 21, 1861. The lad proved an apt and ambitious student, completing his high-school course in Ipava in 1877 at the age of sixteen years, and in connection with his preliminary studies, absorbing much of medical lore from the books in his father's office. In 1883 he entered upon the three years' course at the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, and after his graduation in the class of 1886, spent a year as his father's associate in Ipava. During the fall of 1887 he came to Rushville, and the people of that place were not slow to recognize the promise and ability of the young practitioner who sought a foothold in the midst of their increasing population and activities. Twenty years of practical experience, of unremitting research, and fixity of purpose have improved a hundred-fold the resources of this successful physician, and he has left no stone unturned to keep abreast of the progress in his line of work, and at whatever cost, to become familiar with the latest developments of medical science.

From time to time Dr. Ball has pursued post-graduate courses at the foremost centers of professional activity in this country and Europe, attending courses at the St. Louis Post-Graduate School and Hospital, studying also in New York; in London, England; in Edinburgh, Scotland; and in Belfast, Ireland, and during 1897 availing himself of the unrivaled opportunities afforded at Heidelberg, Germany. He has attended clinics of the most famous physicians and surgeons in all of these places, and it would seem that little remains to tempt his craving for enlightenment. The Doctor's office is equipped with the most modern of medical and surgical facilities, including an X-Ray machine and Vaguetor outfit; and he engages in a general practice of his profession, leaning, however, towards the universal preference for surgery and, in his case, the diseases of women. He is Secretary of the Board of United States Pension Examiners, President of the Schuyler County Medical Association, and a member of the State, Military, Fract and American Medical Societies. In political affiliation he is a Republican, is Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee, has served as Alderman of the First Ward of Rushville, was President of the Board of Education ten several years;

in fact, has held about all of the local offices in the gift of the people. Externally he is identified with the Masses, in which he has taken the 32nd degree, and is a member of Mount Shinarump, of Pontiac, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, the Mutual Protective League, and the B. P. O. E. Grandtown, Lodge 1067.

The marriage of Dr. Ball and Anna R. Thompson occurred November 18, 1891, and of the union there is one son, John Maurice, born October 18, 1898. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a man of dignified and pleasing personality, possessing tact, consideration, optimism, and many other fine and almost untranslatable qualities which accompany the rise of the foremost and most useful men of his profession.

BALLOU, John Alexander.—That adversity breaks down the weak and builds up the strong is a truism emphasized in the career of John Alexander Ballou, then whom Rushville Township has no more honored and dependable farmer and landowner. Cast adrift and at the mercy of the most turbulent and conflicting currents of the world at the early age of eight years, having but a dim recollection of the saving grace of a mother's love or a father's counsel, breathing an atmosphere which responded but faintly to the innate mobility and tireless ambition which dignified even his earliest years, and shut out, by the stigma of poverty and labor from even the advantages of a crude country school, it is not surprising that the advancement of this intrepid landowner to a position among the wealthy and influential men of his community should befit the professions of many of our supposed self-made men. In the truest and highest sense does this motto apply to Mr. Ballou, and the rare and splendid lesson of his life is, that what a man expects and wisely works for he almost invariably achieves.

Born in Nashville, Tenn., February 17, 1851, Mr. Ballou is a son of John and Jane Ballou, and when two years of age he was brought overland in a wagon to Brown County, Ill., settling in Cooperstown, where his father followed his trade of barrel maker. Not finding the desired amount of work, the elder Ballou sought employment in St. Louis in 1856, and upon his return shortly after, was stricken with cholera from which he died during the second night after the attack, and was the second to be buried in the little cemetery at Cooperstown. His wife remained in Brown County until 1858, when she married William Munnett, moved with him to Frederick, Schuyler County, and there died about 1860. In the meantime, her four sons and four daughters had found homes with the farmers in Brown and other counties, and thus was created another tragedy of a broken home and children deprived of all that makes childhood beautiful and worth living. Of those who were destined to survive their responsibility, burdened childhood, Amanda Ballou is a farmer in Rainbridge Township;

Mary Lucinda, a resident of Los Angeles, Cal., married first to Smith Wright, and later to Willyer; Bette is the deceased wife of Capt. W. C. Roberts; and Abigail died in Liberty, Mo., leaving a large family of children.

When John A. Ballou was eight years old he went to work for a Mr. Rice, who considered board and clothes sufficient remuneration for his services. His working day began with the rising of the sun and often extended until after night-fall, and he was given scarcely any chance at all to acquire even the rudiments of an education. At about the age of thirteen he had a change of employers, and from then until attaining his majority, labored in many places and saw much of the seamy and difficult side of existence. His faith in better things never faltered, however, not even when, in lieu of the horse, saddle and bridle promised him for his long and faithful service, he was given a colt with no trappings, and of little immediate value to him. He then went to work by the month for Jesse Darnell, a man of justice and consideration, and in this way managed to save some money, and to establish a home of his own by marrying, in 1875, Mary Malcomson, daughter of James Malcomson, mention of whom may be found on another page of this work. Mr. Ballou took his wife to a rented farm owned by his former employer, Mr. Darnell, and in 1886, bought sixty acres of land which continued to be his home until 1886. Disposing of this farm, he bought ninety-six acres in Section 35, Rushville Township, which at that time was practically destitute of improvements. His industry soon worked a transformation in this land, and he added to it until he now owns 136 acres, with as fine improvements as are to be found on any farm in the county. Especially worthy of mention is the two-story frame residence, fifty by thirty-two feet, with modern and comfortable furnishings, and which is one of the delightful and hospitable homes in the township. Nor do the barns, outbuildings, machinery and other aids to successful farming, fall below the present standards of excellence, and notwithstanding its general atmosphere of thrift and order, the observer is impressed most of all with the homelikeness and harmony of this valuable and profitable farm. Mr. Ballou made a specialty of Poland-China hogs for a number of years, but raises general produce as well, and always has on hand a number of fine horses and cattle. It is doubtful if any man in the county knows more about threshing and threshing machines than he, for he has operated machines every year since he was about sixteen years old, and at the present time is provided with the most modern facilities for conducting this work.

Politically, Mr. Ballou is a Republican, and, with his family, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Pleasantview. He has never been an office seeker, but in his quiet, forceful way, has done much to preserve the local integrity of his party. Mr. and Mrs. Ballou are the parents of four children, the oldest of whom died in infancy. Dr. Jesse, the oldest son, mar-

ried Elizabeth Barnett, and is engaged in medical practice in Lead, S. Dak.; Elizabeth is the wife of Monroe Lehnart, a farmer of Rushville Township; and Chester, who manages the home place, married Florence Caldwell.

BARNES, Franklin E.—On the farm which he now owns and occupies in Section 21, Rushville Township, Franklin E. Barnes was born September 5, 1865. Mr. Barnes represents one of the early families of Schuyler County, and one which has substantially contributed to its agricultural and architectural upbuilding. His parents, James and Annetta P. (Baker) Barnes, were natives of Westmoreland County, Pa., and the former was a carpenter and builder by trade, although the greater part of his active life was spent in combining building and farming. He was successful after locating on the farm now owned by his son, and here his death occurred in 1876, his wife surviving him until 1900. The elder Barnes was a quiet, unassuming man, devoted to his home and friends, and particularly averse to any kind of show or publicity. The county never had a better all around mechanic, and this fact led to his being called upon to erect many of the buildings in Rushville and vicinity, as well as in other parts of the county. Many residences and barns erected by him in the early days of his career today bear testimony to his skill and thoroughness, his conscientious regard for detail and excellence of material. His patrons always became his friends and well-wishers, and it never could be said of him that he built in a slipshod or careless fashion. Of the four sons and one daughter born to himself and wife, Preston, the oldest, was killed while braking for the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company, in Nebraska, in 1882; John A. is a farmer in Morris County, Kan.; George B. is engaged in business in Provoers County, Col.; and Alice is the wife of Fred Kerr, of Los Angeles, Cal.

At the age of fifteen years Franklin E. Barnes left his father's farm and engaged in farm work for neighboring agriculturists. In this way he could live frugally, spending little for his clothes or other necessities. His life drifted back to the old current on his father's farm, however, shortly after his marriage, October 15, 1891, to Carrie B. Bowen, who was born in Rushville, a daughter of James P. Bowen, a Schuyler County pioneer of 1836, and now a farmer in Littleton Township. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes are the parents of six children: Ferdinand L., born October 17, 1892; Oliver E., born January 13, 1896; Hazel M., born October 21, 1898; Preston D., born July 7, 1901; Orrin W., born Aug. 9, 1903; and Ina-gene Alice, born April 9, 1905.

To the old farm of eighty acres Mr. Barnes has added until he now owns one hundred and twenty acres, devoted to diversified farming and stock raising. He raises a popular grade of all kinds of stock, has an abundance of fruit and shade trees, a fine garden, and well constructed house and barns. He is progressive in his methods, keeps abreast of the times in agricultural in-

provements and inventions, and has a small fortune sunk in modern machinery. Broad and liberal minded, well posted on current events, he takes a keen interest in the social opportunities of the township, is a popular member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and an active worker and generous contributor to the Christian Church.

BARTLOW, James H.—For seventy-four years of its history James H. Bartlow has been identified with the growth of Schuyler County, and in the retirement of his pleasant home in Rushville, he is today one of the most interesting and dependable chroniclers of the events of which he has been an enthusiastic and helpful witness. His career evidences the value of homely, sterling qualities, and of grit, determination and patience as means to the practical purposes of life. The setting of his childhood was the wilderness of Buena Vista Township, Schuyler County, where he was born in a log cabin May 10, 1822. His father, John Bartlow, was born in the State of Ohio, and his mother, Elizabeth (Morgan) Bartlow, was a native of Kentucky. Both came to the Central West with their parents, James Bartlow, the father of John, dying in Indiana, and leaving, besides James H., a daughter, Nancy, who is the deceased wife of Lemuel Sparks, also deceased. John Bartlow left Ohio with an ox-team and wagon, and stopped first in Morgan County, Ill., arriving in Schuyler County in 1828, two years before the winter of the deep snows. He located in the midst of the timber in what now is Buena Vista Township, the prairie land at that time being under water, and necessitating draining and breaking the prairie sod before it was available for living and farming purposes. On the level land the wild strawberries abounded in great numbers and were delicious in quality, and the wild grass grew high enough to hide a man, and was out for hay by the settlers. Wherever chance directed their footsteps the new arrival staked off a few acres, and there was no quarreling about individual rights and prerogatives, all working in harmony to establish homes and fortunes in the new and untried country. John Bartlow's deed to his 160 acres of land was made out on sheepskin, and this deed still is a treasured possession of the family. He had the iron of determination in his nature, bore courageously the deprivations and hardships which were the common lot of the settlers, and died in 1834, a typical representative of the rugged and resourceful strugler of the logcabin era.

Upon the death of John Bartlow his widow was left with the care of nine children, of whom James H., the youngest, was then about a year old. The struggle of this pioneer mother to keep her family together, to educate and train them to noble man and womanhood, was but one of the many proofs of heroism abounding in this country in years gone by. James H. recalls innumerable happenings of his youth in the little log cabin, but none more vivid and pathetic crowds his

memory than that of the day which the boys used to gather, and which the mother used to spin out into the night when her weary children were supposedly asleep. Once, as he was engaged at a neighbor to find this faithful mother still spinning before the fire and the hum of her loom, when all were asleep in his ears until the end of his days. Thomas, one of the sons, had his working suit made of the cloth spun by his mother. She was permitted to see all of her children married and comfortably established in homes of their own, and all were wont to dwell upon her love and devotion, as well as their life in the little rude house in the woods, and the many times they were recalled from the field to put out the fire in the big smoke chimney. Of the children, Sarah Ann married William McKee, had a family of eight children, and for several years survived her husband, who was killed during the Civil War; Laura married Daniel Rafter, left four sons and four daughters, her death occurring in Missouri and that of her husband in Littleton Township, Schuyler County; Thomas M. married Miss Catherine, an adopted daughter of Samuel Cooper, and is survived by his wife and six children, who live in Rock Island, Ill.; Isabella is the deceased wife of James Cooper and had eight children; Phoebe is the wife of Thomas J. Wilson, of Sidney, Iowa, and has had ten children, all but one now living; Elizabeth became the wife of Joshua Hale, both now being deceased, leaving a family of eight children; Margaret Jane married W. M. Blazes, had a family of four sons and four daughters. Mr. Blazes died in Schuyler County and his wife in Hannibal; Ivan L., also deceased, married Martha Rager, who still survives, with one son and four daughters living in Cowley County, Kan.; James H., the ninth child and subject of this sketch, and Mrs. Phoebe (Bartlow) Wilson, are the only children of Mr. and Mrs. John Bartlow still living.

About seventeen years old when he left his home and started upon the road for independence, James H. Bartlow in 1850 came to Rushville, and in the fall engaged as a hand to cut broom corn on different farms in the county. In the winter he worked in a broom-corn factory, and November 15, 1855, was united in marriage to Charlotte Moore, mention of whose family may be found in the sketch of John D. Moore, on another page of this work. The young people established a home of their own on an eighty-acre tract of land in Littleton Township, the same having been purchased by Mr. Bartlow for \$800, of which he paid \$100 down. The liquidation of the remaining debt of one hundred dollars was the sorest trial in the early life of this well known farmer and politician. He was obliged to borrow the money in gold at fifteen per cent, and when the interest came due he had to buy the gold at a premium which advanced the interest to about forty per cent. The log house which they tamed on the land was soon torn down, and a larger one erected in its stead, and in it six of their children were born. Additional land was

purchased from time to time, until Mr. Bartlow owned a farm of 270 acres, all in one body. He was a practical and careful farmer, saving always more than he spent, and abiding in safe and established agricultural grooves. He made many improvements on his land, eighty acres of which was originally heavy timber, and through his industry it became one of the most productive and desirable properties in the township. Owing to the illness of his wife, the owner moved to the town of Russellville in 1892, but the change did not accomplish all that he hoped for the completion of his early struggles and later successes died February 28, 1894. Mrs. Bartlow in early life was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but later united with the Free Methodist Church.

February 15, 1895, Mr. Bartlow was united in marriage to Laura Finch, a native of Virginia, and born January 31, 1855. John L. Finch, father of Mrs. Bartlow, came to Schuyler County in 1856, settling in Buena Vista Township, where he died January 19, 1862. His widow became the wife of William Pickenspaugh, a farmer of Buena Vista Township. Mr. Bartlow is the parent of nine children, and he has thirty-six grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. Of the children by his first marriage, Salvatus, a farmer of Garfield County, Wisn., married first May J. Townsend, and later Annie Hendricks, and has six sons and three daughters living; John T., a farmer of Huntsville Township, Schuyler County, married Belle Hightower and has five sons; Jennette is the wife of William L. Scott, a farmer of Riley County, Kan., and has six sons; James C. is a farmer of Buena Vista Township, married Olive Turner, and has two sons and three daughters; Ariel is the wife of James Hale, a farmer of Washington, and has two children; Iven B. is a farmer of Littleton Township, married Florence Snyder, and has two children; Mollie is the wife of L. L. Horney, a merchant of Littleton, and has four sons and one daughter; Fannie M. is the widow of Fred Greer, and lives in Littleton with her two children; Bruce W. married Ida Sandilke, and has a daughter living, and one deceased. Of the second union of Mr. Bartlow there is a stepson, Carl A. Pickenspaugh. Mr. Bartlow is a member of the Free Methodist Church and in his political relations votes the Prohibition ticket.

BARTLOW, John Thomas.—Beginning his independent life as a reater in 1879, John Thomas Bartlow, with no material assets, and no prospects save his innate pride and ambition, has realized his agricultural dream, and become the owner of a splendid property of 240 acres of land in Huntsville Township. Mr. Bartlow represents a noble early family of Schuyler County, his birth having occurred in Littleton Township, May 1, 1858. Of his father, James H. Bartlow, information may be found elsewhere in this work.

The youth of Mr. Bartlow conformed to that of other boys of his time and place, both educa-

tionally and agriculturally. He was reared farming as a fundamental and altogether woe occupation, and his inclination never has strayed from the tasks and compensations of his career. He was at his majority when he rented his land in Littleton Township, a small patch of corn and grain, which netted him a small encouraging competence. October 26, 1881, married Archibald Hightower, who was born Littleton Township, October 8, 1859, a daughter of William Hightower, deceased, who, as his wife, was born in Missouri, and came to Schuyler County. The wife still occupies the old Hightower farm, and takes a keen interest in the welfare of her children, of whom she survives out of a family of eleven. Of the Maria Angeline is the wife of James Bartow of Buena Vista Township; Mary E. lives with her mother; John is a resident of Arkansas; Joseph O., of Huntsville Township; Sarah, wife of Louis M. Logan, of Montana; James H., the Indian Territory (now Oklahoma); and Edith is the wife of John Kirkman, of Littleton Township.

Mr. Bartlow and his young wife rented a farm of eighty acres in Littleton Township, in 1883; rented land from the elder Hightower, moving thereon in 1884. About this time Mr. Bartlow invested in forty-six acres of what was known as the old Shinn Nursery, made his home thereon and engaged in general farming until 1892, when he sold out and bought 140 acres Section 15, Huntsville Township. In 1904 sold sixty acres in Section 16 and bought 180 acres in Section 15, making in all 240 acres one body. This farm formerly was known as the Moses Hawkins property, and to it Mr. Bartlow moved January 8, 1905. While not long associated with his present home, there are yet no evidences of his hardiwork, which reflect method, system and thrift, and the prospects bids fair to become as profitable and valuable any in the county. Directing its future destiny is a man who has learned his lessons in the school of practical experience, who has received the greater part of his help from within rather than from without, and who gladly acknowledges an unpayable debt to the faithful wife whose economy and unflinching sympathy have helped ride him over many of the dark places of life. About four years ago Mr. Bartlow began to specialize in stock, and, preferring Hereford cattle, now has on hand a herd of twenty-one, sixteen of which are recorded. He also has Poland-China hogs, and is an excellent judge of all kinds of stock.

In spite of large responsibilities in his immediate environment, Mr. Bartlow evinces an appreciation of the social side of life, and congenial nature and faculty for putting people at ease make him a welcome addition to all gatherings in the township. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America, and in 1905 contributed to the Methodist Episcopal Church of which his wife is a member. Politics

gazed considerable of his time and attention, and ever faithful to the best tenets of the Democratic party, he has filled many positions of local trust, including that of School Director, Assessor and Supervisor, his last election to the latter office having occurred in 1902, with a good type majority. While previously holding these he has rendered valuable service in the interest of roads, bridges and general improvements, being especially interested in securing good thoroughfares. To Mr. and Mrs. Bartow have been born the following named children: Harley R. and Highly E. twins, born September 19, 1881, the former of whom died in infancy, and the latter is living on the home place; Anslie Dwight, born March 9, 1886, in Littleton Township, married Gertrude Hawkins, daughter of Moses Hawkins, and has a son, Glenn H., all living in Hancock County, Ill.; W. Earl, born in Brooklyn Township, October 22, 1888, is living at home; Fay Wender and Frederick Cleveland, twins, born in Brooklyn Township June 15, 1895, and living at home. All of the children have been given good common school educations, and all have been reared to habits of industry and thrift. The example of their parents has inspired them with wholesome regard for work, and through them the honored name of Bartow will continue to dignify and influence the history of enlightened Schuyler County.

BATES, John W.—Three generations of the Bates family have contributed to the character and purpose of Schuyler County, and the sturdy faith and unflinching industry of the founder, William Bates seems to have filtered through his successors to those now bearing his name, and to be in large measure indelible by his grandson, John W. Bates, the latter the owner and occupier of a productive farm in Section 22, Browning Township. Mr. Bates was born in Hickory Township, Schuyler County, September 18, 1855, a son of Christopher C. and Serena C. (Hansen) Bates, both born in Hickory Township, the former in 1822, and the latter in 1836.

William Bates was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and he had the resourcefulness and adaptiveness of the representative Irish peasantry. Early in life he realized the limitations of a small tenant farm, and resolved that when he arrived at maturity he would join his fortunes with the land of the Stars and Stripes. Subsequently he married a lady of Scotch ancestry, and together they set sail for America, after landing in New York, coming immediately to Hickory Township, Schuyler County. This was during the summer of 1824, and the wilderness presented few inducements to a strong and ambitious Irishman. He was equal to the demand upon his powers, however, and braved the dangers by which he was surrounded, and the arduous work which beset him, but soon rewarded. His neighbors were few and far distant, and a rude log-house afforded but feeble resistance to the heat of summer and the chilling winter. Nevertheless, he won his way to a substantial

competence, and to many-sided influence in the general affairs of the county. He was one of the best known and most successful of the promoters of 1824, and his life was an exposition of obstacles overcome, and hardships bravely surmounted. Under his humble roof nine children came into the world, attended the subscription schools, and developed into hardy men and women. One of the most successful of these was Christopher, the father of John W. This representative of the second generation in the county grandly fulfilled the expectations of his parents, and lived an honored and highly useful life. Not only was he a successful farmer and stock-raiser, but he took a keen interest in Democratic politics, was one of the strongest promoters of his party in the county and filled many offices of trust and responsibility. Especially was he a moral and worthy man, and one of the hardest workers and most generous donors to the United Brethren Church, of which he became a member at an early life. Not only did he help raise the money to build the present church, but donated the ground upon which it stands. His death occurred December 5, 1880, his wife surviving him until March 11, 1886. The parents of five children, two of them died in infancy, those surviving and maturing being Eliza, deceased wife of C. C. Remig, of Browning Township; Caroline Bates, wife of A. J. Bates, a farmer of Warren County, Ill.; and John W., the only son.

As the only son in the family, John W. Bates early felt his responsibility as a wage earner, and he continued to live on the farm in Browning Township, so which the family moved when he was two years old, in 1857, until his marriage, in June, 1879, to Agnes Campbell, daughter of George Campbell, one of the early pioneers and home farmers of Schuyler County. Mr. Campbell was twice elected County Sheriff, holding also many other important offices, and he was one of the most extensive stockraisers in Bainbridge Township, where his daughter, Mrs. Bates, was born and reared. Mr. and Mrs. Bates built a dwelling on the old Bates farm and occupied that until after the death of the father, when they moved to the homestead which they ever since have occupied, and which he has purchased outright from the other heirs. He now is the owner of 755 acres, all under cultivation and equipped with the most practical and modern of appliances. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, but finds time to devote to the beautifying of his home, and to the promotion of gardens, shade trees and orchard, and those general additions which bespeak a refined and exacting nature.

At the present time Mr. Bates is filling his third term as Township Supervisor, and he has been a useful member of the Committee on Roads, Bridges and Claims. He is a charter member of the Mutual Insurance Company, which he was instrumental in organizing, and which now is known as the Schuyler County Mutual Insurance Company, one of the best insurance companies in the State, and of enormous benefit to the ag-

riculturists. It has been incorporated with a capital of one million dollars, and has a high rating among other enterprises of the kind in the country. Internationally Mr. Bates is connected with the Astoria Lodge No. 109, A. F. & A. M. To Mr. and Mrs. Bates have been born ten children, nine of whom are living: Estelle, wife of Luther Jones, of Riverside, Cal.; Annie, wife of Oliver Spiller, of Mitchell, S. Dak., and mother of Marcelle Spiller; Laura, a stenographer of five years' experience; Eugene, at home, a graduate of the Rushville Normal, and a successful teacher; George, a student at the Rushville Normal; Frederick, a prospective graduate of the Normal class of 1909; Lloyd, a student; Lysley, a student; and Lucile, at home. Winfield Bates died in October, 1905. Mr. Bates is a broad-minded and exceptionally well informed man, and has practical and logical ideas regarding current events. His gentle and kindly manner makes him a favorite among his neighbors, and his support of the popular virtues, of education, good roads, and social and religious interests, renders him a valuable and dependable adjunct to the township's best elements.

BATES, William Jefferson.—The rapid development of the rich agricultural resources of Schuyler County is due to the strenuous efforts of men of brain and enterprise, who bring to their calling excellent judgment and superior business method, and who also find time to promote those general agencies which make for progressive and practical community conditions. Conspicuous among this number is William Jefferson Bates, who was born in Hickory Township, Schuyler County, September 26, 1844, and who, although for the past five years making his home in Browning, is still vitally interested in the fundamental occupation which has brought him wealth, influence and general prosperity. Mr. Bates is a son of William Armstrong and Elizabeth (Wald) Bates, the latter a native of Missouri, from which State she came with her husband to Illinois in 1835, remaining about a year in Brown County. The elder Bates in 1836 moved to Schuyler County, settling near the bluffs of the Illinois River in Hickory Township, and there conducting general farming until his death in 1889, his wife having died the year previous. They reared in their humble home a family of nine children, one child dying in infancy, and all born in Sangamon County, Mo.: Mary, wife of John E. Thornton of Gallatin, Mo.; and Ferby, deceased wife of W. K. Jones, a farmer of Hickory Township; Albert G. Bates died in Missouri; W. F. M. died in Browning, Schuyler County; Martha became the wife of Benjamin Leek, and both are deceased; C. C. died in Browning Township; Sarah is the deceased wife of John R. Reno, of Missouri; Elizabeth is the deceased wife of Felix Thornton, of Missouri; and William Jefferson is the farmer of whom this sketch treats.

William Jefferson Bates has but slight recollection of his parents, as he was left an or-

phan at the age of five years. He vividly recalls the incidents that enlivened the pioneer days of the county, of the church association which met in his father's home, and the days when William K. Jones hired a school teacher (Scott Wisdom, a cousin of our subject) for the boys of the neighborhood, including the subject of this sketch paying him out of his own purse the magnificent sum of \$12 per month and board. Mr. Jones himself had a large family, and William Jefferson was given a scholarship, and every winter attended regularly. While attending school, young Bates worked at various jobs, and at the age of twenty-two years he began to operate a farm in partnership with his brother. November 11, 1867, he was united in marriage with Mathilda A. Reno, who was born in Browning Township April 12, 1841, a daughter of Jonathan Reno, an outline of whose life may be found in the sketch of William C. Reno, on another page of this work.

After his marriage Mr. Bates rented a farm in Browning Township for five years, and about 1870 bought forty acres of land which they soon after sold and bought 268 acres in Section 22, Browning Township. This property was but slightly improved, and although entirely fenced, without gates, and the only building was an old frame one that, in time, succumbed to the flames. Soon after this calamity Mr. Bates erected a two-story modern frame dwelling and certainly productive improvements until, with his various additions of land, his farm reached its present proportions of 440 acres, all in Browning Township and in one body. On his place he has maintained the highest grades of farming, and has set an example of thrift and resourcefulness which members of the younger generation might follow with profit. While living in the village of Browning, he derives a substantial income from his farm, and is able to surround himself and wife with the comforts and refinements which both have worked and struggled for, sometimes under discouraging and strenuous conditions.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bates have been born seven children: William E., a farmer in Warren County, Ill., who married Annie Hale and has six children, Grover C., Mabel, Samuel E., Henry B., Zelma and Ernest; Francis E., married Ella Davis and lives in South Dakota; Laura is the wife of Charles Gabe, a farmer of Browning Township; Charles L., a farmer on the old Bates homestead in Browning Township, married Pearl Hoffman, and has three children, Ada, Luin, Bula; Ida J., wife of Charles Hoffman, a farmer of Browning Township and brother of Harold and Geneva Hoffman; Jonathan, lives with his parents; and Blanche, employed by the Browning Mutual Telephone Company. All of the children have practiced common school education, and have been trained to make their lives useful in their respective spheres of activity. The family enjoys an enviable reputation throughout the county, and is associated with high ideals, integrity and peace spiritiveness. Mr. Bates has made himself a power as an agent

tourist and a citizen, and has won the confidence and esteem of all with whom he ever has been identified.

BAXTER, James M.—Just fifty years previous to the fall of 1867, James M. Baxter came to Schuyler County with fourteen rugged years to his credit and a wealth of wholesome meditations which since have found expression in the pursuit of agriculture, war, politics and religion. Perhaps the latter may be considered the keynote of the character of this successful farmer, for he has lived it seven days in the week and fifty-two weeks in a year, and now is rounding out his thirtieth year as Superintendent of the Sunday School of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he joined in the winter of 1861.

Mr. Baxter was born January 20, 1843, in Carroll County, Ohio, a son of George and Margaret (Knopfer) Baxter, the latter of German ancestry. His paternal grandparents were born and married in Pennsylvania and settled in the wilds of Ohio on what was known as "Baxter Ridge," in Carroll County of that State, three of the brothers of the grandfather located in the same part of the Buckeye State. John Baxter, one of the brothers of George Baxter, left Ohio in the spring of 1854 and settled in Section 6, Huntsville Township, Schuyler County, but finally went to Brown County, Kan. In the fall of 1857, George Baxter brought the rest of his family to Schuyler County, locating in Section 5, Huntsville Township, in the Military Tract, finding there no improvements whatever. During the first winter he occupied a log house pending the erection of a frame dwelling into which he moved in the spring, and this house, greatly modified and improved throughout the years, ever since has sheltered some member of the Baxter family. The mother died there in 1865, and the father in 1898. George Baxter was one of nature's noblemen, a man of fine Christian spirit and large heart, and for many years class-leader and Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School. He was no less earnest in his support of local politics, and, whereas, he formerly was a Whig, he later was identified with the Republican party from the time of its organization in 1854. To himself and wife were five sons and five daughters, of whom Melissa and Mary were twins, the latter dying in infancy, and the former becoming the wife of Mr. Dushor, but at present living with her brother, Harrison Baxter, of Sumner County, Kan.; William lives on the old home farm in Section 5, Huntsville Township; Adelaide is the deceased wife of William Logan, and mother of Grace and George Logan; Elmer is a farmer in Logan County, Kan.; Sarah married Jonas Graham and both are deceased; George is a farmer in Idaho; and Margaret died in infancy.

At the school which his uncle, John Baxter, had established in 1851, and which was known as the Baxter School, James M. Baxter received his rudimentary education, and this same school has had as scholars members of the family

ever since, including the great-grandchildren, who have attended it. The outbreak of the Civil War found the youthful James Baxter at work on the farm, but he joined the Company K, One Hundred and Nineteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, in 1862, and served until the close of hostilities. During that time he never missed a day's drill, nor suffered from serious illness. His service was first sent to Jackson, Tenn., where, on Company K, it was captured and sent to Memphis, Tenn. It belonged to the siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Memphis, then went up the River to the mouth of the Yazoo, where, during the third day of the battle, it gave out, and a sound retreat was ordered. At Vicksburg there was a severe battle, and was into the night, after which the soldiers were sent by boat for St. Louis, and soon after they joined General Price's army out of Missouri. The next move General Forrest made was to capture them at Nashville, Tenn., where General Hood to a finish, entirely routed the army. At Eastport the army came near starving to death, the One Hundred and Nineteenth went without rations for ten days, as the country had been entirely stripped. Then going South they went to Mobile, Ala., and Fort Blaine, and just before the opposing army came up, Mr. Baxter and some of his associates had gone into the fort. After the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, the company went to Montgomery, Ala., and from there back to Mobile and finally was discharged at Springfield, Ill., August 26, 1865.

Again in Schuyler County, Mr. Baxter took up the work of farming where he had abandoned it three years before, and meeting with deserved success, he married, September 29, 1866, Martha J. Woodson, who was born in Ohio and came to Schuyler County with her parents, Samuel and Harriet (Hamm) Woodson, in 1854. In the spring of 1868 Mr. Baxter moved to Hancock County, Ill., where his wife died April 3, 1871, leaving three children, of whom Mary Margaret is the wife of Julius Hamm, of Superior, Neb., and mother of Robert, Oscar, Lillian and Ruth Harmon; and George, a farmer of Huntsville Township, married Anna Robertson, and has five children, Suelleg, Karla, Gladys, Owen and Wanda, deceased. The second marriage of Mr. Baxter occurred March 18, 1874, to Sarah Beardslee, and of this union there is a daughter, Ella, who is keeping house for her father since the untimely death of her mother March 17, 1907. Mrs. Baxter was the center of the religious circle of friends and well wishers, and her fine Christian example is sadly missed from the community which knew her so well and reverently.

At the present time Mr. Baxter, as sixty years of age, in Section 5, Huntsville Township, still holds an active commandment of his place, although his arduous duties have been handed over to his experienced sons. The crops have been kindly with him, and he returns his interest in the enterprises that contribute to the peace and stability of the township. No man within its boundaries

is held in higher esteem, nor has any carved a more enduring monument of character and work for the inspiration and enlightenment of those to come after him.

BELLAMY, Leslie S.—One of the influential and honored families of Schuyler County is represented by this rising young farmer of Rushville Township, whose home farm on Section 25 is also the place of his birth, which occurred September 5, 1881. The grandfather of the family with this portion of Lewis began during the early part of the nineteenth century and its members have been large contributors to the agricultural development of this region. The father, George W. Bellamy, one of the honored native-born sons of Schuyler County, was born in Frederick Township in 1830 and grew to manhood on a farm, having few advantages for the acquisition of an education. Thrifted by the narrow limits of a pioneer's home, he yet became a man of broad views, wide culture, and liberal traits. His marriage united him with Frances A. Greer, daughter of a pioneer named Greer, who immigrated to the United States from County Tyrone, Ireland, settling in Schuyler County when Rushville was a small hamlet, and thereafter giving his attention to agricultural pursuits. Prior to leaving the home of his boyhood he had married a young Irish girl, and they became the parents of three children, namely: Mrs. Bellamy; Lucy, widow of Darius Bellamy; and Isabel, wife of A. V. Strong, a resident of Overbrook, Kan.

Three children were born of the union of George W. Bellamy and Frances A. Greer. The daughter, Grace, is the wife of Albert Parks, a farmer in Rushville Township, and they have one child, Willard M. The older son, Herman, is a locomotive engineer on the Santa Fe Railroad with headquarters at Barstow, Cal. The younger son, Leslie S., remains on the old homestead, and his mother resides with him. The father, who died January 21, 1904, was a man of pronounced individuality, and for some time was recognized as one of the best leaders of the Republican party. On the regular party ticket he was elected to various offices, including that of Supervisor for Rushville Township, which position he filled with conspicuous devotion to the welfare of the people. In religion he was a substantial supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Pleasantview. His citizenship proved of decided benefit to his township, and no movement for the advancement of education, religion, agriculture or commerce in the county lacked his hearty cooperation.

Primarily educated in the Pleasantview school, Leslie S. Bellamy afterward attended the Rushville Normal for one term and then returned to the home farm to take up the practical duties of life. However, he was not satisfied to begin the quiet round of agricultural duties without seeing something of the world, so he traveled for a year or more, and thus learned much from observation of different localities. During January of 1905 he entered the train service with

the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, but a year of that work sufficed and during February of the following year he was again on the home farm, which he now manages, maintaining an excellent class of improvements and superintending its eighty acres. January 16, 1907, he was united in marriage with Miss Bessie, daughter of Charles Ambrosius, and a member of a well-known family of this locality. In religious connections both are members of the Pleasantview Methodist Episcopal Church, while politically he has never attached himself to any party, but remains liberal in his views.

BERTHOFF, Edward—There are few men who, through the blamelessness of their lives, the purity of their motives and the excellence of their services, have so deeply impressed themselves upon a community as has Edward Berthoff. This venerable citizen, seventy of whose more than ninety years have been spent within the boundaries of Rushville, has pursued his wage-earning career largely in the Rushville coal house, where have awaited him responsibilities calling for ability and strict integrity, and the discharge of which has placed him among the stable benefactors of the community.

The first impressions and moulding influences in the youth of Mr. Berthoff were centered in Warsaw, Orange County, N. Y., where he was born April 1, 1816. His father, John Berthoff, was born in the same county, and his paternal grandparents, Samuel Berthoff and wife, were also natives of that State. His mother, formerly Elizabeth Perry, was a native of Sussex County, N. J., and a daughter of William Perry. Both families were represented among the Colonists of New England, and were people of modest tastes and quiet ambitions. The home in Warsaw celebrated no shams or false ideas of life and duty. The children were obedient at home and diligent at school. Edward, in particular, made great progress with his studies, and at the age of sixteen was enrolled as a teacher in a county school of Orange County. At the age of twenty he had the satisfaction of having earned enough money to shape his circumstances rather than be shaped by them. It pleased his taste for pioneering to move to Illinois in 1836, and to settle in Rushville, where he would be aided by the influence of his brother, then Judge of the Probate Court.

In Rushville Mr. Berthoff earned his first money as clerk in the general store of Josiah Parrott. He soon after began to assist his brother, the Judge, and in time became Deputy Clerk and Recorder of Schuyler County. His frank, outspoken ways and thoughtfulness inspired confidence from the start, and in 1848 he was appointed Treasurer of the school funds, a position which he maintained for twenty-one years, or until 1869. Office-holders in those days suffered from none of the restrictions which now hinder in aspirants for public honor, and various responsibilities often were discharged at the same time. Thus, in 1848, Mr. Berthoff was elected also

Justice of the Peace, Sheriff and Collector of Taxes, the office of Justice being held by him for twenty years. In 1855 he was appointed Deputy Clerk under Nathan Moon, and upon the death of Mr. Moon, six months later, succeeded to the office of County Clerk. He was elected Sheriff of the county in 1860, and in 1860 assumed charge of the Circuit Clerk's office, at the same time serving as Deputy County Clerk. In the meantime, when his official duties permitted, Mr. Bertholf kept books for several of the merchants of Rushville, and was otherwise employed in the business life of the town. His special predilection, however, was for politics, and in the able discharge of official duties he met a growing need of almost half a century.

The married life of Mr. Bertholf dates from November 22, 1838, when culminated a romance significant because of the fact that his wife's father, Levi Jackson, came to Rushville the same year as Mr. Bertholf. Mrs. Bertholf was born in Huron County, Ohio, and is the mother of nine children: Emily Ann, William Henry (deceased), Horace E., Harriet E., Mary E., Frank E., Fred L., John Jesse and Alice C. (deceased). Mr. Bertholf is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The passing years have dealt kindly with him, and the experiences of his life still stand out clearly in his memory. He and the city have grown old together, and have exchanged opportunities and honors to the permanent credit of both. Few men are permitted so long a lease of existence, and few are permitted so great a peace and serenity of mind.

BESSELL, Charles C.—There are few of the interests associated with the material development of Schuyler County that have lacked the co-operation and practical assistance of Mr. Bessell, who, while aiding in the permanent growth of the county, has also established his own fortunes upon a firm basis, so that now he ranks among the moneyed men of his region and is enabled to live retired free from the cares and responsibilities of his earlier years. His entire life has been passed within the confines of Brooklyn, Schuyler County, near which town his birth occurred May 11, 1835, the eldest of a large family of children born to his parents, Frederick Lewis Alexander and Jane A. (Robinson) Bessell. The mother was a native of the East, born in Putnam County, N. Y., in 1814, and at the age of twenty (June 15, 1834), she was united in marriage with Frederick L. A. Bessell in the village of Rushville, Ill. The parents of this Mr. Bessell (father of the subject of this sketch) lived on the island of Sumatra; but, a war breaking out, they sailed for Boston, Mass., Mr. Bessell being born on the voyage, and in Boston and vicinity made his home until attaining manhood. While he was a mere child, five years he was deprived of the love and protection of both parents, a loss which was later accounted in the death of his only brother. Cast upon his own resources at an early age, he proved him-

self equal to the occasion by accepting any honorable employment that came to hand, which consisted principally of farm work in the vicinity of Boston.

With such tomes as he had been able to save from his earnings Frederick L. A. Bessell started for the Middle West in 1837, coming direct to Belknap County, Ill., and after his marriage during the following year he engaged him from the Government in Section 34, Brooklyn Township, which he at once began to improve, and in the home which he established in the wilderness all of his children were born. In 1848, he purchased property in Brooklyn, whither he removed with his family the following year, coincident with this removal came the news of the finding of gold in California, and among those who left Brooklyn for the Far West was Mr. Bessell, who made his way overland with ox-teams. It was not until about 1850 that he returned to his Illinois home, but fate did not permit him to remain there long, for the terrors of war soon sampled, and all able-bodied men were called to the defense of the country. Mr. Bessell attempted to enlist from his home town, but as the quota was then filled he went to Macon City, Mo., and enlisted in the Seventh Missouri Infantry. His service was brief, however, for he was soon taken ill with measles, from the effects of which he died December 24, 1861.

Six children comprised the family of Frederick L. A. Bessell and wife, Charles C. (subject of this sketch being the eldest of the number. The next in order of birth was Joseph M., who was born December 25, 1836, and died February 11, 1882. By his marriage with Miss Benson he had two children, Mary and Henry. Henry R. Bessell (third of the original Schuyler County family), was born November 8, 1838, and four children were born of his marriage with Rosa Shagell, as follows: Jessie, at home; Phoebe, the wife of Charles Sellers, of Doddsville, and the mother of one son, Arthur; Frederick, a farmer in Industry Township, McDonough County, Ill., who married Maria Wells, by whom he has two children; and Winnie, the wife of Peter Peterson, also a farmer in McDonough County. The next child in the family was Clinton L. Bessell, born March 17, 1842. He married Miss Carrie Clark and three children were born to them, as follows: Edna became the wife of Vivian Irvin, a wholesale grocer in Galveston, Ill., and they have one child, Leslie; the others are Paul and Florence, both living with their parents in Galveston. For three years Clinton L. Bessell gave his service to his country in her hour of need, enlisting as a member of the Second Illinois Cavalry, at the close of his term of service returning to his home in Brooklyn, where for many years he was known as one of the town's most successful business men. He was enabled to retire from active business in 1901, and the same year removed to Galveston, which has since been his home. Augustus C. Bessell (the fifth son) was born November 17,

1845, and therefore was still a youth when the Civil War broke out, but emulating the example of his father and older brother, he too enlisted in his country's cause, becoming a member of the Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry, and during the three years in which he was in the service, took part in all the hard-fought battles and marches to which his company was subjected. After the close of the war he returned to Brooklyn and once more engaged in peaceful pursuits. While on a trip to St. Joseph, Mo., he was taken ill and compelled to return home, where he died soon afterward, on January 1, 1898. He was the first member of his company to die after the return of the regiment, and the company's flag was buried with his body as a tribute to his bravery, for he was ever ready for any duty, whether on the post, picket or in camp. The youngest child in the original Schuyler County family was George Ward Bessell, born December 27, 1848. His marriage united him with Alice Colt, and five children were born to them: Flossie, a resident of Gaydon, Okla., married Kathryn Gregory; Earl, a resident of Bloomington, Ill.; Grace, Mrs. Clifford Morse of Berkeley, Cal., has two children, Gladys A. and Francis V.; Anna and Bessie are members of the class of 1908 in the State Normal University, at Normal, Ill. The parents of these children are both deceased, the mother dying November 24, 1897, and the father December 17, 1903. After the death of the wife and mother, Mr. Bessell tenderly cared for the children until they grew to manhood and womanhood, a devotion which was reciprocated by the children, all of whom became useful and respected citizens of Brooklyn, loved and honored by all who knew them.

Charles C. Bessell was educated in the subscription and district schools of Brooklyn Township, and when not in school was performing his share of the chores on the home farm. The monotony of this life was changed when his father sold the farm in 1849 and removed into town, but the necessity for continuing at work was even greater than before, for the father's removal to California about this time left him the main support of his mother and the younger children. Though only fourteen years of age, he manfully shouldered the burden which fell upon him, and, securing an ox-team, engaged in freighting goods from Brooklyn to Frederick, the trip covering three days. After continuing this business for about three years, he gave it up for what seemed a better opening in Augusta, Ill., where he engaged in work as a farm hand. However, it developed that the man with whom he had engaged himself had contracted to haul rock and ties to what was then called the Northern Cross Railroad, but which now is a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. After one year with this employer, Mr. Bessell returned to Brooklyn, determined to carry out his plan to engage in farm work. The first year he hired out at \$12 per month, and in 1855 entered the employ of James Worthington in the same capacity but with increased wages, re-

ceiving \$18 per month during the two years he remained in Mr. Worthington's employ. His experience thus far had covered all phases of farm work and he felt justified in starting out on his own behalf. Purchasing a team, he rented land from his former employer, Mr. Worthington, and in addition to its cultivation also took a contract to clear a thirty-acre tract of heavy timber for Mr. Worthington. He accomplished the undertaking and from the timber made rails to fence his farm.

It was about this time, in March, 1860, that Mr. Bessell secured domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Anna Bruce, a native of Madison County, Ohio, and soon afterward the young people set up housekeeping in a double log cabin on the eighty-acre tract rented from Mr. Worthington. Before the little home was completed, however, the wife was called home, April 6, 1862, leaving a child two weeks old, to whom they had given the name of Anna. The latter did not long survive, her death occurring in September of the same year. After this bereavement Mr. Bessell once more turned his energies to the clearing of the land and also completed the house. His second marriage, April 14, 1864, united him with Mrs. Harriet (Colt) Whitson, widow of the Rev. John T. Whitson, by whom she had two sons, William H. and Warren C. Whitson. William H. Whitson served as a soldier in the One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois Infantry. He now has a position as bookkeeper in the National Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee, Wis. By his marriage with Miss Anna Mason, he became the father of two children, Warren M. and Stella, who married James Flegering of Chicago, but is now deceased. Warren C. Whitson was united in marriage with Kate Blackburn, and now has charge of the Central Telephone office at Brooklyn, Schuyler County.

After Mr. Bessell's second marriage he took up his abode in the log cabin which he had in the meantime finished, and soon afterward purchased from Mr. Worthington 127 acres of land. In time the log cabin gave place to a fine eight-room dwelling, and he also erected good barns and outbuildings for the protection of stock and machinery. One child was born of Mr. Bessell's second marriage, Nettie, who was born on the home farm June 14, 1865, and became the wife of Joseph F. White. Mr. White was born and reared in Brooklyn Township, a son of W. P. White, the latter one of the most honored pioneers of Schuyler County. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. White are now residents of Baton, N. M. Their daughter Mabel is a member of the class of 1908 of the Wesleyan College at Cameron, Mo. Mrs. Harriet Bessell passed away October 4, 1866, mourned by family and friends, who remember her as a devoted Christian whose chief happiness was in doing good to those about her. She was a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church.

In November, 1891, Mr. Bessell was married to Mary B. Agnew, a native of Littleton, Schuyler County, and the daughter of David and Mar-

garet L. (Tucker) Agnew, natives of Erie County, N. Y., and Spencer County, Ind., respectively. From Erie County, N. Y., Mr. Agnew removed to Pennsylvania, and from there came to Schuyler County, Ill., some time during the forties. After his marriage in 1856 he made his home in Rushville until 1892, in which year he removed to Littleton. It was in 1895 that Mr. Bessell disposed of the home farm and took up his abode in Brooklyn, and in the beautiful residence which he now owns is spending his later years free from the labors which his former years of industry have made possible. During the seventy-two years of his life he has made his home continuously in Brooklyn Township, and it is safe to say that no citizen of his community stands higher in the estimation of friends and neighbors than does Mr. Bessell. October 1, 1859, he united with the Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, and during the intervening years he has been one of the most useful members and officers of that organization, since 1863 serving in the capacity of elder. He also represented the Schuyler Presbytery in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church when it met in Detroit in 1889. His political sympathies have always been in favor of the Republican party, and his first vote was cast in favor of John C. Fremont.

BILDERBACK, William M.—An extensive landholder and a well-to-do agriculturist, Mr. Bilderback is prosperously engaged in his independent occupation on one of the pleasantest and most desirable homesteads in Schuyler County. His home farm is finely located on Section 28, Birmingham Township and comprises 183 1-3 acres of as fine land as is to be found in the county, all of which is under a high state of cultivation. While he carries on general farming, raising the usual grains and commodities to be found on an Illinois farm, it is in the raising of stock that he takes his chief pleasure and on his farm may be seen a fine herd of Dorset red Jersey hogs which are eligible for registration. In his choice of cattle he is partial to the black breed, and has from twenty-five to sixty head on his farm. Mr. Bilderback is a descendant of German forefathers, although the family, for a number of generations, has been represented in America. The records state that the grandfather Bilderback, died in Kentucky, where he reared a large family of sons, among whom was Charles, the father of William M. At the death of their father the sons (Charles, Alex., William, James and John) left the South to take up life in what at that time (1846) was considered the frontier. Coming to Schuyler County, Ill., Charles made his choice of land in Section 28, Birmingham Township, where he purchased about 200 acres of wild, uncultivated prairie land, far removed from any other white settler. The brothers, not quite so venturesome, selected a spot close to the timber, and here they started together to improve their property, all the time leaning for the safety of their brother Charles, whose bleak

location in the open prairie made him an easy prey to the blasts of wind and storm which were so menacing visitors even to the more sheltered parts. On the land where the unsolicited and penniless Charles Bilderback at once began the work of improvement, erecting a hewed frame building, material for which he hauled from Paducah, Adams County, Ill. the meantime he had formed domestic ties by his marriage with Sarah L. Crawford, who proved a helpmate in every sense of the word, and together they labored to make a comfortable home for their children, of whom there were five in number: two of them, who died in infancy; William M., whose name bears in this article; Charles B. and John F., both partners in this township; and Ella B., the wife of S. P. Foster, their home being at St. Mary, Hamilton County, Ill. The mother of these children passed to her reward in 1881, and ten years later, in 1891, the father was laid to rest, after a life of many years spent in the upbuilding of the community where in young manhood he selected his future home.

The second child in the family, William M. Bilderback was born on the home farm on Section 28, Birmingham Township, October 15, 1860; and, in fact, he has never known any other home, nor after the death of the mother, the farm was placed under his management. His educational training was meager, consisting only of such advantages were offered in the schools of the time, and, although he was nevertheless always alert and observant, and by well-selected reading has become well informed generally, and is an agreeable conversationalist. When his school days were over, he turned his attention to assisting in the duties of the farm, and upon the death of his father, he purchased the old homestead property. No opportunity to improve upon the older methods of farming have been lost sight of by Mr. Bilderback, and as a result his property is not only in appearance, but in reality, one of the most prosperous and productive in this part of Schuyler County.

Mr. Bilderback was married, May 5, 1885, to Miss Emma Z. Harkness, who was born in Kahoka, Mo., August 31, 1861, the daughter of James C. and Elizabeth (Stauffer) Harkness, natives of Pennsylvania, who as early as 1842 established their home in the wilds of Missouri. Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Harkness, those besides Mrs. Bilderback now living are as follows: Abraham, of Clark County, Mo.; John, of Lake City, Colo.; George, a farmer of Clark County, Mo.; James and Frank, both residents of Kahoka, Mo.; Jane, the wife of Henry Strickler, of Farmington, Iowa; and Annie, the wife of Jasper Stover, of Lake County, Mo. The mother of these children passed away in 1890, but the father is still living in Kahoka, Mo., at the ripe old age of ninety-four years. Eight children blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bilderback, as follows: Arthur Glenn, who died when seven years of age; T. vas E., who was born August 18, 1888, and is now a student in the State Normal University, Normal, Ill.; Troy P.,

who was born January 19, 1890; Williana R., born April 30, 1892; Quintia B., born October 22, 1895; Herman H., born February 9, 1897; Charles S., born December 7, 1898; and James Clifford, born December 28, 1901. While not associated with any denomination, Mr. Bilderback gives with a liberal hand to the support of the Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is a member, and in fact throughout his life has contributed generously to both church and Sunday school work, regardless of denomination. Politically he is a believer in Democratic principles, and carries out this belief by supporting the candidates of that party. Socially he is a member of the Odd Fellows' lodge at Huntsville, Ill., and of Augusta Camp, Modern Woodmen of America. The fact that Mr. Bilderback has spent his entire life in his present locality makes him guard its interests with a jealous eye, and it is safe to say that no project which has for its object the betterment of the community, fails to receive his support, in fact, he has, himself, inaugurated many beneficial measures. He has a hospitable nature, and both himself and wife are surrounded by many friends and well-wishers.

BLACK, Franklin P.—The name of Franklin P. Black is associated with successful agriculture and stock raising, with education, clean politics and other enlightening agencies, and in character with the dignity and honor and ability of a fine old pioneer family established in the wilds of Schuyler County by his grandfather, Richard Black, in 1825. Mr. Black was born in Littleton Township, Schuyler County, June 13, 1876, one of the family of four sons and two daughters of William T. Black, who was four years old when brought to Schuyler County from Dubois County, Ind., where he was born in 1821. When Franklin P. was a little over eleven years old (in 1868), he came with the rest of the family to the farm he now occupies in Section 11, Woodstock Township, and with the exception of temporary absences, has made this his home ever since.

The youth of Mr. Black was devoted to work on the paternal farm, to attendance at the district school, and to such diversions and opportunities as the neighborhood afforded. At the age of twenty-one years he rented a farm and engaged in produce raising on his own responsibility. February 2, 1879, he was united in marriage to Sarah Kennedy, born in Woodstock Township April 1, 1859, a daughter of Isaac and Betty (Wheelhouse) Kennedy, the former of mixed German and Irish ancestry, the latter coming from Yorkshire, England, when eleven years of age. Isaac Kennedy was born in Ohio and came to Illinois in 1858, settling on a farm in Woodstock Township, where his death occurred March 29, 1883. After his death his wife made her home there with her daughter, Mrs. Black, and there her life came to an end July 16, 1904. Of the four children in the Kennedy family, Z. B. is a resident of Littleton Township, Schuyler County; Robert Eves in

Beardstown, Ill.; and Hanna is the wife of Thomas Chalkley, of Lincoln, Ill. For two years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Black occupied the old Black homestead, then moved to a farm a little to the south, in 1893 locating again in Section 10, where they lived until returning to the Black farm to care for the old folks in 1895. Their loving care of the couple who had weathered the hardships of the frontier and risen to affluence by reason of toil and good judgment, was characteristically of Mr. and Mrs. Black, and the family circle was narrowed October 2, 1900, by the death of the father, and March 10, 1902, by the death of the mother. They were members of the Primitive Baptist Church.

To Mr. and Mrs. Black have been born the following children: William Robert, born May 18, 1881, farming part of the old homestead, and making a specialty of raising and breeding registered Poland-China hogs—is husband of Bessie (Briggs) Black, and father of Robert Karl Black; Homer, born June 16, 1884, died October 6, 1884; and Grover C., born February 15, 1887, graduated from the medical department of Washington University at St. Louis, Mo., May 28, 1908, and now one of the staff of St. Francis Hospital at Macomb, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Black have given their children every advantage in their power, and all sustain the family reputation for ability and general worth. William and Grover C. are both graduates of the Rushville Normal School and Business College. At the present time Mr. Black owns 150 acres of land, all of it under a high state of cultivation. He has a large and comfortable rural home, ample facilities for caring for products and stock, and he makes a specialty of Poland-China hogs, Red-Polled cattle, and roadster horses. He is a resourceful and practical farmer, accepting such innovations as appeal to his judgment and discretion, and is a constant seeker after the ways which broaden and refine country existence. Of unquestioned integrity and more than average business ability, he has received many proofs of confidence on the part of his fellow-townsmen, and in his immediate family he is looked up to as the soul of honor, his settlement of his father's large estate without bond having proved perfectly satisfactory to all concerned. Mr. Black is a Democrat in politics, and always has refused political position.

BLACK, John Rollo.—The administration of no Superintendent of Schools of Schuyler County has given more general satisfaction than has that of John Rollo Black, the present incumbent of the office. Energetic, practical, and progressive, and thoroughly alive to the needs and possibilities of those entrusted to his supervision, this young educator seems to absorb and give out in abundant measure the virile spirit of the pioneer, from which he sprang, and over which still broods the indelible, all-conquering influence of the pioneers. Born at Quincy, Ill., February 11, 1877, Mr. Black is a son of John H., and Fannie



James Moore

tha (Parker) Black, natives of Illinois, grandson of James P. Black, of Kentucky, and great-grandson of Richard Black of North Carolina. His maternal grandfather was O. H. Parage of Kentucky. The Blacks are of Scotch-Irish descent, and many of the family's numerous representatives have been conspicuous in the military, political, commercial and educational affairs of America.

Reared on a farm in the southern part of Schuyler County, to which his parents moved from Quincy in 1882, Mr. Black attended the district schools and the Rushville Normal, and from 1897 until 1902 was engaged in school teaching in different parts of the county. During this time he applied himself with such assiduity that he passed, with excellent standing, the examination for the State teacher's certificate which he now holds. He has been a loyal supporter of the Democratic party ever since attaining his majority, and in 1902 was elected Superintendent of Schools for Schuyler County by a large majority. Though the discharge of this responsibility necessarily is arduous and taxing, Mr. Black finds time and strength for the publication of a school paper called the "Schuyler County School Visitor," which, because of the breadth of the views expressed and the comprehensive ground covered, is proving a moulding factor along educational lines in the county.

On December 25, 1902, Mr. Black was married to Daisy M. Dennis, who was born in Rushville, and educated in the public schools and at the Jacksonville Woman's College. Mr. Black is prominent socially, and is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. The life of Mr. Black is dominated by a high sense of responsibility, and by unflinching devotion to the work for which nature and training have admirably fitted him. He has sympathy, personal magnetism, and the faculty of getting near to the hearts of the student class. He understands the youth of the land, his ambitions, temptations and possibilities, and therefore can be of use to him.

BLACK, William T., (deceased).—From 1825 until his death, October 2, 1900, William T. Black was associated with Schuyler County, as a boy, contributing his small strength to the lifting of pioneer hardships, and, as a man, gaining that outlook and independence which comes of work well done and responsibilities nobly borne. Mr. Black's parents were among the first permanent settlers in Woodstock Township, coming from Dubois County, Ind., where the son was born March 18, 1821. The journey was made with a wagon and team during the summer of 1825, and in a clearing a rude cabin was erected, between the walls of which was enacted a chapter of that history which, with its rude accessories of existence, its demands upon the courage and fortitude of the race, and its expressions of splendid purpose and hope, have

slipped forever into the recesses of a never-to-be again, but unforgettable past.

Note of the hardships, discouragements, limitations or diversions of the early days of the county were absent from the youth of William T. Black. Far from breaking his spirit or developing discouragement and inertia, they impelled to a strong and resolute endeavor, to a character the integrity and worth of which never was questioned, and developed a capacity which found its sphere and reward in the hard toil of the farm. During the winter season he walked a long distance to a log school house, where the common benches were intermingled with a liberal use of the birch rod, and where the pupils performed all of the tasks, such as sweeping, lighting the fire and bringing in the water. At the age of twenty-five years Mr. Black started on his independent career, renting a farm in Woodstock Township for one year, and then removing to Rushville Township, where he was married, October 29, 1842, to Mathilda Matheny, a native of Morgan County, Ohio, and born March 29, 1823. Mrs. Black's parents were Andrew and Sarah (Harris) Matheny, natives of New England and Virginia, respectively, and they came to Illinois in 1835, purchasing the farm in Schuyler County upon which the balance of their lives was spent. They had four children and were fairly prosperous, developing one of the fine farms and delightful homes in their township. On both sides of the family there were forefathers who bore their muskets upon the battlefields of the Revolutionary War, and who were closely identified with the agricultural and business activities of the East and South.

In 1849 Mr. Black bought 120 acres of land, built a small frame dwelling, and in 1850 sold this property and purchased 250 acres in Woodstock Township. In 1850 he built the residence which remained his home for the rest of his life, and carried on general farming and stock raising with increasing success. Of the six children who came to brighten his home, Austin, a farmer of Woodstock Township, married Nancy King, and had one son; Athaliah is the wife of Richard Krieger, and has two sons; Harriet died at the age of forty-two years; William H. married Rachel Boiles, and has five sons and two daughters; Richard married Jane Stevens, and has two sons and one daughter; Franklin P. married Sarah Kennedy, and is mentioned elsewhere in this work. Politically, Mr. William T. Black favored the Democratic party, but was liberal in his views and, especially in local matters, believed in voting for the man irrespective of party. He was honored by election to various township offices, and invariably discharged his duties with courage and fidelity. In his religious views he was a Baptist and a member of the Primitive Baptist Church, and was zealous in his contributions to the support of the church and its missions. He was universally respected and many people mourned the passing from their ken of his fine and sympathetic personality.

BLACKBURN, Bryson M., one of the oldest residents of Schuyler County, Ill., where he has been successfully engaged in farming in Brooklyn Township, for more than twenty years, always maintaining a high standing as a farmer and as a citizen, was born in Ohio, on the dividing line between Hamilton and Butler Counties, October 23, 1828. He is the son of James and Nappie (Sparks) Blackburn, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, respectively. The paternal grandfather, Bryson Blackburn, was a Virginian by birth, and Matthew Sparks, the grandfather on the maternal side, was born in Maryland. The Blackburns are of Scotch-Irish descent, while the Sparks family originated in France. James Blackburn, father of Bryson M., who was a physician and surgeon, was born in 1805. In boyhood he was bound out to learn the farmer's trade, and boot and shoe making. This occupation not being to his liking, he turned his attention to medicine, fitting himself for practice under the tutelage of the famous Dr. Thomas of Cincinnati. His family came to Schuyler County in 1839, and he soon after acquired a patent for eighty acres of government land in Brooklyn Township, out after locating on it and making improvements, discovered a defect in the title, another man having a prior claim. He then entered upon a tract of 100 acres, which included a part of the site of the present village of Brooklyn, and establishing his residence on it, applied himself to practice as a physician, his practice extending from forty to sixty miles from his home. In course of time he sold his farm, and bought a tract of 350 acres in Sections 16 and 21, all of which was covered with timber. After clearing a portion of it, he built a large dwelling, which was destroyed by fire eleven years later. Dr. James Blackburn departed this life in December, 1852, his wife, who was born in 1804, passing away in 1875. Their family consisted of five sons and four daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second in order of birth.

What schooling Bryson M. Blackburn was able to obtain was received in the primary schools of Brooklyn Township, and he remained on the home place, taking part in the work until the time of his marriage. He learned the carpenter's trade in his early youth, and from 1852 to 1859 was engaged in that occupation at Huntsville, Ill., which was his home during this period. In the latter year, he moved to a tract of eighty acres in Section 20, Brooklyn Township, adjoining the village of Brooklyn on the north. The land contained no improvements and was mostly covered with brush. Mr. Blackburn built the house now occupied by him, 26 by 16 feet with an ell, and has increased the extent of his landed property by two purchases, adding seventy acres in Section 17, which adjoin the original eighty acres. This place he thoroughly improved, continuing his work as a carpenter until 1890, after which he devoted his whole attention to operation of the farm.

On March 18, 1852, Mr. Blackburn was joined in matrimony with Susan F. Overstreet, who

was born in Kentucky, February 15, 1829, a daughter of Buckley and Nancy (Fremfield) Overstreet, natives of that State. From this union nine children have resulted, as follows: Kate, born December 22, 1852; James Levi, who died in infancy; Frances A., born June 19, 1857; William Frederick, born January 18, 1859; Nancy Pendage, born October 9, 1859; Mary Minerva, born September 5, 1862; Robert Homer, born July 11, 1864; Elizabeth, born March 22, 1866, who died in the age of nineteen months, and Charles, who also died in infancy. Of the children still surviving, Kate, the eldest daughter, became the wife of Warren Whitson, a resident of Brooklyn, Ill.; Frances A. is at home; William F. lives in Brooklyn Township; Nancy P. was married to Charles Duell, and resides in Pike County, Ill.; Mary M. (Mrs. George Kreuter) lives at Ludlowville, McDonough County, Ill.; and Robert H. follows farming on the home place.

In politics, Mr. Blackburn is a supporter of the Prohibition party, and has rendered creditable public service in the office of Road Commissioner. He and his faithful wife, for nearly threescore years the helpful companion of his joys and sorrows, are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Both are regarded with the highest respect.

BLACKBURN, Orville, still in possession of his mental and bodily faculties, with scarcely perceptible impairment through waning years, is one of the most vigorous and sprightly survivors of the pioneer period of Central Illinois. When his life began in Schuyler County, which has always been his home except for a brief time in childhood, the region was mainly a wilderness, abounding in wild beasts and game. Wolves, wild deer, prairie chickens and wild turkeys were plentiful in all directions. In the years succeeding his youthful experience, the scythe, the sickle, the nail, the antique plow, and all the crude contrivances whereby the tedious and laborious process of pioneer farming were carried on, have vanished. These relics of primitive times have given place to the most complete devices in agricultural implements and machines that modern ingenuity can design. The low lands have all been drained, the timber has mostly disappeared, villages, schools, churches, stores, public buildings and respectful habitations brighten the landscape, and still the sturdy pioneer to whom this narrative pertains, a forceful reminder of a former generation, pursues the even tenor of his way near the spot where he was ushered into life. But he has witnessed a wondrous transformation, keeping pace with the marvellous development, and doing his full share in pushing forward all the movements that have made his locality what it is today.

Mr. Blackburn was born in Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., April 25, 1832, a son of James and Nappie (Sparks) Blackburn, natives of Ohio and Kentucky respectively. When he was a little boy his parents moved to Plymouth, Hancock

County, Ill., returning five years later to Schuyler County, and locating in Brooklyn Township, near the village of Brooklyn. In early youth Orville Blackburn attended the subscription schools of those times, and grew up on his father's farm. The latter died in 1852, and Orville remained on the home place with his mother for some years. After his marriage he still took care of the homestead farming until 1861. His mother passed away in 1876. In 1861, together with his brother-in-law, John Henry Walker, he bought a farm, and seven years later, traded his interest in it for 75 acres of land on Crooked Creek bottoms, in the southwest part of Brooklyn Township. To this he afterwards added eighty acres, and lived there until 1903. Meantime, he and his two sons purchased 270 acres one mile south of Littleton, Ill. 50 acres of which were timber land. He worked at the carpenter's trade with his brother, Bryson, doing all the building in this section in early days, and carrying on his farming operations at the same time. He was one of the first grain raisers in this part of the county. In 1903 he sold the farm on Crooked Creek bottoms, and bought 125 acres in Section 26, adjoining the village of Brooklyn on the east, where he now resides.

The marriage of Mr. Blackburn took place June 22, 1862, on which date he was wedded to Sarah Walker, who was born in Hardin County, Ky., in November, 1837. Mrs. Blackburn, a most faithful wife and devoted mother, is a daughter of Phelix and Rachael (Watts) Walker, natives of the county where her birth occurred. Three children resulted from this union, as follows: Edgar, born July 15, 1865, who lives on the home place; Anna Belle, born in July, 1870, who became the wife of James King, of Windsor, Kan.; and Ray, born January 24, 1873, who is a resident of Brooklyn Township.

In politics, Mr. Blackburn was identified with the Democratic party until the time of the Civil War, and in recent years, has sided with the Prohibitionists. He has rendered creditable service on the School Board, and also held the office of Trustee. In religion, he and his excellent wife are adherents of the faith of the Presbyterian Church. Both are regarded with profound respect.

BOICE, John H.—The American progenitor of the Boice family, so long identified with Schuyler County, was George Mathew Boice, an English soldier, who, upon arriving on this side of the water, espoused the cause of the down-trodden colonists, and carried a musket through many of the battles of the Revolutionary War. Eventually he cast his fortunes with the State of Virginia, and from there moved to Ohio, in both States following the occupation of farming. A relic of this soldier and pioneer is a bullseye watch, which still keeps good time, and now is the prized possession of his great-grandson, and namesake, George Mathew Boice, of Schuyler County.

John Boice, son of the Revolutionary soldier,

and a native of Virginia, came to Schuyler County at an early day, bringing with him his family, which included George Mathew Boice, then a small lad who was reared on the Rushville Township farm. George Mathew had the average opportunities of his time and place, and upon attaining majority, married Catherine Nelson, his childhood sweetheart, who also had come to the county with her parents. Henry and Mary (Teed) Nelson, settling in Frederick Township, Catherine Nelson, was born in Ohio. The young couple rented a farm north of Rushville after their marriage, and in 1854 bought 120 acres of land in Section 26, Rushville Township, which at that time had few improvements save a few acres of cleared land and a log cabin. Here the family lived until the death of the parents, the father dying in 1859 and his wife in 1863. They were permitted to witness many changes ere they took their departure, the heavy timber having been cleared away, and the old log cabin having been succeeded by a frame dwelling of more recent construction. Mr. Boice was a Democrat in politics, and with his wife, a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They were the parents of six children: Mary C., who died at the age of three years; John H., now operating the old farm; Augustus R., who died at the age of twenty-three years; Ella, wife of George W. Tamm, a prominent farmer and citizen of Rushville; Fizzie May, widow of George S. Harrington, and a resident of Ashland, Oregon; and George Warren, a medical practitioner of Chicago.

John H. Boice, operating the old Boice homestead, was born within a few rods of where he now lives in Section 23, Rushville Township, April 11, 1852. As the oldest son and living child in the family, he was taught to make himself useful around the farm at an age when most boys are more interested in pleasure than work, and naturally has succeeded to the entire management of the property. No uncertain aspirations have led him away from the occupation of his farm, or lessened in a single degree his appreciation of its dignity and worth. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, and in the past made quite a fortune out of Berkshire hogs, which at present he raises only in limited numbers. He is at present devoting his attention to Angora goats, and has on hand sixteen head of the finest to be found anywhere in this part of the country.

As a Democrat in excellent standing Mr. Boice has held many important township offices, and fraternally is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, thus maintaining the family precedent in religion. August 6, 1873, Mr. Boice was united in marriage to Elizabeth J. Whitson, a native of Indiana, and daughter of Fred and Eliza (Sanborn) Whitson. The Whitsons came early to Schuyler County, locating in Rushville, where the father died, and whence the mother removed to her present home in Pekin, Ill. Mrs. Boice

has living two sisters and two brothers: Rose, wife of Wesley Bance, of Coffeyville, Kan.; Margaret, wife of James Sweet, of Pekin, Ill.; Charles, a farmer in Chambers Township, McDonough County, Ill.; and Frank, of Coffeyville, Kan. To Mr. and Mrs. Bance have been born six children, one of whom died in infancy; Charles married Helene Maherty, and has one child; Clarence is a farmer in Nashville Township; Everett Ray died at the age of eighteen years; Frederick G. is a graduate of the Normal Business College, class of 1905; Lyle will graduate from the same institution in 1908; and Lulu Libertine is living at home. Mr. Bance is a conscientious and painstaking man, his heart ever open to the demands upon its sympathy and consideration, and his purse-strings drawn in many causes of charity or misfortune.

BONSER, Henry.—A substantial farmer and progressive citizen of Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, was born in a little log cabin on the Illi, situated in Section 18, Bainbridge Township, and his birthplace was also the scene of his parents' death. On the home farm, which he operated for many years both before and after his marriage, he resided until 1895, when he removed to his present beautiful home in Section 9. At that time, however, he bought only two acres of ground, to which he has continuously added until he is the owner of 181 acres, lying in a body and highly improved. His pleasant and valuable homestead is in both Sections 9 and 16, and as the fine improvements upon it have been the results of his own industry and forethought, he is excusable if he views the place with a large degree of pride.

Henry Bonser was born February 5, 1852, a son of William Thomas and Emeline (Stephens) Bonser, his father being a native of England who came to America when a young man and settled in Schuyler County. Here he married, his wife being a native of Kentucky who migrated to Indiana when a child, thence coming with her parents to Schuyler County. After their marriage Mr. Bonser and wife settled in Section 16, Bainbridge Township, and upon the farm there were born their eleven children, namely: Keziah, now the widow of a Mr. William Rawson, a resident of Huntsville Township; Eliza, wife of William Suggett, who lives in Alta, Canada; William, who served in the Civil War as a member of the Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and is now a farmer of Phelps County, Neb.; John, who served in Company G, Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for a period of three years, and died in June, 1897; Nancy J., wife of A. J. Vanderer, whose husband was also a soldier in the Twenty-eighth Illinois (serving over four and a half years' service) and is now a farmer of Oakland Township, Schuyler County; James, who joined the One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois Infantry, died while in the service of the Union and was buried at Columbus, Ga.; Thomas and Milburn, farmers of Phelps County, Neb.; Henry A.,

of this review; Edward and Marion, also agriculturists of Phelps County, Neb. The father of this family died in the little log cabin which he had erected on Section 16 during the year 1864, the mother surviving him for nearly twenty years and following her husband in 1895. Both were faithful members of the Union Baptist Church, and were highly honored by all as good parents, kindly neighbors and truly useful factors of their home community.

Henry Bonser was reared to the life of a farmer from early boyhood, assisting his father on the home place, attending the district school, and minutely performing such other duties as fell to him who is convinced that he has found his useful place in the world, and has no desire to experiment in other fields. As the older members of the family left the homestead, the girls to marry and the boys to prepare homes of their own, Henry A. was placed in charge of the old farm, as the father had died when the son was only twelve years of age. The mother continued to reside on the family homestead until her death in 1893.

Mr. Bonser was married in the fall of 1873 to Miss Sarah Quinn, a native of Schuyler County, Ill., and a daughter of Schatkiel Quinn and Elizabeth Gillespie (as she was known in maidenhood). The wife and mother died June 10, 1907, her husband having already passed away while journeying to Indiana to make a visit to friends. Mr. Bonser remained upon the farm where he was born until 1895, when, as stated, he removed with his family to the site of his present fine homestead and commenced to make the purchases and improvements which have resulted in its establishment. These two homesteads, endeared by so many filial and marital associations, have witnessed the coming of eleven children to the family circle of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Bonser, their names, given in the order of birth, being as follows: Myrtle, now the wife of Earl Brower, and herself the mother of two children; Herbert and Grace, who live at home; Ella, wife of Leonard Hodges, a farmer of Woodstock Township, and mother of one child; Gertrude, residing at home; Nellie and Roy, twins; and Lydia, Electa, Ruth and Curry, who are also still with their parents. Lydia is teacher of a school in Schuyler County.

Mr. Bonser always has been considered not only one of the most progressive farmers of his township, but one of its most intelligent and useful citizens. A strong supporter of the principles of Democracy, his political attitude has never interfered with the impartial performance of the various public duties which have devolved upon him. He has efficiently served as School Director for many years, and has held various other township offices. There are, in fact, no men in his township who are better known or more highly honored than Henry A. Bonser, whose life of uprightness and broad usefulness have won him wide and unshaken confidence.

BOTTENBERG, Thomas Edward.—Because of

natural aptitude and superior equipment, Thomas Edward Bottenberg has taken a prominent rank in his profession in Rushville, where he began his career as a lawyer in December, 1867, having successively filled the offices of City Attorney of Rushville, and State's Attorney of Schuyler County. In his general make-up Mr. Bottenberg embodies the sterling qualities of his German-English ancestors, the earliest American representatives of whom on the paternal side were his great-grandparents, Jacob and Elizabeth Bottenberg, who came from Germany and settled in Virginia, while his maternal great-grandparents, of the name of Holmes, came from Ireland and settled in Kentucky. His grandparents, Jacob Bottenberg and Nathan Holmes, were born in Virginia and Kentucky, respectively, the former marrying a native of Virginia, and the latter marrying Maria Miller, who was born in Kentucky. Joseph Bottenberg and Mary Jane (Holmes) Bottenberg, were born in the States of which their respective grandparents were pioneers, and they were early settlers of McDonough County, Ill., where their son, Thomas E., was born on a farm November 28, 1838.

The Bottenberg family moved from McDonough County to Astoria, Polk County, in 1851, and there Thomas Edward, then thirteen years of age, completed his common school education. Developing a liking for the profession of law, he laid the foundation for the same at the Northern Indiana University, at Valparaiso, and after graduating from the classical course in 1859, taught school near Vermont, Ill., for one term, afterward acting as Principal of the Frederick school several years, in the meantime employing his leisure hours in reading law, his admission to the bar taking place in May, 1863, and his settlement in Rushville in December following, as a member of the firm of Montgomery & Glass. Upon the removal of Mr. Montgomery to Quincy in 1866, the firm name was changed to Glass & Bottenberg. The same year Mr. Bottenberg's popularity and ability were recognized by his election to the office of State's Attorney, the able and conscientious discharge of which brought him reelection in 1900. Besides being a leading practitioner since his admission to the bar, he has "stumped" the county during every Democratic campaign and, in 1898, was Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee.

Socially, as well as legally and politically, Mr. Bottenberg maintains high standards and counts among his friends prominent and well known citizens of the State. He has been elected Eminent Commander of the Rushville Commandery, No. 56, Knights Templar, has served 8½ years, and still holds this position. He has woven the fabric of his success with strands of lasting firmness and strength, sacrificing nothing of principle or precedent, while achieving some of the most brilliant and satisfying compensations of his profession.

BRINES, John T.—A life spent within the limits of one county may seem lacking in those

thrilling adventures characteristic of the careers of those who travel much by land and sea, and whose varied commercial interests take them with different interests of the world. Yet the possibility of one county is dependent principally upon those earnest, quiet, persevering men, who, in the daily round of duties, remain optimistic, courteous and generous-hearted, and who, by improving their little means of land, make the world more attractive by reason of their presence. Within the limits of Schuyler County John T. Brines was born and reared, and here the busy years of manhood were passed in the work of an agriculturist; finally, as the shadows of life's brief day have passed the high noon, he has lifted from his shoulders some of the burdens of youth and now enjoys the pleasures of a pleasant country home, surrounded by the ornamental trees he has planted and showing the permanent care of a man of good taste.

On Section thirty-one, Frederick Township, where he now lives, John T. Brines was born September 26, 1839, a son of Roswell and Debra (Norton) Brines. His father was a native of New York and a member of a family comprising ten brothers and two sisters, all of whom left the East to settle in Wabash County, Ill. While he came to Schuyler County Indians had not yet disappeared from their old hunting grounds, and he took part in the Black Hawk War. It was his position at an early day to form the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln, and to enjoy the honor of turning pass with the martyred President, for whom he always maintained the most profound admiration.

Upon settling to Schuyler County the senior Brines settled on the Greer farm in Rushville Township, the selling that place he bought a farm, now owned by George R. Hunter. Next he bought the farm now owned by John Macomson, and on that place he built an equipment for conducting the lumber trade, of which he had gained a practical knowledge in earlier life. The next property which he acquired was situated on Section thirty-one, Frederick Township; the land was covered with white, black and red oak, and black and white walnut trees, and wood sold had been made to bring it into condition for cultivation. On this place he remained until his death, which occurred in 1899 at the age of ninety-two years; his wife passing away just four weeks later, at the age of eighty-two years. Of their five sons and seven daughters, the majority have been called from earth. The three surviving sons are Henry of California, George of Rushville, and John T. The daughters are Louisa Hunter, on the old homestead, and Emma, wife of Pulaski Reeves, a retired farmer living in Rushville.

Among scenes familiar to the boyhood years of John T. Brines were those associated with the pioneer schools, with their floors of pine, as was their benches and desks of shingles. This education was such as the teachers in these schools furnished. In 1852 he married Miss Elizabeth Jockish, who was born in Cass County, Ill. At

the time of his marriage he was given 195 acres of land as his share of the estate. At once he began to improve the land, where now he has a pleasant home, with fruit, shade and ornamental trees, the whole forming one of the best farms in the township. Interested in stock raising, he makes a specialty of Shorthorn sheep, in which he is deeply interested and with which he has been successful. Indeed, he has also been in other departments of agriculture. He and his wife had three children, but lost their only son. Two daughters, Florence and Rosie, are being educated in local schools. In religion the family are identified with the Christian Church at Pleasantview, while politically he always has voted with the Democratic party.

BROWN, Clyde E.—The tremendous strides in agriculture during the past few years have developed a science which the land tiler of a quarter a century ago would hardly recognize. Having learned all that his father has been able to teach him, the young farmer of today, whose ambitions are commensurate with his possibilities, sees before him an ever widening vista of invention and experiment, and though he has mastered the chemistry of soils, the value of lands, and rotation in crops, and the economy of time, effort and space—in fact, has made his own all that the student learns at the foremost experimental stations in the country—he knows there are short cuts to good results still undiscovered, and more practical and profitable methods that even further eliminate drudgery, and afford ample time for the general comfort and improvement of the agriculturist. Representative of this far-seeing and promising class of the world's workers is Clyde E. Brown, a young man of twenty-seven years, son of Hon. Robert Brown, mentioned elsewhere in this work, and whose opportunities for advancing to the highest round of the agricultural ladder have been enviable and seldom excelled.

Mr. Brown was born in a double log cabin in Woodstock Township, Schuyler County, August 24, 1889, and was educated in the county schools and the Rushville High School. Desiring no greater honor than to do his work faithfully and well as a farmer, Mr. Brown resolved to give himself every chance for advancement, and in the fall of 1899 entered the five years department of the Illinois State University, at Urbana, completing the course, and afterward studying in the horticultural department, equipping himself fully for all departments of farm activity. In January, 1901, he became manager of the George Little farms, comprising over 3,000 acres, in Schuyler County, and on one of these farms, in Bueca Vista Township, set out over three thousand fruit trees. His headstrong and extensive improvements for Mr. Little, and gained an experience impossible under less favorable conditions. In the meantime, being desirous of getting into the fruit business on his own responsibility, in the fall of 1901 he bought eighty acres of land in Section 2, Woodstock Township, known

as the old Keet farm, and set out thereon fourteen hundred apple and peach trees. In the fall of 1902, after resigning his position with the Little people, he gathered his first crop of peaches and his second crop of apples, all of which brought the highest market price. At this time he realized his advantage in having gone to Louisiana to select his trees at the Stark Nursery.

In 1903 Mr. Brown rented an eighty-acre farm of his father, and for three years ran a bachelor life, putting up with all of the inconveniences and discomforts of having to do everything for himself. October 4, 1905, he ameliorated his lonely condition by marrying Bertha E. Russell, daughter of D. L. Russell, formerly one of the leading surgeons and physicians of this part of Illinois. Dr. Russell became particularly prominent through his invention of an instrument for performing bloodless tracheotomy, the patent of which he sold at a large figure. During the Civil War he served in an Ohio regiment with the rank of Major, and in 1903 moved from Ripley to Rushville, where his death occurred in September, 1905. He is survived by his wife, who still lives in Rushville, Robert Russell Brown, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde E. Brown, was born September 28, 1904.

On his farm in Section 2, Woodstock Township, Mr. Brown is devoting his time to fruit, general produce, Hereford cattle and fine draft and road horses. He aims always at the best, and with his diversified knowledge must continue to succeed, and to inspire others with his infectious ideals and enthusiasm. While voting with ease and due regard for the welfare of the community, he has never aided the cause of Democracy by official service, devoting his attention to the promotion of the best interests of the community in which he resides. The coming year will find him amply in touch with its standards and demands, for the progressive mind knows no resting place when collaborating with nature and her possibilities.

BROWN, Herman H.—Agricultural, monetary and legal science have enriched the experience and extended the usefulness of Herman H. Brown, one of the most energetic and capable of the younger generation of toilers of Rushville, and who at present is known to the community as a good attorney, assistant cashier of the Bank of Rushville, chief of the local fire department, and promoter of the Farmers' Institute. Mr. Brown is a native of Schuyler County, and was born on a farm in Woodstock Township, June 14, 1875. He represents the third generation of his family in this part of the State, for his name is his grandfather, John Brown, of Virginia, and his wife, Jane (Beckett) Brown, of Kentucky, and here was born his father, Robert Brown, in the then small village of Rushville. The paternal great-grandfather, John Brown, was born in North Carolina. The maternal branch of the family named Hoffman also was established early in Schuyler County by Samuel Hoffman of Ohio.



L. B. Moore

who was father of Mary, the mother of Herman H., who married Margaret C. Nordin, a native of France. The maternal great-grandparents, Joseph and Mary (Myers) Hoffmann, were born in Berks County, Pa.

Notwithstanding his withdrawal from agriculture as a direct means of livelihood, Herman H. Brown continues an active promoter of that basic industry of the world. In his youth he received an excellent training on his father's farm, and left it only to augment his district school education by attendance at the Rushville Normal, from which he was graduated with honor in the class of 1892. He then studied law in the office of Montgomery & Glass, and, upon passing the State bar examination in 1895, when less than twenty-one years of age, was obliged to otherwise employ himself until he had reached his majority. In the emergency he became a clerk in the Bank of Rushville, soon after being advanced to his present position of assistant cashier. He fulfilled the active duties of cashier until January 29, 1909, when he became a member of the law firm of Glass & Bottenberg, and since then has been engaged in the general practice of his profession in Rushville and vicinity. Mr. Brown advanced rapidly as a counselor, and in November, 1904, was elected State's Attorney of Schuyler County on the Democratic ticket. He has been active in local Democratic undertakings for several years, and while stamping the country on several occasions, has evidenced strong and persuasive gifts as a speaker.

Mr. Brown is a Director in the Rushville Loan & Homestead Association, and has been connected with the Rushville fire department for the past three years, serving as its head during the greater part of that time. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, Masons and Modern Woodmen of America. His long continued interest in the Farmers' Institute is an absorbing and practical one and has infused vigor and high standards into an organization of more than average local usefulness. November 21, 1901, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Grace E. Hermetz, a native of Schuyler County, and graduate of the Rushville High School.

BROWN, Hon. Robert.—No resident of Rushville who has sought its advantages at the end of an active life has more worthily earned the right to leisure than Hon. Robert Brown. Nor has any one now living been a more interested or industrious observer of the growth of this part of Schuyler County than the erstwhile farmer and law-maker. The Rushville in which he was born, October 19, 1825, and near which he has spent the seventy-two years of his life, gave little promise of its present thrift and cosmopolitanism. It was destined to the slow development known as agricultural, proceeding within its boundaries no mining or other rapid fortune acquiring resources. In local government and legislation alone could the settlers hope for personal distinction other than that quiet kind which comes of ordinary work faithfully performed,

and it is along the line of political services that the family of which Mr. Brown represents the second generation in Illinois, has been most useful and conspicuous.

John Brown, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Fayette County, Ky., and married Jane Becket, a native of Bourbon County, that State. On both sides of his family, John Brown inherited thrifty Scotch traits, and he paved the way for success by becoming a practical farmer and a skilful carpenter and builder. Leaving his native State and journeying westward in 1831, he settled on the present site of Rushville, and for Schuyler County he built the first court house, and later erected many residences and barns within his limit. He possessed marked executive and general ability, and was three times elected to the Legislature, first as Representative in 1838, Vandalia being then the State capital, a second time to the House in 1844, and to the Senate in 1846, serving during one session.

For many years he was one of the three Commissioners to transact the general county business, and after the organization of the county, was elected Supervisor from Woodstock Township. He was unchangeably Democratic in his convictions, recognizing no compromise for any reason whatever. Of the ten children in his family two died in infancy and three are living. John C., the eldest son, who served two terms as Sheriff of Schuyler County, is a resident of Lamar, Mo.; George W. is living in Cherokee, Kan., was twice elected head of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Kansas; Nancy J., and her husband, William Hamilton, are deceased; one son is engaged in the wholesale grocery business at Pittsburg, Kan.; two others, whose names have not been returned, are deceased; Franklin, died at Cherokee, Kan., in July, 1904.

Robert Brown is the second oldest in his father's large family. His youth was uneventfully passed on the home farm, and his education was acquired in the subscription schools. He recalls many incidents of the early history of the county, especially the trouble with the Mormons, when a company had been started for the seat of trouble, which company was sent back to their homes by Governor Ford. The Governor, however, thinking to allay apprehension and furnish an indication of what might be expected in case of emergency, caused the company to be operated, with the result that most of the windows in the public square were shattered. At the age of sixteen, Mr. Brown became self-supporting, and from then until the age of twenty-three, had charge of all the work on the home place. He made a study of stock, and during the Civil War, especially during 1863, bought and sold to the army large numbers of both cattle and horses. In October, 1866 he was united in marriage to Mary M. Hoffmann, and of this union there have been born the following named children: Robert W., and Eliam, both living at home; Herman H., State's Attorney of Schuyler County; Clyde E., a graduate of the horticultural department

of the State University, and now the owner of a splendid farm in Section 2, Woodstock Township.

From the ownership of eighty acres of land Mr. Brown has seen his fortunes increase to 510 acres, 210 of which are in the home place. He has a large and comfortable home, well constructed barns and outbuildings. Due regard is manifested for the things which contribute to the pleasure, if not the material profit, of life, and such delights as shade and fruit trees, flowers and shrubs abound on every land. When the Bank of Rushville was organized, Mr. Brown became one of its largest stockholders, and he has ever since been yearly elected a director in that institution. He was President of the County Fair Association for four years, and during that time this encouragement of local enterprise assumed new influence and usefulness. In 1914, he handed to younger hands and minds the management of his farms, but still controls them, while passing his days in a pleasant home in Rushville.

The beginning of Mr. Brown's political activity antedated by several years his election to the State Senate in 1874, in which he served four years. During this session he promoted the County Mutual Insurance Bill, which has been of such invaluable aid to the people of the State, and upon his return from the Senate he was elected County President of the Insurance Company, a position which he continued to fill for six years and six months. This organization now is in a flourishing condition, and for the part taken by Mr. Brown no charge was made whatever. His senatorial career was further distinguished by his attitude toward railroad rate reduction, his zeal in the matter being largely responsible for the three instead of five-cent a mile rate, which prevailed for many years. His political and agricultural life furnish many inspiring lessons to the youth who would succeed in these important departments of activity, and in so well and conscientiously performing his duty he has gained that which is most valued by a good man, the respect and approval of his fellow-men.

BURNHAM, Frank Blair, an enterprising and progressive farmer of Littleton Township, Schuyler County, Ill., was born in Rushville Township, Schuyler County, April 17, 1860, a son of Edgar A. and Caroline (Armstrong) Burnham, natives of Vermont and Pennsylvania, respectively, the latter having been born in the county of Westmoreland. The paternal grandfather was Solomon Burnham, of Vermont, and the grandparents on the maternal side were John and Elizabeth (Grady) Armstrong, of Pennsylvania. In 1854, Edgar A. Burnham journeyed from Vermont to Rock Island, Ill., and in the following year came to Rushville, Schuyler County. Caroline Armstrong accompanied her parents to the same locality in 1854. The young couple were married in 1857, and made their home for two years with the bride's parents in Rushville Township. In 1859, Edgar A. Burnham bought 160 acres of land in the same township, disposing of eighty

acres a year later. He and his family occupied this place until the fall of 1868, when he sold out and moved to Industry Township, McDonough County, Ill., buying 100 acres of improved land there, and subsequently adding eighty acres more. He subsequently sold 160 acres, and moved to a 160-acre farm owned by his wife at Deedsville, where he passed away his last days, dying on April 12, 1892. His widow still resides on the place, at the age of seventy-five years. They had a family of seven sons and five daughters, of whom one son and one daughter are deceased.

Frank B. Burnham was the second child in this family, and in early life received his education in the district schools. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years old, and then worked one year by the month for his grandfather Armstrong. Then the latter died, and Mr. Burnham rented his farm, conducting it until 1891. In that year he moved to an improved farm of 172 acres purchased by him in Section 6, Littleton Township. The place is known as "Loonst Knoll." There he carries on general farming, and raises considerable stock. He is also the owner of 100 acres of Kansas land, lying in the Wichita County, that State.

On February 1, 1891, Mr. Burnham was united in marriage with Caroline Cordell, who was born at Saint Johns, Auglaize County, Ohio, October 8, 1865, and five children have resulted from this union, namely: Iva A., born November 27, 1895; Ethel, born April 10, 1897; Lucia, born 15 September, 1899; Ruth, born October 19, 1901, deceased May 3, 1907; and Jennie, born in November, 1903.

In politics Mr. Burnham is identified with the Republican party, and fraternally is affiliated with the M. W. He and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BURROWS, Benjamin.—Prior to his retirement to Rushville in 1903, Benjamin Burrows actively and intelligently worked out his destiny as a farmer and builder, in these fundamental and necessary occupations stamping his worth upon many years of growth of Schuyler County. Born in Astoria Township, Fulton County, Ill., November 15, 1840, Mr. Burrows is a son of Benedict Burrows, a native of Kent County, Md., and the son of parents whose small Southern farm offered but meagre returns for the energy and ambition of their offspring. In consequence, Benedict, while still comparatively young, shook the dust of Maryland from his feet, and with few worldly assets journeyed to Ohio, where he found work as a farm hand and where, in the vicinity of Freeport, Harrison County, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Crider. His pioneering tendencies still unsatisfied, in 1825 he moved in a wagon to Astoria Township, Fulton County, purchasing land for \$1.25 an acre, and making thereon the improvements known to the agriculturists of his time. Among others of his possessions brought from Ohio was a churn filled with apple seedlings.

which he had carefully dug and packed, and which were set out on the new land to contribute to the delight and comfort of the settler and his successors. When this old orchard recently was visited by his son, Benjamin, one of these trees still was vigorous and industrious, standing straight and strong beneath its eighty-odd years of existence, its gnarled branches canopied with leaves, and in season bearing beneath its load of apples. Of the children who were born and grew to maturity on the Astoria farm, who doubtless climbed the trees in the old orchard and contributed their share towards the general support, Sarah and her husband, William Brown, are deceased; Jennie is the widow of Eli Socrus, and lives in Orleans, Kan.; William married Sarah J. Litchfield and lives on a farm in Brooklyn Township, Schuyler County; Martin moved to Wayne County, Ill., and died there; Rachel is the wife of William Stansbaugh, of Astoria; Frank was last heard from in California; and Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of James Stansbaugh, a farmer of Brooklyn Township. Benedict Burrows died about 1839, and thereafter his wife lived with her daughter, at whose home her death occurred in 1871.

Benedict Burrows contributed to the neighborhood fund for education, and his children, including Benjamin, attended the subscription school, later devoting his energy entirely to the duties of the paternal farm. At the age of twenty-one years, in 1861, he began to receive the stage from Rushville to Lewistown, but upon the building of the railroad in 1863, he turned his attention to mastering the carpenter trade. In the meantime, during the first year of the Civil War, he was united in marriage to Rachel Ann Dawson, who bore him two daughters; Melinda, wife of James Sloane, of Long Beach, Cal.; and Mary, wife of Lewis Miller, of the vicinity of Bowen, Hancock County, Ill., and mother of a son, Guy Miller, born November 15, 1896. After his marriage Mr. Burrows lived in Vermont, Ill., his headquarters while driving the stage, and when launched in the building business, he located in Randolph, McDonough County, where he erected the Presbyterian Church and other buildings. After the big fire in Chicago, of 1871, he moved to that city and worked in a sash and door factory until 1874, in that year returning to Vermont, and in November of the same year, moving to the farm in Oakland Township, Schuyler County, where he made his home until 1891. After various land transactions and removals, January 13, 1897, he married Mrs. Anna M. (Marke) Stansbaugh, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Illinois with her first husband in 1868. Mrs. Burrows has two brothers and one sister in her native State of Pennsylvania. After his second marriage Mr. Burrows returned to his farm in Littleton Township, moving from there to his present home in Rushville in January, 1902.

Mr. Burrows is justly entitled to a prominent place among the industrious and enterprising of Fulton and Schuyler Counties, to both of which

localities he has contributed means of development and progress.

CALDWELL, James T., a resident of Littleton Township, Schuyler County, Ill., for thirty years, is one of its most prosperous and substantial farmers, and aside from his standing in the agricultural circles of his locality, bears the reputation of a useful and influential citizen. Mr. Caldwell was born in Jackson County, Ind., October 11, 1851. His parents, Daniel and Elizabeth (Kivenger) Caldwell, were natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. Daniel Caldwell, who was a farmer by occupation, was sold to Elizabeth Rosauer in Indiana about the year 1839, both having been previously married. Their union resulted in six sons and one daughter, of whom the subject of this sketch was the sixth in order of birth. He had a brother, John, who enlisted in an Illinois regiment in 1861, serving throughout the Civil War, and dying in Buena Vista Township in 1871. William Caldwell, a half-brother of James T., was also a soldier, having entered the army in 1862.

The father was the owner of a farm in Indiana, which he disposed of in 1856, moving to Schuyler County, Ill., at the time, and settling in Littleton Township. He followed farming on rented land until the time of his death, which occurred on September 29, 1878, his wife having passed away in November, 1876. By his first marriage Daniel Caldwell was the father of one son and three daughters, and his second wife bore her first husband one son, and two daughters. In politics, Daniel Caldwell was allied with the Democratic party.

James T. Caldwell was reared to farm life, and lived with his parents until he reached the age of twenty-one years. In the meantime receiving his education in the schools of Littleton Township. On attaining his majority he applied himself to farming on his own responsibility, continuing thus one year. At the end of that period he went to Hancock County, Cal., where he was employed two years in the work of logging. Returning to Littleton Township he rented land on which he was engaged in farming for a considerable time. In 1887 he bought 280 acres in Sections 2 and 11, Littleton Township, half of which was covered with timber. He has since cleared eighty acres of this portion, and now has a very fine farm. In addition to general farming, he devotes especial attention to raising Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs, and has been very successful with both grain and live stock.

On September 8, 1878, Mr. Caldwell was united in marriage with S. Jennie Horton, who was born in Littleton Township, March 17, 1857, a daughter of Mathias and Sarah (Wilsall) Horton, natives of England, who came to the United States in 1854, and proceeding to Schuyler County, Ill., settled in Littleton Township. In her maidenhood Miss Horton was a teacher, being employed in teaching schools in Schuyler and McDonough Counties from 1874 to 1878. Her

father departed this life May 6, 1898, her mother having passed away May 3, 1891. Both were members of the Baptist Church. Two brothers of Mrs. Caldwell's father, William and Thomas Horton, were soldiers of the Civil War, William dying December 25, 1863, while at home on furlough, while Thomas is still living at Macon, Ill., at the age of seventy-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell have had nine children, their names being as follows: Ross D., born April 22, 1879, was married March 9, 1904, to Nellie Swearingen, daughter of Hugh and Mary Swearingen, residents of Schuyler County, and now residing on part of his father's farm; Ernest, born August 3, 1880, and Clyde, born June 7, 1881, both died in infancy; Edie, born April 5, 1883, who was married, July 17, 1901, to Charles Swearingen, son of Hugh and Mary Swearingen, and now resides in Industry Township, McDonough County; Clarence, born September 30, 1885, died in infancy; Florence, born March 9, 1888, taught school in Schuyler County, 1906-07, on October 28, 1906, became the wife of Chester Ballou, and now resides near Pleasantview, Rushville Township; Nellie H., born December 15, 1890, who is at home; John F., born September 27, 1892; and Harold J., born October 2, 1895.

In politics Mr. Caldwell upholds the cause of the Prohibition party. For three years he served the public in the office of Road Commissioner. He and his excellent wife are members of the Baptist Church, of Union Grove, in which he has officiated as deacon since 1897, and for six years acted as Superintendent of the Sunday School. Throughout Livingston Township, the friends of both Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell are numerous and cordial in sentiment.

CALVIN, George B., a continuous resident for a third of a century on the same farm on Section 11, in Huntsville Township, Schuyler County, was born in Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio, November 13, 1831. His father, Samuel Calvin, was born in Kentucky and his mother Phoebe Curry, was a native of Ohio. The parents were married in Georgetown, Ohio, and soon after came to Warsaw, Ill., where they resided a few months, going from there to Bethel Township, McDonough County, Ill. He was prominent in local Democratic politics, filling among other offices that of County Judge, and was regarded as a man of great energy, resource and adaptability.

Here in McDonough County they improved a beautiful farm, where the wife died in 1890. To this union the following children were born: Curry, the eldest of the family, who was a member of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, during the Civil War, and died in Melrose, Mont., in 1888; John, who died in 1842; Mary L., who died in 1890; Harvey, who died in Rushville, Ill., in 1901; George B. Calvin, of Huntsville, Ill., and Indiana, for many years a resident of Macon, are the only survivors of the family.

In 1842 Samuel Calvin was married to Mary Haney. To this union were born several chil-

dren, two of whom reached maturity. Harry Clay, a member of the Second Illinois Cavalry, was mortally wounded at Vermilionville, La., in November, 1863; and Margaret, deceased, was the wife of James Brundage, of Chicago, Ill. The father passed away at the old homestead in 1865.

George B. Calvin was reared among the best conditions of pioneer life in the county, a student of McDonough County, Ill., attended school in a primitive log cabin school house, and grew under the guidance of an early master, Samuel Dean, later on becoming a teacher, and self and following that profession for two years. In 1852 he went to St. Paul, Minn., and served an apprenticeship under Frank Whitson, a cooper, afterward coming back to Macon, where he followed his trade until 1857. In 1858 he was united in marriage with Margaret Haney, a daughter of Sebastian and Elizabeth Haney, Crays, Hoover, after which he settled on a farm in McDonough County, where they resided until 1886, when he moved to his present home. His union were born eleven children, six of whom are living, namely: Samuel residing in Chicago and Ida M. in Henry County, Ill.; M. E., Everett W., Phoebe and Edith live at home with their father.

A crushing blow fell upon the life of Mr. Calvin, on occasion of the death of his wife, April 9, 1897. She was a woman of rare qualities and good judgment, and made a comfortable, beautiful home for her husband and children, in a Christian and most unselfish life.

CAMP, Julian Edwards, M. D.—The genealogy of the Camp family is traced to Isaac Camp, who was born in England and, in childhood, spent a later period in Scotland, thence coming to America at the age of twelve years. Next in descent was Daniel, whose son, Israel, Sr., the father of Israel, Jr., and the grandfather of Job Camp, born November 16, 1747, and deceased January 17, 1822. Job's son, Israel, Campground, Pa., was born June 21, 1794, and died May 21, 1868. Lorin Wallace, son of Job Camp, was born at Campden, Bradford Co., Pa., February 23, 1834, and at an early age displayed such an aptitude for music that he gave the best advantages for acquiring musical education. Afterward he became a very successful and scientific vocal instructor. In 1862 he came to Illinois to assist in surveying and building the railroad from Clayton, La. Koukuk, Iowa, a road that was financed by Uncle Guy Wells, of Keokuk, together with Mr. Hornish. After the completion of the road he served as conductor of the first passenger train and remained in the position until 1870, when he went south and, under the direction of General Thomas, ran a train from New Orleans to Chattanooga. At the close of the war he returned to Illinois and settled in Clayton, where he remained until 1886. During the latter part of his life he moved to Kansas, where he first lived in Wichita and later in Columbus.

In the last-named city November 12, 1903, at the age of 72 years.

The marriage of Lorin Wallace Camp took place February 27, 1855, when he was united with Emma Elizabeth Edwards of Laceyville, Pa., who was born in that place April 1, 1835. Their son, Julian Edwards, was born at Montrose, Susquehanna County, Pa., February 21, 1858, and received his early education in the grammar and high schools of Clayton, Ill., after which he began to read medicine under Dr. T. G. Black of Clayton. His degree of M. D. he obtained in 1880 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa. After having graduated in medicine he came at once to Brooklyn, Schuyler County, Ill., arriving on the 25d of March, 1880, and here he has continued in the practice of his profession up to the present time. During 1891 he took a course in the New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine, and four years later had the advantage of a course in the Chicago Post-Graduate School. In point of years of active practice he is the oldest physician in Schuyler County. His office is equipped with all necessary and desirable apparatus, and he has the advantage of being a registered druggist, which enables him to compound his own prescriptions.

With the exception of the year 1896, when the currency question caused the change, Dr. Camp has always voted the Republican ticket. Practically he is identified with Camden Lodge No. 618, A. F. & A. M., at Camden; Augusta Chapter No. 72, R. A. M., at Augusta, Hancock County; and Almoner Commandery No. 22, K. T., also of Augusta. Professional organizations having his membership are the Hancock County Medical Society, the Military Tract Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, American Medical Association, and the Association Medical Club of Augusta District at Augusta, Ill. With his family he holds active membership in the Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, of whose choir he acts as leader, besides being a generous contributor to the other work of the congregation.

The marriage of Dr. Camp took place in Brooklyn, Ill., April 5, 1881, and united him with Fannie Taylor, who was born in this village October 11, 1860. Her parents were Henry W. and Cornelia (Manlove) Taylor, the latter a daughter of Jonathan D. Manlove, one of the early settlers of Schuyler County. Four children comprise the family of Dr. and Mrs. Camp. The eldest son, Lorin Taylor Camp, born November 6, 1882, graduated from the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Ill., in March, 1903, since which time he has engaged in farming, managing 320 acres inherited by his mother from her father's estate; in 1907 he won prizes on his corn, and in all of his work he displays sound judgment and great energy. The second son, Harold Manlove, born July 21, 1885, will graduate in 1909 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago, and in his chosen profession will do honor to the family name. The only

daughter, Ruth Estelle, born August 1, 1888, will graduate in June, 1908, from the musical department of Upper Iowa University at Fayette, Iowa. As a pianist she has won many tributes of praise. Her instrumental solos have held large audiences spellbound, and her piano work shows talent and skill. The youngest member of the family, Irene Leide, born August 25, 1894, is at the age of thirteen years taking her second year in the Brooklyn High School.

CAMPBELL, James S.—With the coming of John M. Campbell to Schuyler County in 1834, and his settlement upon the present spot in what is now Section 8, Camden Township, there was added to the strength and character of the pioneer class a man destined to fill a large and varied need in the organization and development of a rich and promising section. Mr. Campbell came all the way from his native State of Kentucky with a cousin, leaving behind him his father, James Campbell, and the friends and associates of his formative youth. He had the grit and determination which must needs have accompanied the emigration of men to an agricultural wilderness, for it was the lure of hard work and wonderful sacrifice, rather than the prospects of sudden accumulation from mines or other speculative agencies. In time he brought to his rude habitation a wife who contributed for time, worthy qualities towards his developing success. Mary Ann Aldridge, who, with her mother, sister, brother, and brother-in-law, John Harris, started from Indiana for Iowa with oxen, her having labored for a time in a cabin in Camden Township, later bought land in Huntsville Township. Subsequently, however, Mr. Harris sold his farm and moved to Augusta, Ill., where he engaged in the grain and lumber business, and where he died while still in the prime of his life.

Being a man with far better education than the average of the early arrivals of Schuyler County, Mr. Campbell at once stepped into active township affairs, and filled many of the important local offices after organization had been effected. For four years he was County Surveyor, and before that Deputy Surveyor, and he also was Supervisor, Town Clerk, and member of the Board of Education. In later life he was a strong advocate of the Greenback party, and was abundantly able to defend his views, having an eloquent tongue and great force of manner. It would seem, at the time of his death in 1880, that his dreams of success and influence had been realized, for the 1881 census owned by him at that time had been developed from wild timber land into a farm of great value, and personally no man in the township wielded a finer influence or was more highly esteemed by his fellowmen. The wife who shared both his pioneer and later fortunes, survived him until 1893. She was the mother of five children, one of whom died in infancy. Her son, L. C. Campbell, is a resident of Astoria, Ill.; Stephen Douglas lives in Revere, Ark.; the career of James S. is

written of below; and Emma J. is the wife of C. A. Leach, of Canada.

James S. Campbell was born on the old Campbell homestead in Section 8, Camden Township, October 20, 1856, and ever since has made this his home. This family has been under continuous cultivation by some member of the same family for seventy-three years, and is one of the oldest and best known landmarks in Schuyler County. James S. has never found the easy road to wealth, notwithstanding his father's success, and in his youth, as in his later years, he has had to work for whatever he valued. While still of uncertain strength he worked hard on the farm in the summer and tramped a long distance to school in the winter, and even the latter advantage was sometimes so short that he might apply all of his time to completing the sowing and performing other early spring work. Beginning with his twenty-first birthday he rented the home place for the balance of his father's life, and he then rented it of his mother until her death, thereafter becoming sole owner of the property by the right of purchase from the other heirs.

September 25, 1879, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage to Fannie E. West, who was born in the village of Canada in January, 1859, a daughter of E. G. and Nancy West, who, with his wife, were honored pioneers of Schuyler County. Grandfather West was a native of Connecticut, moving north to Kentucky, and thence to Schuyler County at a very early day. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are the parents of four children: Raymond W., born August 26, 1880, married May McGee, and has a daughter, Sibyl; Frank L., born November 1, 1882, bookkeeper for Wells & Company, of Chicago; Bessie V., born October 1, 1895, who is at home; and Mark M., born July 26, 1898.

Inheritance and training have made of Mr. Campbell one of the most scientific and successful farmers of Camden Township. He has made many fine improvements since his father gave up the reins of government, and has one of the most homelike and profitable farms in the locality. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, and has much valuable stock and many fine implements. In politics, he is a Democrat, and socially is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America.

CAMPBELL, Joseph W.—The upward struggle of Joseph W. Campbell expresses rare ability to overcome obstacles and make the most of opportunities. This long time resident of Schuyler County, who owns 180 acres of land in Section 12, Rushville Township, is a native of Armstrong County, Pa., where he was born January 29, 1842. Behind him are the advantages of excellent birth and breeding, of practical education, and family history closely interwoven with the momentous events which have shaped the history of this country. His parents, Joseph and Elizabeth (Halsbach) Campbell, also were natives of Pennsylvania, and his maternal grandparents

born in Germany. John Campbell, his paternal grandfather, came from Ireland, his wife being born in Scotland. John Campbell shouldered a musket in the Revolutionary War, and also fought in the Indian War, enlisting from Pennsylvania. His son, Joseph, after acquiring an education under difficulties, and because he was able to pay his own way, devoted his life to educational work to the end that he was recognized as one of the ablest and most successful teachers in Armstrong County. Of the family of twelve children, Joseph W. was the only son and is the only survivor. Nine of the daughters grew to womanhood, while two died in infancy. The mother subsequently became the wife of Henry Rhoads, and in 1855 came by water to Illinois, where she remained with her husband for six months in Pleasantview. They then bought forty acres of land in Frederick Township, and in the spring of 1860 moved to Missouri, and soon after to Kansas, where the mother died. The stepfather finally returned to Schuyler County, where his death occurred in 1901. His son, John Rhoads, lives in Kansas.

Joseph W. Campbell was ten years old when he came with his mother and stepfather to Schuyler County in 1853. A year later he went to work for a Mr. Edgar as a houseboy on a farm, residing in that capacity a couple of years, and receiving as wages his room and board. At the age of thirteen years he went to work for an uncle, and at the expiration of three years received as compensation for work performed the sum of fifty dollars. When sixteen years had rolled over his head he received twenty-five cents a day and board during the summer, and about the same during the winter. In his monotonous and work-weary life, the prospects of service in the Civil War was by no means disheartening, and this same service proved the mettle of the boy and assisted in the forming of the character of the man. Enlisting in Company D, One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry for three years, he was sent to Kentucky and marched twice through that State, and subsequently marched across Tennessee four or five times. The One Hundred and Fifteenth took part in the battles of Paducah and Resaca, was two days at Chickamauga, and at Lookout Mountain it was the first to climb to the top of the Mountain. At the blood-house fight forty-eight men of the company, including Mr. Campbell, were placed in the house to keep at bay Hood's army of forty thousand men until the United States forces could be rallied. During this encounter five of the forty-eight were killed, twenty-two wounded, and twenty-one able-bodied men were taken prisoners and placed in Andersonville prison. Thirteen of these managed to be paroled at Millen, Ga. At the blood-house Mr. Campbell was among the wounded, and on that account he was paroled and sent home, returning, however, within thirty days to join his regiment, at Montgomery, Ala. Finally he was honorably discharged in June, 1865, and thereupon returned



MRS. JOHN D. MOORE

to Schuyler County to take up the burden of farming.

October 25, 1865, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage to Martha Ann Teal, a native of Ohio, and daughter of John Teal, one of the pioneers of Schuyler County. The same year Mr. Campbell bought twenty-nine acres of land in Section 13, Rushville Township, which land had on it a log cabin with paneled floor, and here the wife died in 1868, leaving a daughter, Clara May, who died at the age of nineteen years. For his second wife, Mr. Campbell married, October 25, 1870, Miss Elizabeth McNeely, who was born in Schuyler County in 1849, a daughter of John McNeely, also an early settler of this County, and long since deceased. The year of his second marriage Mr. Campbell sold his twenty-nine acres of land, and in 1872 bought forty acres in Section 7, Browning Township, which, like his former farm, had a log cabin and few improvements. In 1879 he bought thirty acres in the same section, later sixty acres, and still later forty acres in Section 13, Rushville Township, and forty acres in Section 18, the same township, and forty acres in Browning Township, having 180 acres in one body in Rushville and Browning Townships. In 1881 he moved to his present home in Section 13, where he has many fine improvements, and is conducting general farming and stock-raising under the most favorable conditions.

By his second marriage Mr. Campbell has had nine children: Minnie, deceased wife of Oliver Martin, and mother of Jerry, William and Madison Martin; Charles T., born October 9, 1873, married Sadie Howe, has four children named Ollie, Maggie, Hanna and Shelton, and is engaged in carpenter work; Ina Ann, born August 20, 1876, wife of Oliver Martin, mother of Dannie and Dora Martin, and lives in McDonough County, Ill.; James Eli, born June 12, 1880, a farmer on the old homestead, married Grace Stephens, and they live on the home farm and have two children, Minnie and Homer; Ina E., born July 18, 1883, wife of William Reno, has one child, Ina B., and is a foreman in the McComb Pottery Works; Austin, born April 28, 1885, living at home; Valentine, born February 14, 1887; and Otis, born July 21, 1890. Few more industrious men have contributed to the growth of Schuyler County than Mr. Campbell. He has known little of the leisure or diversions of life, but has made of his work an expression of himself, a rendering of his character in material form. He is honored because he is honest and fair, loyal and obliging, and because once known, he always may be depended on to do the best that the situation requires.

CARRICK, George S.—An impressive illustration of the results of well applied industry, wisely directed energy, judicious investment, and the practical exercise of other superior qualities inherited from a most worthy ancestry, is manifest in the agricultural career of the

well known retired farmer of Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., whose notice furnishes the portion of this biographical record. Mr. Carrick was born in the township which is his place of home, December 1, 1861. His father, Barton Campbell Carrick, was a native of Scott County, Ky., where he was born January 31, 1828, his mother, Eliza (Bradley) Carrick, being born in Ohio, October 27, 1836. Barton Campbell Carrick was a farmer by occupation. He accompanied his parents when they settled in Rushville Township in the eastern half of the last century, and remained here during the time when he remained his ancestry until his death. He died March 6, 1868, his wife following him to the grave January 12, 1875.

George S. Carrick attended the district schools of his native township in his boyhood, and his youth was passed on the home place. In that locality he has since been engaged in the cultivation of his farm of 212 acres in Sections 26 and 27, Rushville Township, with productive results. He has bought a very desirable building site on the northeast portion of the city of Rushville where he has erected a fine modern home for his family.

The marriage of Mr. Carrick was solemnized in Rushville Township, Schuyler County, Ill., October 1, 1885. Then he was wedded to Minnie King, a daughter of Horace B. and Cora (Coykendall) King, who was born in Buckheart Township, Fulton County, Ill., May 8, 1867. Mrs. Carrick's father and mother settled in Fulton County at an early day, and both are now deceased. Four children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Carrick, namely: George E., born July 7, 1886; Ray H., born November 23, 1889; Carl V., born June 5, 1892; and Ruby May, born July 27, 1897.

Politically, Mr. Carrick advocates the principles of the Republican party, and fraternally, is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., and M. W. A. He bears the reputation of being one of the most enterprising, thorough and progressive farmers of his county.

CARRICK, William F.—Among the retired farmers of Schuyler County, Ill., who have done their full share in worthily upholding the prestige of their locality as a leading agricultural district, is William F. Carrick, now living in Rushville, Ill., whose farming operations have been carried on in Sections 26 and 27, Rushville Township. Mr. Carrick was born in Rushville Township, October 16, 1838, a son of Barton Campbell and Eliza (Bradley) Carrick, the former born in Scott County, Ky., January 31, 1828, and the latter a native of Ohio, where she was born, October 27, 1836. Barton Campbell Carrick was brought to Illinois in an early period by his parents, who located on a farm in Section 27, Rushville Township, and there he carried on farming until the time of his death, which took place March 6, 1868. His wife departed this life January 12,

1875. At the time of his father's decease, their son, William, was but nine years old.

In boyhood William F. Carriek attended the district schools of Rushville Township, and spent his youth on his father's farm. As soon as he was old enough he applied himself to farming on his own responsibility, and has thus continued ever since, having had a very successful experience and gained the reputation of being one of the most thorough and progressive farmers of his township. Besides the old home farm of 100 acres, he is the owner of eighty acres more in Section 25, which he purchased in 1893.

On October 3, 1886, Mr. Carriek was united in marriage, in Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, with Mary E. Davis, who was born in that township, a daughter of Charles W. and Sarah (Stutsman) Davis, natives of Maine and Indiana, respectively. One child, Ruth, resulted from this union, who has been educated at the Rushville High School, graduating with the class of 1898. Mrs. Carriek, a woman of most amiable traits of character, who endeavored herself to all within the circle of her acquaintance, passed away May 30, 1907.

In political affairs, Mr. Carriek is a supporter of the Republican party. He takes a good citizen's interest in public matters, and is regarded as a serviceable member of the community.

CLEMENS, William D.—Around his long career as a general farmer in Rushville Township, William D. Clemens has built a solid wall of confidence, and set an example of painstaking, conscientious work. He is one of the men who find their occupation thoroughly congenial, who note the changes and improvements evolved by science, and who are never slow to adopt those innovations which appeal to their progressiveness and common sense. He owes the adoption of his vocation to the example of his forefathers for many generations back, and he inherits sterling qualities from a remote ancestor who, recognizing the limitations of a small tenant farm in Ireland, embarked in a sailing vessel for America that he might profit by the greater opportunities there offered, first locating in the State of Maine. Here was born his son, William, the paternal grandfather of William D., and here also was born Joseph Clemens, the latter's father. Joseph Clemens settled early in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and there married Elizabeth Schwab, who bore him seven children, four of whom are still living. Of these William D. was born December 23, 1851. The elder Clemens was a quiet, unassuming man, but was ambitious within, and in order to better his prospects left Ohio and journeyed to Schuyler County, Ill., locating on a farm southwest of Rushville, October 15, 1853. Here his death occurred May 4, 1883, after he had achieved success as a farmer and had filled several local offices, including that of Postmaster of Pleasantview for several years. He

was a Republican in politics and in religion a Methodist. His wife, in the meantime, has made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Horace Baxter, of Oakland Township, spending a part of each year with her daughter, Nora, wife of William Dean, living near Rossville, Warren County, Ill., and with Bertha, widow of Arthur Parks, of Oakland Township.

William D. Clemens was about sixteen years old when he accompanied his parents to Schuyler County, and here, as in Ohio, he attended the district schools and worked hard on the home farm. His independent life began in 1872, when, as a sturdy young man of twenty-one years, he faced the problem of self-support and worked by the month in different parts of Schuyler County. April 1, 1875, he married Cornelia Ann Willmot, daughter of Nathan and Cynthia (Reard) Willmot, natives of North Carolina and New York, respectively, and early comes to Schuyler County. In the beginning of his local career Mr. Willmot was a country school teacher, and he married upon the uncertain rewards of this occupation. He became, however, one of the wealthy and prominent men of his township, at the time of his death, January 12, 1902, leaving it better for his high character and general worth. His wife had preceded him to the other world in 1885. To Mr. and Mrs. Clemens have been born four children: Maud May, wife of John Dunlap, of Lawrence County, Mo., and mother of Imogene L. and Maxine Ethel Dunlap; Albert O., in grocery business in Beardstown, Ill.; Vera Eva, wife of Owen Armstrong, a farmer of Schuyler County, to whom she was married October 16, 1907; and an infant deceased.

From the time of his marriage Mr. Clemens occupied rented farms in Woodstock Township until 1885, when he bought 100 acres of land in Section 25, Rushville Township. This tract at the present time is hardly recognized by the old settlers of the community, so complete has been the transformation wrought by his present owner. To it has been added an adjoining forty acres, making in all as fine a farm of 140 acres as is to be found in the county. Mr. Clemens attributes much of his success to the sympathy and cooperation of his wife, for she has proved a true economist and a never-failing source of inspiration when times were hard and crops uncertain. On this farm a specialty has been made of high-grade cattle, hogs and horses, and all of the improvements are modern and practical.

Mr. Clemens is a Republican in politics, and in religion a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has contributed in many directions to the general welfare of the community, has promoted education by his personal support and through the labor of two of his children who became successful teachers, and he is generally regarded as one of the substantial men of the township.

COOPER, William.—As youth and man

William Cooper has been identified with Cass and Schuyler Counties for sixty-one years, and at the age of seventy-one, finds his faculties unimpaired, his usefulness unimpaired, and his industry and faithfulness as County Commissioner widely commended and appreciated. In his life pursuit of agriculture, and in his political and general activity, Mr. Cooper has manifested the best traits of his English-German ancestors. A son of Thomas and Elizabeth Chaire Cooper, his maternal grandmother, Nancy Hair, was born in Maryland, the daughter of parents who came from Germany, and who from Maryland moved to Pennsylvania during the latter part of the eighteenth century. Thomas Cooper was the son of William Cooper, a baker by trade, who spent his entire life in England, and lived to a good old age. The loss of his mother when a mere child deprived Thomas of the usual care and advantages of youth, and the idea of independence was thus early developed. He was about sixteen years of age when the call of the sea offered greater variety and adventure than he thus far had known, and for three years he sailed the high seas, touching at many ports of the old and new world. When fifteen years old he abandoned the nautical life and settled down to land pursuits, spending a year in New York and thereafter settling in Huntington County, Pa. Here he married in 1831, and here was born Amy, the oldest of his nine children, who became the wife of Anton McKim and died in Cass County, Ill. William, the next oldest of the children, was born in Huntington County, Pa., July 26, 1836; John enlisted in the Federal Army during the Civil War and last was heard from in Western Nebraska; Margaret became the wife of Mr. Edison and both died in Kansas; Susan is the wife of Jeremiah Hough, and lives in the West; and Elizabeth died in Southern Missouri. Thomas Cooper brought his family to Illinois in 1856, coming by way of canal and river and settling in Morgan County, thence moving to Cass County, and in 1857 locating in Mercer County, Mo., where he died at the advanced age of 82 years. He and his wife were members of the Missouri Baptist Church, in which he was active and prominent, and also took a keen interest in the local undertakings of the Republican party. He was a man of high character and considerable business ability, and was honored and respected by all who ever knew him.

William Cooper was about nine years old when the family settled in Illinois, and he attended the public schools of Cass County, and worked on the home farm. March 20, 1859, he was united in marriage to Mathilda A. Scott, daughter of John C. and Elizabeth (Cassiter) Self, natives of Kentucky, the former born in Gallatin County, Ill., and the latter in Greene County. Mrs. Cooper was born in Morgan County, Ill., March 29, 1842, and later moved to Cass County, where her parents both died. After his marriage Mr. Cooper turned his attention to farming with characteristic energy

and good judgment, having a comfortable balance to his credit upon disposing of his farm in 1896, when he settled in Brooklyn Township, Schuyler County. Here he lived and prospered, and in 1860 was elected Supervisor of his township on the Democratic ticket, serving six years at that capacity, and finding entire satisfaction in a strenuous Republican community. November 26, 1866, he was elected Treasurer of Schuyler County, again carrying Brooklyn Township by a large majority, thus proving his personal popularity and his independence of party differences. He has proved one of the most public spirited and dependable public servants in the history of the county, and has demonstrated the possibilities which lie in the path of the man who is fearless and honest in the discharge of public obligations. He cast his last presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are members of the Christian Church, in which the latter has been a deacon for many years. He acted as a earnest promoter of township enterprise in general, has warmly supported educational efforts and school divisions, and has contributed generously of his means to many local movements for the making.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are the parents of ten children, six of whom James died at the age of sixteen years, and William, Howard, Alice B., and Mary E. died in infancy. Of those living, John T. was born in Cass County, Ill., September 19, 1860, and married Lillian (Caywood) Jahn, as a farmer in Cass County; Lena was born in Morgan County, June 7, 1872, and is the wife of Hugh A. Lantz, a farmer of Brooklyn Township; Edward was born in Morgan County, June 20, 1874, and is the husband of Dora M. Nelson, living in Cass County; Hattie was born in Cass County, March 24, 1877, and is the wife of William T. Lantz, a farmer of Brooklyn Township; and Myrtle was born in Cass County, March 20, 1881, and is the wife of Frank Hine, of Brooklyn Township, Schuyler County.

CORBRIDGE, Clay, President and Superintendent of the Rushville Machine & Wagon Shop, embodies the most thorough, practical and theoretical understanding of his trade, with those personal qualities which have enabled him to take an active and conspicuous part in the political and social development of his native town. Mr. Corbridge has advanced slowly up the ladder of success, always believing in the value of hard work as well as in the absolute impossibility of individual advancement unless skill and ability are accompanied by painstaking application.

Authentic records connect the paternal and maternal ancestors of Mr. Corbridge with remote periods of English history, and both families were established in America by William P. and Mary A. (Bolee) Corbridge, parents of the subject of this sketch. His paternal grandparents were John and Ann (Packer) Corbridge, and his paternal great-grandfather

was Thomas Corbridge. His maternal grandparents were John and Ann (Coomery) Tobie. Mr. Corbridge started upon his independent career with a practical common school education and limited financial assets. He evidenced an early inclination towards mechanics, and during his apprenticeship mastered the machine, wagon and blacksmith trades, establishing his present business in Rushville in 1857. On October 31, 1881, he married Callista A. Black, a native of Rushville, and the family circle has been enlarged to nine, the children being as follows: Eletha M., born July 29, 1882; Harvey C., born November 19, 1884; William F., born January 31, 1887; Halibed F., born October 19, 1888; Viola M., born January 11, 1891; Irma Nell, born March 9, 1895; Winnie James, born October 24, 1897; Osa Delwin, born January 26, 1899, and John Maurice, born October 24, 1902.

A staunch supporter of local Republican politics, Mr. Corbridge has held many offices of trust and responsibility, including those of Supervisor and Assessor of Basin Vista Township, and Alderman of the city of Rushville, being still the incumbent of the last named position, to which he was elected in 1909. He is a consistent and helpful member of the Presbyterian Sunday School, and fraternally is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Eagles, Knights of Pythias, and Modern Woodmen of America. He is a progressive and well informed man, has the wisdom to select and the means to enjoy many desirable pleasures and comforts of modern life, and as an employer of the labor of others, recognizes an opportunity for the exercise of tact, consideration and personal encouragement.

CORMAN, James M.—The man who starts upon his wage-earning career with internal rather than external assets, whose educational and other chances have not been of the commanding kind, yet who in after years finds himself among the large tax-payers and prosperous farmers and stock-raisers of a progressive community, or necessity has within him the qualities which win respect and make him of value to his fellow co-workers. Such a man is James M. Corman, owner of a splendid farm of 320 acres in Sections 11 and 12 in Rushville Township, and for the past nine years a promoter of good roads as a member of the Board of Highway Commissioners.

The Corman family is of German origin, and was first known in America about 1749. Its members have been soldiers as well as men of peace, and the great-grandfather of James M. Corman on the paternal side followed the martial fortunes of Washington for seven years of the Revolutionary War. This patriot lived for the balance of his life in Pennsylvania, where was born his son, the paternal grandfather, and son of the latter Wallace Corman, the father of James Martin, in Armstrong County, Pa., in 1837. Wallace Corman was reared in

Pennsylvania, and there married a Miss Martin, daughter of James Martin. Mr. Martin was born in Ireland and came to America in 1809, settling in Westmoreland County, whence he removed to Schuylers County, Ill., about 1854. Here his death occurred at an advanced age. Jerry Martin, one of his sons, is a well known farmer of McDonough County, Ill.

Wallace Corman came to Schuylers County about 1826, and for about five years was employed by John Armstrong. He then bought 100 acres in Section 11, not an acre of which was under cultivation, the sole improvement being a saw-log house. In that log cabin were born all but one of seven sons and five daughters, two of the children dying in infancy. Mr. Corman was not the kind of man to remain at a standstill, so he kept adding to his acres until he owned 300. He attained to great prominence and influence in general township affairs, but now is retired from active life, having set an example of splendid thrift and industry. He has been connected with the local Grange since 1873, and in politics is a staunch Democrat. He always attended the local political gatherings, was always enthusiastic, and was equally loyal to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which he joined in early manhood. Of his children, Julia is the wife of Ross Robinson, of Oakland Township, Schuylers County; Adelaide is the wife of Charles K. Strong, a farmer and ex-Treasurer of Bainbridge Township; one daughter is wife of William Nelson, of Frederick Township; Wesley is a farmer in Section 14, Rushville Township; Emily is wife of Hugh Strong, of Frederick Township; James Nowan, an engineer on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; Frank, a farmer in Rushville Township; Edward is on the old home place in Section 11, Rushville Township; and Verna, who is living on the home place graduated with the highest honors in a class of thirty from the Rushville Normal in 1907.

James M. Corman was born on his father's farm in Section 11, Rushville Township, April 28, 1863, and was educated in the district schools of his neighborhood. When he was old enough to make his services of value, there still remained much of the old place to clear, and he spends many days spent in cutting down trees, hauling logs, and making ties, staves, and rough lumber. Later he learned the trade of engineering, and spent seven years as a stationary engineer. In 1893 he entered the general office of the George Scott Threshing Machine Company for a year, and in 1894 returned to the home place, finally becoming owner of his present finely equipped farm in Section 11, in the southeast part of Rushville Township. December 27, 1885, he was united in marriage to Rosa Reno, who was born in Browning Township, Schuylers County, a daughter of Byron Reno, a retired farmer of Browning Township. Mr. and Mrs. Corman have six children: Luntie, born September 28, 1886, wife of Willard Leazer, of Browning Township; Monroe, born

September 7, 1887; Elmo, born August 3, 1889; Annie, born August 2, 1891; Madison, born November 4, 1897; Henry, born January 2, 1900. The kind and indulgent mother of this family died January 4, 1902, leaving a host of friends and well wishers to mourn her departure. She was faithful to all trusts imposed upon her, and was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. April 7, 1905, Mr. Corman married Josephine Enkes, who was born in Rushville Township, and educated in the common schools.

On his farm Mr. Corman has a high-grade of stock, including registered Poland-China hogs, Short-horn cattle, and Percheron horses. His improvements express an appreciation of the beautiful and comfortable, as well as profitable, side of country business life, not the least commendable of his accessories being a fourteen acre orchard of the finest bearing fruit trees in this part of the country. He keeps thoroughly posted on the advancement of farming and stock-raising, and is thoroughly scientific in his methods. Although not soliciting the honor, his worth as a member of the Board of Commissioners of Highways has been recognized by his retention in office for the past nine years.

CORRIE, John, (deceased).—The life of this old pioneer began in Scotland in 1804 and came to a close on his farm in Schuyler County, Ill., March 17, 1891. Leaving his native land when only fifteen years of age, he came to America in 1819 and the same year settled in Lawrence County, Ill., where his marriage occurred and where five of his ten children were born. In 1834 he became identified with Schuyler County, settling in that year in the village of Rushville, where in partnership with John Scripps, he conducted a general merchandise business until 1840. The association was mutually agreeable and the business was all that could be desired from a financial standpoint, but owing to the failing health of Mr. John Scripps, the partners agreed to close out the business. During the same year, 1840, Mr. Corrie purchased 160 acres of heavy timber land on Section 12, Camden Township, only fourteen acres at that time being under cultivation. The remainder of the land was covered with white and black oak trees of large size, some of them four feet in circumference. Mr. Corrie worked industriously to clear the land and prepare it for cultivation, chopping down trees and clearing the underbrush, all of which he was compelled to gather and burn, as in those days no one valued it highly enough to haul it away, even after it was cut. From time to time, as his means allowed, he added adjoining land to his original purchase of 160 acres, until he finally held claim to 740 acres of as fine land as was to be found in Schuyler County. At the time the family settled in Camden Township wild game of all kinds was plentiful, turkeys being almost as common a sight as chickens are today. It was no uncommon sight to find a drove of from twelve to

twenty deer within close range, and prairie chickens by the hundred were seen so frequently as to cause no comment. All of this is now a thing of the past. The birds and other beautiful winged species that then filled the air with their music, have almost disappeared, even the humble bee now rarely being seen.

John Corrie was one of the leading men of his time and locality, ever on the alert to inaugurate and assist any project that would benefit his fellowmen, either directly or indirectly. This was perhaps nowhere more noticeable than in the establishment of a church and school in this neighborhood, to each of which undertakings Mr. Corrie gave liberally of both time and means, and for many years was treasurer of the school in Camden Township. As early as 1820 he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and throughout his life he put into daily practice the precepts of his faith. His death, March 17, 1891, was mourned as a deep loss to the community in which he had lived for so many decades, for he stood as a link between the days of hardship, privation and trial, and his present prosperity, his life a part of the past which made today's greatness.

The first marriage of John Corrie occurred in 1825 in Lawrence County, Ill., when he was united with Mary Schrader, the daughter of John Jacob Schrader, who was of German descent. Mr. Schrader was a man of unusual accomplishments, being able to speak fluently in seven different languages, and for many years he taught German, French, Latin and English, besides vocal music in Baltimore. In 1845, twenty years after her marriage, Mrs. Mary Corrie passed away, and the following year Mr. Corrie married Cynthia Erwin. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the faith of which she went to her reward May 14, 1888.

Adam Schrader Corrie, the eldest child of John and Mary (Schrader) Corrie, was born July 7, 1826, and now makes his home on a farm adjoining the old homestead, the latter owned and occupied by John D.,—these two brothers being the only living male representative of the parental family. The eldest daughter, Agnes E., born February 4, 1830, became the wife of George W. Irwin, and both died in Littleton Township. Jacob W., born March 17, 1832, died September 8, 1891; Samuel R., born March 10, 1834, died October 21, 1885; Margaret Eliza born November 4, 1836, is the widow of Peter Reels, and makes her home in Chicago. Mary Ellen was born June 6, 1841, and is now the wife of Charles Collins, of Pasadena, Cal. Sarah M., born February 4, 1843, became the wife of B. F. Peterson, but is now deceased. William H. S. and Penelope Jane were twins, born March 23, 1845; the former died when six months old, but the latter lived to maturity, becoming the wife of George R. Hughes, a resident of Indianola, Iowa.

John D. Corrie, the second child in the family, was born in Lawrence County, Ill., February

27, 1828. As he was a child of about seven years of age at the time of the removal to Schuyler County, he well remembers the incidents connected with that event and he never tires of recounting them as well as other pioneer experiences, to the younger generation of settlers, who in turn are entertained, not with fanciful imaginations but with truthful facts regarding the times and conditions of that period. During the rush to California in 1849, Mr. Corrie was among the number who braved the hardships and dangers of an overland journey, making the trip with four yoke of cattle in one hundred days. With the gold which he had accumulated during his three years mining experience, he returned to Illinois in 1853 and resumed farming on the old homestead. His country's call for bloodshed here during the early days of the Civil War once more interrupted the quiet routine of his rural life and in 1862, he went to the front as a member of Company A, Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Among the battles in which he participated may be mentioned Chickamauga, Buzard's Roost, Kennesaw Mountain, Jonesboro and Nashville, Tenn. At Jonesboro he was wounded three times, twice in one hand and once in the shoulder. In an engagement at Jonesboro, while changing over the breastworks, many of the men in his company paid for their bravery with their lives, and many others were wounded and compelled to go to the hospital. Among the latter was Mr. Corrie, but at the time of Lee's surrender he was sufficiently recovered at Raleigh, N. C., to take his place with his regiment, and from there went to Richmond and thence to Washington, where in the grand review, he participated in the grand parade which has never been equaled in the history of the country. After being mustered out and receiving his honorable discharge at Chicago, he returned once more to the farm, where up to the present time he has continued uninterruptedly the peaceful life of the agriculturist. His property consists of 250 acres of the land originally owned by his father, and adjoining his lies the farm of his brother, Adam S. As was his father before him, Mr. Corrie is a believer in Republican principles, and votes that party's ticket at all presidential elections. Although well advanced in years he is hale and hearty, and enjoys recounting the events of his long and eventful life. He holds a high place in the esteem of all who know him, and who appreciate him for the qualities of citizenship displayed for over half a century.

COWDERY, Lewis.—One of the finest farms to be seen on Section 25, Birmingham Township, Schuyler County, is that owned and occupied by Mr. Cowdery, which has been his life-time home, for here he was born in a primitive log cabin February 8, 1846. From Vermont, his native State, Roswell Cowdery began to work his way to the Middle West, in young manhood, going first to Meigs County, Ohio. While there he was married to Mercy Hoyt, a native of New Hamp-

shire, and on the farm which he owned in Ohio, five of their seven children were born. Some years prior to the birth of Lewis, about 1833, the parents came overland to Illinois, settling in Schuyler County on Section 25, Birmingham Township. During the year previous (1838), two of his brothers, Jacob and Cyrus Cowdery, had settled in Birmingham Township, a circumstance which, no doubt, was a strong influence in inducing Roswell Cowdery to locate in the same township. Jacob finally removed to Missouri, and there died, while the other brother, Cyrus, passed away in Augusta, Hancock County. In 1849 Roswell Cowdery entered 100 acres of land from the Government on Section 25, erecting a log cabin for the shelter of his wife and five children. In this rude structure two children were added to the number, all living to years of maturity, but of this large family, Lewis is the only one now living. Lucinda was the wife of James Compton, and to them were born four children, of whom Mercy Sarah and Alice are the only ones living, two dying in infancy; Mr. Compton is still living, making his home in Augusta, Hancock County. Sarah became the wife of Alexander Walker, and both are now deceased; their four children are, Roswell, Samuel, James and Charles. Royal and Newton were both unmarried. Charles married Miss Henrietta Walker and to them was born one daughter, Eva, who became the wife of Edgar M. Wheeler. Spencer was first married to Miss Lucinda Phillips, who at her death left one daughter, Alice, who married George Wilson, and resides in Thompson, Mont., and one son, William, who married Elsie Shanks and lives in Brooklyn. For his second wife Spencer Cowdery married Jane King, and their four children were named Minnie, Mary, Henry and Roswell; his widow still lives on the old home farm.

Personally Roswell Cowdery was a man fearless in speech and action, open and aboveboard in all of his transactions, and it goes without saying that he was a man well liked by the best element. He was particularly fond of his friends, and was never so happy as when entertaining them in his own hospitable home. Although he was not interested in politics in the sense of desiring to hold office, he was with an ardent admirer of Republican principles, and always voted that party's ticket. To his original preemption claim of one hundred and sixty acres he added from time to time as his means would allow until he had claim to five hundred and eighty acres of fine land all in one body. To each of his children he gave a tract of eighty acres when they reached maturity. During the many years which he had made his home in Schuyler County he had witnessed innumerable changes, he himself bearing a large share in the transformation, and at his death was mourned as a public loss to the community. His wife died in 1886, honored and respected by hosts of friends, and acquaintances.

Lewis Cowdery was educated in the subscription schools in vogue during his boyhood, each



LibR Moore

pupil paying a percentage of the teacher's salary, and the teacher boarding around in the parent's families. Later he attended the district school and the school in the neighboring city of Brooklyn. As his studies would permit, he assisted in the duties on the home farm, so when his school days were over he was well qualified to take a helpful part in its management. His marriage, April 3, 1869, united him with Miss Mary Meacham, a daughter of Seth Meacham, one of the old pioneers of Brown County, Ill., where her birth occurred. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cowdery, but two of them, Lyman and Homer, died in childhood. Fred, who was born December 22, 1875, became the wife of Sloan Horney, a farmer on Section 25, Birmingham Township, and they have five children, Vaile, Lewis, Monte, Laverne and Irene. The youngest child, Arthur, born October 15, 1882, still makes his home with his parents on the old farm. For one year after his marriage Mr. Cowdery made his home with his oldest brother, but as his father and mother wished him to return to the old home and live with them, he acceded to their wishes, the homestead of 220 acres falling to him at their death, this being the express wish of the parents, as he was their youngest child. No attainments of public or official life have ever been able to turn Mr. Cowdery's thoughts away from the duties connected with the care and management of his farm, and as a reward for his devotion to its interests, he has the satisfaction of knowing that he owns one of the finest farms in point of productivity in the county. Politically he casts his vote in favor of Republican candidates, and in a quiet way does what he can to advance the interests of his chosen party. Both himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church, toward the maintenance of which both contributed liberally, as they do also to all projects, whether religious or secular, calculated to advance the welfare of their home community.

CRANDALL, Fred E.—One of the youngest men in Rushville to conduct an independent enterprise, and by his business sagacity and determination to invest it with the certainty of success, Fred E. Crandall is known to the patronizing public as the owner and proprietor of a successful livery and feed stable since the summer of 1901. Mr. Crandall comes of a family long identified with extensive horse and mule raising, and practically all of the male members have promoted branches of industry at sometime in their lives. There are no better judges of these animals in the State or Illinois, and their knowledge along these lines is frequently drawn upon by those less versed on the subject.

Mr. Crandall was born in Rushville, Ill., October 20, 1883, and is the youngest of the seven children of Byron and Emma (Green) Crandall, natives of Ohio. Byron Crandall engaged in the harness, carriage, wagon and stock business in his adopted State of Illinois, but he came here with but one dollar in his pocket, settling among

strangers who would favor him only as he earned the right to such favor. Starting first in Assen's, Madison County, to which place he came by way of Indianapolis, he sometime later settled in Rushville, and here industry, thrift and consistency of purpose met with their just reward. He had the natural fondness for stock, and devoted much of his time to his raising and purchase. Of his children, Harry is a prominent stock raiser and dealer of Hartsville Township, Sangamon County; Charles E. is a prominent supplier of horses, mules and agricultural implements at Rushville; Guy is engaged in the common-sense business at Tampa, Fla., and also is extensively interested in the purchase and sale of horses and mules; Belle is the wife of George W. Wilcox, of Littleton, Schuyler County; Mary Ann died at the age of twenty-one years, and at that time was considered one of the best judges of horses and mules, having begun to deal in them when she was thirteen years old; Lillian is the wife of C. C. Young, a real estate and loan agent of Kansas City, Mo.; and Fred E., the present owner of Rushville.

Fred E. Crandall is a member of one of the leading families of Rushville, and has been an important factor in developing the stock business in Schuyler County. His livery is well supplied with good horses, modern equipages, and capable facilities for boarding, feeding and storing. He has vehicles of various kinds for sale, and is particularly able to his annual income by buying and selling horses and mules. He is a Democrat in politics, and fraternally is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

CRASKE, Henry.—For generations the family of which Henry Craske is a representative flourished as agriculturists and tradesmen in Suffolk, the easternmost shire of England, where he was born at Burg St. Edmunds, September 26, 1815. In the same quaint town his father, James Craske, was born in 1758, and the county was also the birthplace of James Craske's father, who lived and died in the land of his sires.

James Craske was the only member of a large family who gave heed to the admonitions that lured him from this side of the water. He had received the education and careful home training of the English youth of the middle class, and while still young had married Eliza Clark, who was born at Barton Mills, England, and who, upon her death at Burg St. Edmunds, in 1849, left five children: Sarah, James, Caroline, Elizabeth and Henry. In 1832 Mr. Craske set sail for the United States, and after various changes located permanently at Little Falls, Herkimer County, N. Y. At that time Henry Craske was thirteen years old, and was serving as the apprentice of a man engaged in the dyeing business in his native town. Two years later, having completed his apprenticeship, he joined his father, brothers and sisters in New York State. On April 23, 1850, he located in Springfield, Ill.,

where he followed his trade until 1868. The latter year found him a resident of Rushville, whence in 1870 he went to Decatur, Ill., returning soon afterwards to Rushville, however, where he since has been engaged in the ice business.

While a resident of New York, on September 5, 1862, Mr. Craske, then seventeen years old, enlisted in the Second Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the Civil War. On December 23, 1865, he married Ellen Maria Jones, a native of Little Falls, N. Y., and a daughter of Elijah and Jane Jones, born in England and New York, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Craske are the parents of six children, namely: Geneva A., Caroline E., Mamie, Francis C., Harry Barton, Lillian M. and John A. Logan.

Mr. Craske has led an industrious and useful life, and in many ways has contributed to the development of his adopted town. A staunch and unswerving Republican, he has held many local offices, but is best known for his services as a member of the State Board of Equalization from 1885 to 1888. In 1885 he originated the scheme in the Thirty-fourth District of Illinois of electing a Republican Representative to the State Legislature, thus breaking the deadlock which had tied up the General Assembly for months, and affording an opportunity for reelection to the United States Senate of Gen. John A. Logan. Mr. Craske has for years been a member of Rushville Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M., Rushville Chapter No. 184, R. A. M., and Rushville Commandery, No. 56, K. T. He also is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Security Lodge No. 31, I. O. M. A. and Col. Horney Post, No. 131, Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Craske is a self-contained, honorable man of business, whose word is unimpeachable, whose fidelity to the public interests is unquestioned, and whose judgment of men and affairs is decidedly trustworthy. He is the possessor of a handsome competence, won solely through his own efforts, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of the best people in the town.

CROZIER, Robert H., a prominent and successful farmer of Rushville Township, Schuyler County, Ill., was born in the vicinity of Pleasantview, in the same township, March 5, 1839, and is a son of Richard and Sarah (Crozier) Crozier, natives of County Tyrone, Ireland. Richard Crozier came to America with his father, Richard, Sr., and the latter's wife, sojourning for a while in Canada, and thence going to New York State and locating at Utica. His future wife, Sarah Crozier, accompanied her parents to the United States, the family also settling in Utica, and there she was married to Richard Crozier. About the year 1851 the young couple came to Schuyler County, Ill., making their home in Section 35, Rushville Township. In 1856 Richard Crozier moved to Bainbridge Township, buying seventy acres of land, and adding more from time to time, until he became an extensive landholder, owning 500 acres at the time of his

death. He was one of the most successful farmers in his locality, and as his family grew to maturity, gave each a fine piece of land. He and his wife had five children, as follows: Helen Augusta, wife of Thomas L. Strong, who owns part of the old homestead; Frederick, born in New York State, who died when about three years old; Robert H.; Margaret E., wife of Roland M. Stover, of Rushville, Ill.; and Annie M., who died in Bainbridge Township at the age of eleven years. Her father died February 29, 1906. He was one of the leading citizens of Bainbridge Township, and a strong advocate and supporter of educational enterprises. In politics, he was a Democrat, and ably and faithfully filled various township offices. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is his worthy widow, who resides in Pleasantview, enjoying the sincere respect of all who know her, and the serene consciousness of a well spent life. Robert H. Crozier attended the common schools in his boyhood, and remained on the home farm until the time of his marriage. He then bought forty acres of land in Section 15, Bainbridge Township, which in 1900 he sold and moved to his new purchase of 118 acres in Rushville Township. Since then he has made many attractive improvements on the place, especially on the dwelling, and has now a beautiful home, with spacious and substantial barns, and convenient outbuildings for the care of his stock.

On January 30, 1890, Mr. Crozier was united in marriage with Anna M. Acheson, a native of Bainbridge Township, where she was born April 16, 1870. Mrs. Crozier is a daughter of William and Mary (Ward) Acheson, and particulars in regard to her father's life may be found in a biographical record of Alexander Acheson, appearing elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Crozier have had four children, namely: Mabel A., born January 1, 1891; Harry Earl, born November 15, 1893, deceased May 8, 1902; Charlie E., born June 11, 1899; and Sarah Elsie, born November 11, 1903. Mr. Crozier is the only one of the Croziers left in Schuyler County. Five brothers of his father moved to Kansas, where all but one died, leaving families.

In politics, Mr. Crozier is a Democrat, and has for many years held the office of School Director. Paternally, he is connected with the M. W. A., Rushville Camp, No. 308. He is a man of genial disposition, and he and his amiable wife have many friends.

CUPRY, Amos L.—The farm upon which Amos L. Cury lives in Section 6, Frederick Township, was the place of his birth, July 25, 1808, his childish troubles, pastimes and small labors, and has been the scene of his subsequent extensive and successful operations as a general farmer and stock-raiser. Davis H. Curry, the father of Amos, was born in Memphis, Tenn., and originally was a ship carpenter. Coming early to Schuyler County, he settled on the farm now owned by his son, and there died in 1873 while yet the

world seemed to hold much of promise and happiness for him. To a many-sided and industrious career he added the service of a military man, enlisting in the navy at the beginning of hostilities, and serving until the close of the Civil War. He was a man of quiet and unostentatious nature, in no sense a politician, but a consistent promoter of Republican principles. Fraternally he was connected with the Masonic Order. Through his marriage to Louise Messerer, daughter of an early pioneer of Schuyler County, there were born to him five children: Burton E., living in Beardstown, and a locomotive engineer for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company; Davis H., Jr., for many years a miner in Nevada, and Superintendent of the Independence Mine, at Cripple Creek, Colo.; Beniah M., widow of Rev. J. W. Knight, a Christian minister, and a resident of Champaign, Ill.; one not named; and Amos L. The mother of this family lives in Frederick Township, having married as her second husband, B. F. Redman, a well-to-do farmer and dairyman.

Until his twentieth year Amos L. lived at home, in the meantime acquiring a fair common school education, a good constitution, and shrewd business sagacity. Upon starting out for himself he worked by the day or month, but in 1887, having abandoned farming he went to Colorado, where he spent a year with not very profitable results in the North Star and White mines. Not favorably impressed with the financial advantages of mining, he returned to Frederick Township, and for four years was employed as bridge carpenter by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. September 13, 1893, he was united in marriage to Minnie M. Reno, a native of Browning, Ill., and daughter of Hon. William C. Reno, a grain dealer in charge of the grain elevators at Browning. Mr. and Mrs. Curry are the parents of three children: Margaret M., born September 3, 1894; Ada L., born July 5, 1896, and Fred E., born August 8, 1898. Mrs. Curry died November 25, 1899, and was sadly missed by her devoted little family and many warm friends. She was a loyal wife and mother, and an active member of the Christian church. September 2, 1902, Mr. Curry was married to Vesta (Ward) Gregg, daughter of Ira and Mary (Taylor) Ward, and born in Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, April 6, 1876. To their home and hearts Mr. and Mrs. Curry have taken little Ida Burrell, who has lived with them four years, and this is but one of the many expressions of kindness and humanity which have fallen from the lives of this worthy couple.

In 1893, Mr. Curry rented the old farm in Section 6, Frederick Township, containing 292 acres, and here is following general farming and stock-raising, raising large numbers of hogs, cattle, horses and sheep, besides many kinds of general produce. Besides his original farm he owns 112 acres in Section 32, making in all 402 acres, all under a high state of cultivation, with dwellings, barns, out-buildings and general improvements of modern style. In addition to being one of the

leading agriculturists in two townships, Mr. Curry is prominent politically, and on the Republican ticket has served as Supervisor for three terms from Frederick Township, at the last election, in 1907, receiving a majority of fifty votes. For four years he was chairman of the committee on roads and bridges, and in this connection has rendered valuable suggestions as to the care and improvement of these public utilities. While not a member of any church, he is a zealous contributor to the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which his wife has been connected for many years, and is also a faithful friend of education, and all constituting agencies. Possessing an interesting and engaging personality, and having great social tact and discretion, Mr. Curry is a general favorite wherever people are gathered together for mutual entertainment, and is especially popular in the lodges of the Modern Woodmen of America, Knights of Pythias, and D. O. K. K. Within the limits of Schuyler County there is not a man more highly respected, or whose word is more readily accepted than is that of Amos L. Curry.

CURRY, William Jackson, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed farmers of Schuyler County, Ill., residing in Section 31, Brown Township, and long a leading citizen of his community, was born in Mercer County, Ky., January 1, 1829. He is a son of Matthew and Nancy (Shannon) Curry, natives of Kentucky, and a grandson of James and Hagera (Booth) Curry, of whom the former was born in Ireland, coming to the United States in the beginning of the last century, and making his way to Kentucky. There Grandfather Curry was married to Hagera Booth, and settled in Mercer County, where the rest of his life was spent. Some time after his death his son Matthew journeyed from the Blue Grass State to Illinois, locating in Brown County, and living there from 1842 to 1844. In the latter year he went back to his old home, where he remained until 1849, returning then to Illinois, and bringing his wife's mother with him to Schuyler County, where he located in Woodstock Township. In 1851, Matthew Curry made an overland trip to California, staying until 1853. On his return he spent a short time in Schuyler County, and then went to Missouri. When he came back to Illinois he located again in Brown County, moving to Schuyler County in 1861. He died at the home of his son James, at Cooperstown, Brown County, in 1862, his wife surviving him many years, and finally passing away in Schuyler County at the home of James Curry, in 1888. Their family consisted of five sons and three daughters, as follows: Henry Clay, James, William Jackson, Sarena A., John W., Sarah, Matthew T., and Mary Jane. Henry Clay Curry went to California in 1853, and from there to Oregon, where he spent his last days. James Curry, who is a retired farmer, living in Rushville, Ill., was a soldier in the Civil War, serving in the Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, three years. Sarena

A., resides in East St. Louis, Ill., and is the wife of Asa Kent. John W., who was also a member of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, died at Pilot Knob, Mo., and was buried at Cooperstown, Brown County. Sarah is a widow living at East St. Louis. Matthew T., whose home is at Beardstown, Cass County, Ill., served during the Civil War in the Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged in 1865. Mary Jane was the wife of James White, and died in Missouri, in 1896.

In boyhood William J. Curry attended the common schools, spending his early youth in the manner common to farmers' boys. At the age of seventeen years he cast his first presidential vote for James Buchanan without being challenged. Later he learned the cooper's trade, which he followed until the spring of 1861. On May 24th of that year, he enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving three years. In the engagement at Edgefield, Tenn., he was wounded and laid up in the camp hospital, but soon recovered and reported for duty. On the termination of hostilities he returned to Illinois, locating in Vermont, Fulton County, which was then the home of his mother. There he was engaged at the cooper's trade, working thus until 1865. For two years he was employed on the steambloat, "Progress," running between LaSalle and St. Louis. Then he changed his location to Woodstock Township, Schuyler County, where he followed farming and coopering some time. Subsequently, he spent some time in Iowa, returning from there to Woodstock Township, and remaining there until 1880. In that year he went to Missouri, staying nine months in that State, and then coming to Buena Vista Township, Schuyler County, Ill., purchasing 100 acres of land in Section 31. In January, 1881, he sold sixty acres, retaining forty acres as his home. He has been a very energetic, thorough and successful farmer, but has now practically retired from active business pursuits. He has always taken a prominent part in all measures pertaining to the development and prosperity of his township, and has been recognized as one of its leading citizens.

On May 21, 1866, Mr. Curry was united in marriage with Eliza Avery, daughter of William and Margaret Avery, who came to Illinois from Ohio, and were among the pioneer settlers of Schuyler County. Both of the parents of Mrs. Curry are deceased. Eight children resulted from this union, as follows: Rosa, Eva, William, Julius (deceased), Nida E., Estella, Myrtle, and Alec. Rosa is the wife of Robert Walker, a farmer in Camden Township, Schuyler County, and the mother of three children; Eva married Jordan Miller, of Beardstown, Cass County, Ill., and has three children; William is a resident of Camden Township, and is the father of four children; Nida became the wife of Thuren Noval, and is living at the parental home, having two children; and Estelle was married to Henry Agnes, a farmer in Camden Township, and has six children. The grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs.

Curry number twenty, and their great-grandchildren, three.

In politics, Mr. Curry has always been a Democrat, taking an active interest in the success of his party, and being influential in its local councils. He has twice been elected Assessor of Buena Vista Township. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., having become a member of that order in 1896. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic Post, of Russellville. In religion, he and his wife adhere to the faith of the Latter Day Saints. Both enjoy the respect and esteem of a large acquaintance.

CURTIS, Frank P.—Three generations of the Curtis family have contributed to the agricultural and general upbuilding of Brooklyn Township, Schuyler County, and at present there are various representatives in this section of the State, the best known being Frank P. Curtis, who was born here March 21, 1861, and whose whole life has been spent in Brooklyn Township. William Henry Curtis, father of Frank P., was born on a farm in Clay County, Tenn., and as a lad of six years, came with his father, James Curtis, to Illinois, settling during the summer of 1842 in Brooklyn Township, where the balance of his life was spent. James Curtis was a man of strong character and keen appreciation of duty, and when the strife between the North and South culminated in the Civil War, he and six of his sons, rendered their services to the Union army. He became a member of Company K, in the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, and served until the disbandment of the regiment. His son Jesse, after more than three years service as a soldier, was mustered out of Company A, Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, June 7, 1865, and is now deceased; John Curtis was a member of the same company, and received his discharge on the same day, later dying at his home in Brooklyn Township; Henry W., also a soldier in Company A, and serving the same length of time, was wounded in the battle of Jonesboro, September 1, 1862, from the effects of which he died in 1878; Joseph Curtis enlisted first with his father in the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, and later in the same regiment with his brothers, receiving a gunshot wound at Kennesaw Mountain, finally dying at his home in Brooklyn Township, February 11, 1895; Jefferson also served during the war, and still survives, a resident of St. Louis, Mo.; and James served in Company A, Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, being wounded at Kennesaw Mountain. The military record of this family is unique, as in the history of warfare in America, few fathers have fought with six sons, for the same length of time, and all survived the conflict. The fact is the more remarkable, as the original sympathies of the family were Southern, yet they lent their hand to the tasks and donned the accoutrements of the Union soldier, thus testifying to their appreciation of the sublime ideals of the Great Emancipator. James Curtis had also two daughters, of whom Elizabeth is the deceased wife of Louis

Trakes, also deceased; and Mary J. is the widow of Harlin Dixon, and lives in Kansas.

Frank P. Curtis is the third in order of birth of the four children of William Henry and Eliza (Wiley) Curtis, the other children being Thomas and Louise, deceased, and Edward, a resident of St. Louis. The mother of the family is still living in Brooklyn. Frank P. had the average advantages of farm boys, and like all of the paternal family, has a strong constitution and great capacity for industry. In 1882 he was united in marriage to Mary S. Mason, a native of Brooklyn Township, and daughter of Asah C. Mason, a pioneer of Schuyler County. Two seven years after his marriage Mr. Curtis moved on a tract of land south of Brooklyn, but later located in Littleton Township, where he remained to his present home in Section 10, Brooklyn Township, where he conducts general farming on a scientific basis, and with commendable success. To himself and wife have been born two children, of whom Jesse A. married Jessie Legg, a farmer of Littleton Township; and Charles G. who is at home. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Curtis is a Republican in politics. He is an upright and intelligent farmer, an obliging neighbor, and a friend who may be trusted and depended on in times of trial as well as of good fortune.

DACE, Wilbur M.—In no profession, except in the present are there larger mechanical and artistic possibilities than that of dental surgery. What already has been accomplished is but the nucleus of the knowledge of the student of a few years hence, for with the growing appreciation of dentistry as a factor in health and good appearance, the dentists' opportunities for self-development are limited only by his own ability and resourcefulness. It is in this sense of progression and constant research that Dr. Dace pursues his calling in Rushville, where he is one of the most enthusiastic of the town's array of professional men and the residents of a large patronage, much of it being attracted from the adjoining country.

Dr. Dace was born in Ripley, Missouri County, Ill., December 22, 1872, a son of H. W. M. Dace, born in the State of Missouri, and grandson of Donald Dace, a native of Illinois. His mother, formerly Katherine Ludwig, was born in Illinois, and a daughter of John and Kate Dace. While still young Dr. Dace moved with his parents to Rushville, where he was educated in the public schools, and graduated at the Rushville High School in the spring of 1893. In the fall of the same year he entered the Dental College, located at the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., and during his vacation came to Illinois and practiced in the office of Dr. Portant. At the expiration of his three years' course he was given a diploma, and at once secured an independent practice in Rushville. At present he is located in the Dace Building on the north side of the square, where he has large, well-ventilated and handsomely furnished apartments,

equipped with the latest appliances known to the profession, and with human, porcelains and composite surroundings for those awaiting his attention.

On September 15, 1891, Dr. Dace was united in marriage to Frances Mace, a native of Huntsville, Ill., and a graduate of the high school of that place. Their only son is named George Mace. Dr. Dace is a member of the Y. M. C. A., and fraternally is connected with the Knights of Pythias. He is a competent musician and a gifted vocalist, having received of the best teachers, and is a member of a vocal quartet, and in a professional manner of the most efficient type, as such have earned the esteem of the best singing the past few years. He makes a specialty of crown and bridge work, as which he has been especially successful, and his general skill, together with a gentle manner and kind, sympathetic nature, has won him all of the patronage to which he can do justice, offering to his patients of thorough, painstaking and lasting work.

DARRELL, Hon. John M.—A representative of that class of agriculturists who combine the scientific results of their calling with horticultural interest in the political and economic features of the community in which they live, Hon. John M. Darrell is recognized as one of the best informed agriculturists and authorities in the State of Illinois, as the original introducer of Hesperia into Southern County, as a merchant of established and successful experience, and as a legislator who thoroughly understood the needs and interests of the best interests of the county in which he is a native son, having been born on the farm which he now owns and occupies in Section 4, Freedom Township, August 4, 1836.

In a resolution from the resolution of a backwoods legislator, Schuyler County has had the opportunity to meet at the Federal Hall. Promoting and being a conspicuous tendency of those brilliant Illinois courses, the arrival of an American Senator, the first Darrell, who, previously, settled in the State, where Henry Darrell, grandfather of John M., was born in 1797, on the shores of the Potomac River. Henry Darrell enlisted in the Revolutionary War at the age of fifteen years, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He grew to manhood in Virginia, and when twenty-five years old he and Elizabeth, his wife, born in Virginia, and who became the mother of nine children, of them, Jesse M., father of Hon. John M., was born October 4, 1818. The family eventually located in the woods of Ohio, settling in Wayne County, where the father died and where Jesse remained in 1831 in Henderson County, Ill. In 1832 he removed to Warsaw, Indiana, and in 1834 to Schuyler County, where he engaged in the management of farming affairs. His business grew again, and while conducting it he secured and farmed at the same on his young wife, Louisa, sister, daughter of Lyman Carter, who

ancestors of the Utter family came from Scotland, settling in the colony of New Amsterdam, which became New York after the capture by the English. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Darnell were four children, three of whom are living. Louise is the wife of Mr. Nelson, of Santa Barbara, Cal.; James K. spends his winters in Seattle, Wash., and his summers in riding in Alaska; and John M. is the subject of this sketch. Jesse Darnell gained much prominence in Schuyler County, becoming not only a comparatively wealthy farmer, but representing his district in the State Legislature in 1848-49. He was elected on the Democratic ticket, and during his term was one of its most capable and forceful legislators. At the time of his death, he was the owner of 340 acres of land, and the recipient of the respect and good will of all who knew him.

Educated primarily in the district school near his home in Frederick Township, John M. Darnell, in 1862, entered Lombard College, near Galesburg, Ill., at the end of two years going to Ann Arbor College, Mich., where he completed the four years' course in three years, graduating with high honors in the class of 1867. Returning to the home farm, he remained there continuously until 1880, in that year engaging in the hardware business in which he continued until 1888. Disposing of this business, which, in the meantime, had grown to prosperous proportions, he again located on the farm, and at the present time owns 300 acres in the county, all of it improved and very valuable. Few properties in the county present a more modern or thoroughly up-to-date appearance, and certainly no expense has been spared to convert it into a model of neatness and productiveness. For twenty years the owner has been extensively engaged in breeding Hereford cattle, the breed of which was introduced by him into the county, and no finer animals were to be found anywhere between the oceans. His first importation in the early 'seventies included an animal for which he paid \$1,000, unquestionably the largest price up to that time paid for an animal of his kind from England. Mr. Darnell continued to take prizes and lead in the breeding of Herefords in Schuyler County until January 1, 1907, when he sold the last of his stock, and since has successfully retired from stockbreeding. His wide experience and exhaustive knowledge of stock has led to many distinctions being conferred upon him, and his advice for many years has been sought and followed. In 1890 he was appointed by Governor John R. Tanner a member of the Live Stock Commission, and during his three years of service, proved one of the most useful members of the Commission.

Mr. Darnell has been prominent in Democratic politics for many years, and in 1872 was elected a Representative in the State Legislature, and in 1884 to the State Senate, serving a four year term. Fraternally he is a member of the Vio. sonic order. Broadminded and enterprising, farsighted and public-spirited, his career has

touched many sides in the development of his county, and invariably has tended to an elevation of business and moral ideals, and to political soundness and utility.

DAY, Richard.—It was a pleasure to feel the hearty handshake and hear the cheery voice of so good and amiable men as Richard Day, and it is a pleasure to write about him. He was among the quiet and unobtrusive of life's workers, yet he was a thorough master of an occupation which has interested the race since the beginning of time, which possesses a paramount creative quality and the absorbing element of great and even absorbing usefulness. In the companionship of carpenter's tools he found his greatest delight and most practical reward, and from the time of his arrival in July, 1849, until the close of his life, December 22, 1905, he bent his energies to erecting houses, barns, and general buildings throughout Schuyler County, many of which formed the basis of important agricultural activities, and remain intact and usable after the lapse of almost half a century.

Mr. Day was descended from farmers and mechanics, and in his veins flowed the blood of an old English ancestry. His birth occurred in the little town of Norton, Norfolkshire, Eastern England, June 27, 1825, and in early youth he learned the carpenter trade from his father, George Day. He was reared also to farming as practiced in his native country, but the farm was a small one, as are all in Norfolkshire, owing to the unnumberable marshes and pens along the shores of the North Sea. When all on this side of the ocean was in a turmoil over the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast, Mr. Day left his quiet home and sailed for America, arriving in St. Louis, in March, 1849, and remained there until coming to Schuyler County in the following July. He settled on what now is the homestead in Oakland Township, and continued to make this his home for the rest of his life, going into the surrounding country to follow his occupation as a builder for a part of each year.

The first wife of Mr. Day in maidenhood was Amy Booth Downing, whose death occurred in 1853. In 1856 he married Martha E. Garret, who died in 1883, and January 29, 1884, he was united in bonds of matrimony to Mrs. Artemisia (Ackman) Walker, a native of Kentucky and daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Herman) Ackman, early settlers of Rushville Township. James Walker, the first husband of Mrs. Day, was born in Norfolk, England, and came to Schuyler County, Ill., in 1850. His parents, Stephen and Emily (Fisher) Walker, settled on a farm in Rushville Township, where the father died. The death of the mother occurring in Persons, Kan. After her marriage Mrs. Walker settled with her husband on the farm, which ever since has been her home, and where Mr. Walker died February 18, 1882. He was a public spirited and very enterprising, a staunch Republican, and the holder of many important local offices. He was active in church and school work, a member in good



B. F. Reberman

standing of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a generous contributor to worthy charities. Mr. and Mrs. Walker were the parents of six sons and three daughters: James F., a farmer of Oakland Township, Schuyler County; Stenlon, also a farmer of Oakland Township; Charles, occupying the old Walker farm; Lewis, a resident of Pittsburg, Kan., husband of Jesse G. (Robinson) Walker, and father of Paul Walker; Margaret, wife of George Baughman, of Pittsburg, Kan.; Nancy, wife of Robert Morris, of Ray, Ill.; Nellie, wife of Charles Shouse, of Ottumwa, Iowa. To Mr. Day and his third wife were born Richard Maurice, who married Mary Ellen Sargent, and farms in Littleton Township, and James, a farmer of Schuyler County. Of the other marriages of Mr. Day there were six children: Mrs. Costello; Mrs. Holson; George Edward; Richard Albert; James William and William Harrison.

DEAN, David, (deceased), former retired citizen of Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., was born at Kellyburgs, County Donegal, Ireland, September 14, 1828, spending the first twenty-four years of his life in his native country, where in his youth and mature years, he was engaged in farming and sheep-raising. Coming to America in 1852, he was employed for the next ten years as foreman of the yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Pittsburg. In 1860, he was married at Rushville, Ill., to Katherine Montooth, whose parents were also natives of County Donegal, Ireland, coming to Illinois in 1851 from Pittsburg, which they made their first home after leaving their native country. Mr. and Mrs. Dean came to Schuyler County in 1861, settling in Oakland Township, which continued to be their home until 1902, and where they reared a family of eight children, six boys and two girls—two other boys dying in infancy. Purchasing eighty acres of land in Oakland Township, Mr. Dean began farming on a small scale but finally became the owner of 500 acres in one body. After a successful career as a farmer, he removed to Rushville with his family, where he erected a pleasant home during the following year and there spent the remainder of his life in comfortable retirement. His death occurred suddenly, at his home in Rushville, September 27, 1907, as the result of heart-failure, just as he was sitting down at the table for his evening meal.

In infancy Mr. Dean was baptized into the Episcopal Church, and while a resident of Pittsburg, was a communicant of St. James Episcopal Church of that city, but on coming to Illinois became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of a singularly happy disposition and plain, unassuming manners, a life of strict integrity and his upright Christian character won for him a large circle of appreciative friends.

Of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Dean, James died at the age of eighteen months and Jesse aged two and a half years. Of the six

children still living, George H. married Elizabeth Stenbagen, has four sons and two daughters and is engaged in farming in Eldorado Township, McDonough County; William R. married Inez Wetzel, has one son and one daughter, and is a farmer near Astoria, Fulton County; Edie R. is the wife of Joseph Rose of Canton, Ill., and has four daughters and one son; John married Sadie Rose, has two sons and two daughters and is a farmer in Rushville Township, Schuyler County; Lawrence married Nellie Wetzel, has three sons and one daughter and is engaged in farming near Browning, Ill.; Herbert and Samuel are on the old home place in Oakland Township. David Dean was a Republican in politics and, at the time of his decease, left an estate comprising 740 acres of land, besides his pleasant new home now occupied by his worthy widow. The following tribute to Mr. Dean from a member of his family is worthy of reproduction here:

"The writer has often felt his heart deeply touched at the sorrows of others when grieving at the loss of a parent, but it was a new revelation to us that evening when our dear father went away to the better land. Though by his toil and frugality he had accumulated a goodly heritage, yet to his children the memory of those sacred hours around the family altar, his pure and blameless life, his wise counsel and his searching love, are the most precious legacies that he could have left us. He dearly loved his home, and as the infirmities of age grew upon him, he had an intense longing to have his children near him and his hope was like heaven to him when he could have them about him.

"But the voice we loved to hear is hushed forever. No more shall he greet us with his genial smile of welcome, nor ever again shall we feel the warm grip of his great hand. The vacant couch, the empty chair, the muted ones, are mute witnesses that he no longer lives among us. . . . The last earthly service that we could render him was to bear him to the beautiful cemetery where we left him to the guardian care of the holy angels. Farewell, dear father, until we meet in the morning!

"One less at home!

The charmed circle is broken; a dear face missed day by day, from its accustomed place; One voice of welcome hushed, and evermore One farewell word unspoken; on the shore

Where parting comes not, one soul linded more.

One more in heaven,

One less at home!

A sense of loss that meets us at the gate;

Within, a place unfilled and desolate;

And far away, our coming to wait.

One more in heaven!"

DEAN, Elias.—The progenitor of the Dean family in America was an Englishman, whose craving for religious freedom led him to abandon his native land and sail with that inspired company which since has been immortalized in

song and story as the Pilgrims of the Mayflower. The immigrant Dean laid the foundation of his colonial fortunes in Virginia, and one of his successors, the great-grandfather of Elias Dean, the latter a farmer of Birmingham Township, Schuyler County, N. Y., followed the martial fortunes of Washington during the Revolutionary War. His son left his peaceful fields in Virginia and enlisted in the War of 1812. John Dean, son of the soldier of 1812, and father of Elias Dean, also was born in Virginia, and married Catherine Heavenr, daughter of Nicholas Heavenr, of West Virginia, the latter a native of Germany. To John Dean and his wife were born fifteen children, of whom Elias, the third youngest, was born in Lewis County, W. Va., April 11, 1839. Of the other children in the family, Nicholas died at the age of thirty-three years; William attained to the same unusual age; Julia, Mary, Matilda, Elizabeth and Maude are deceased; Eliza, now sixty-four years old is the wife of Allen Keissling, of Virginia; Jacob Marshall lives on the old Virginia homestead; Solomon lives in Buchanan, Va.; John is a farmer of Hancock County, Ill.; George is a farmer of Upsur County, Va.; Jacob farms on the old homestead on the old Virginia homestead; Elias is the farmer of Birmingham Township, Schuyler County; and Perry, of Weir, Kan., served during the Civil War in the Upsur County Battery. John Dean staunchly supported the Union during the Civil War, and ever was on the side of the unfortunate and oppressed wherever found. His heart reached out to the need of all mankind, and he would share his last cent or sack of flour with one who needed it more than himself. He was an ardent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held some office therein, and contributed generously towards its charities and general support. Throughout this part of the country he was known as "Uncle John," and was much beloved by children and frequently consulted by the older class.

The early subscription schools afforded the first educational advantage to Elias Dean, his father paying so much a year for the schooling of each of his many children, usually from three to four dollars a season. He helped on the home farm until his sixteenth year, when there returned to Schuyler County his uncle Jacob, who had made a comfortable living in Iowa, and was much enthused over the prospects in that State. In 1856 Elias went to Iowa with his uncle, and near Burlington found work on a farm at ten dollars a month for two years. In 1858 he came back to Schuyler County and worked for fourteen dollars a month, and while taking advantage of the small social diversions afforded in the neighborhood, met Miss Electa T. Graham, daughter of Wm. W. Graham, whom he married August 16, 1860. The young people set up housekeeping on a farm owned by Mrs. Dean's father in Section 22, Birmingham Township, and about 1862 purchased 400 acres of land in Section 14, the same township, making, in all, with the 520 acres in the first farm, 920 acres. Of the first farm he

gave his son a quarter-section, sold to Peter Greenleaf 200 acres, and bought 140 acres in Section 14. Upon the 400 acre farm he had, at the time of the panic of 1893, 140 head of blooded cattle, for which he was obliged to buy corn in Nebraska for feed, and the price dropped down until he sold his stock outright for three cents a pound. This farm Mr. Dean sold, but he now owns 340 acres of as fine land as the country contains, well stocked and improved, and equipped with well constructed and capacious buildings. It is an ideal home and farming property, practically insuring good returns each succeeding year, and netting its owner a large surplus over even the most unexpected demands.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dean have been born the following children: John Franklin, who is married and has five children—Robert F., Nedie, Myrtle, Etha and Harry, and who farms near the old homestead; Mary E., deceased at the age of sixteen years; Catherine, wife of John E. Moon, a farmer of this township, and mother of four children—Bessie, Iva, Jacob J. and Ervin Edna Moon; Charles S., married to Lora Matthews, and has four children—Ethel, Raymond, Mark and Paul; George, married to Ota Matheny, and has five children—Roscoe, Elmore, Alma, May and Hazel; Mattie, wife of Leander Holdcroft, and mother of Albert, Floyd, John and Electa E., and three children who died in infancy. Mr. Dean cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and he ever since has supported the Republican party, notwithstanding the fact that he was born in the South and had absorbed its spirit and traditions. He is socially a member of the Union League, and his wife is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. The idea of progress and stability have guided the endeavors of Mr. Dean ever since he began to work by the month for the modest sum of ten dollars. When he first began an independent life he had no money to buy harness for his horses, and was obliged to fashion this necessary article out of pieces of rope. During the day time he would grub stumps, cut down timber and burn brush at night. He has come the long way possible only with true determination and grit; and yet his life has by no means been a set centered one, but has reached out to influence and help all with whom he came in contact. He is what is known as a "zeal mixer," a genial, sociable and sympathetic gentleman, and he has greatly benefited the township while serving as School Director and Road Commissioner.

DEANE, Judge Hudson M., better known among his intimates, and by the general public in Schuyler County, Ill., as "Hud" Deane, is one of the leading citizens of the town of Frederick, Schuyler County, which has been his home (except during a short absence) for more than half a century. He was born in the city of New York August 2, 1832. At an early age he removed to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and there received a liberal education. After completing his

studies, he accepted a position as clerk in a wholesale dry goods establishment in New York City, and, at a later period, discharged the duties of a similar connection in Albany, N. Y., for two years. Returning then to New York City, he resumed work in the concern where he had first been employed. A short time after he attained his majority (in 1855), he met Maro Farwell of the firm of Farwell & Co., Frederick, Ill., who was on a visit to the eastern metropolis for the purpose of purchasing goods for the store then conducted by them in Frederick, and was induced by the latter to accompany him on the homeward journey, and to enter their employ. On April 2, 1855, he commenced work in the Farwell store, continuing thus until 1858. In the latter year, he embarked in the mercantile trade under the firm style of H. M. Deane & Co., but in 1859, sold out the business. In 1861, Mr. Deane assumed charge of the Schuyler Hotel in Frederick, changing its name to the Deane House. Later, he withdrew from the management of this place on account of ill-health, and after an interval of one year (in 1867) went to Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., where he was proprietor of what had formerly been the Brown Hotel. The name of this he also changed to the Deane House, making many alterations and improvements in the establishment. There he remained nearly two years, when he returned to Frederick and there conducted the Hotel Deane until March, 1902. In that year he sold the hotel property, and retired from active business responsibilities. He maintains an office, however, attending to legal matters and pensions, as well as loans, real estate and insurance. He is still agile and sprightly at the age of seventy-four years, and as genial in temperament and cordial in manner as in the most vigorous days of his prime. During his long career as a public entertainer he became exceedingly popular, and no man is more widely and favorably known in Schuyler County than "Hud" Deane. Mr. Deane has accumulated considerable financial means, and is now in possession of a handsome competency, being the owner of 195 acres of very desirable land in Frederick Township, besides several pieces of improved property in the town of Frederick. Apart from the twenty months spent in Macomb, he has lived continuously in Frederick since 1855, and his face and figure are familiar to all of its people. He has always manifested a creditable public spirit, and has been a diligent and useful member of the community. On his first arrival in Frederick the business affairs of the town were in a lively condition, as it was the freighting point for nearly all the villages within a radius of forty miles. Then, all the goods sold in Macomb were hauled from Frederick.

On February 17, 1859, Mr. Deane was united in marriage with Elizabeth Messinger, a daughter of Anthony Messinger, who was one of the most highly respected among the pioneer settlers of Schuyler County. The father of Mrs. Deane was a native of Germany, and came to the United

States early in the last century locating in Schuyler County about the year 1827. He was the first man elected to represent the village of Frederick, on the board of Township Supervisors, after the organization of Frederick Township, and held that office many years, being the incumbent at the time of his death. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Deane, four of whom died in infancy. A son, Will McGeorge Deane, who was born in Macomb, Ill., September 28, 1868, was drowned July 19, 1873; Louisa May, a daughter, is the wife of Charles E. Consey, residing in Peoria; and Stella W., an only daughter, married Walter J. Severns, of Bushnell, Ill., and has one son, Deane J. Mrs. Deane, who was a woman of many graces, was possessed with most excellent traits of character. Died March 3, 1902.

Politically, Mr. Deane is a lifelong Democrat, and has been very prominent and influential in the local affairs of his party. He has attended nearly all the Democratic State and County Conventions for many years, and has filled various township offices with credit to himself and with the commendation of his constituents. At one time he held eleven positions by commission and appointment. He was successively Assistant Postmaster and Postmaster of Frederick, his service in both capacities covering a long period. For nearly thirty years, he discharged the duties of Coroner of Schuyler County, and acted as Deputy Sheriff fourteen years. He had an extended experience as Justice of the Peace, his incumbency in that office covering a period of thirty-six years, in which time he became versed in legal routine and performed the marriage ceremony on nearly five hundred different occasions. In fraternal circles, he is identified with the K. of P., Lodge No. 297, Beardstown, Ill., in which he has passed through all the chairs, including that of Chancellor Commander. He is also affiliated with the Knights of the Maccabees of the World, in which he has likewise passed through all the local chairs. In the sunset period of life, "Hud" Deane enjoys the unreserved confidence and hearty good wishes of the entire community in which his busy and useful career has been spent.

DE COUNTER, Samuel.—A lifelong resident of the locality which is still his home, and still in the days of his prime, one of the most vigorous, successful and useful characters of Schuyler County, was born in Ripley (once a part of Woodstock) Township, Schuyler County, Ill., October 4, 1827. He is a son of Peter Frederick and Nancy De Counter, natives of France. His father was a soldier in the Napoleonic wars, and was with Bonaparte when the great Emperor was captured. Having offered his escape, the subject of this sketch immediately came to the United States, landing at New Orleans. After teaching school there for awhile he went to St. Louis, and then to Boone's Lick, Mo., where about the year 1823 he was married to Nancy

Scots, a lady of Scotch-German descent. In the spring of 1827 they came to Illinois, settling in Schuyler County, in the southeast quarter of Section 23, Woodstock Township. Peter L. De Counter cleared and cultivated a well established farm in moderate extent, on which he remained until the time of his death. In 1855, his wife having passed away in 1833. They were the parents of two children, Jennetta and Samuel. The former married Jonas Albert, by whom she had three children, as follows: William Albert, Ida and Samuel Albert. William A. is now a resident of Kansas, living in Smoking Valley. Ida first married Alpheus Riley, and after his death, Jonas Albert, by whom she had one child, Sherman Dalgreen, now living at Los Angeles, Cal., both of his parents being deceased, the death of the mother having occurred in 1881. Samuel Albert has been for twenty years lost to the family, no tidings of him having been received during that period.

In early youth, Samuel De Counter had an opportunity of attending school about three months only. He left home when he was a little more than twelve years of age, his father having married a second time. When quite a young man, he had some experience in riding race horses, and from that drifted into teaming. About the year 1850 he turned his attention to farming in the vicinity of his birthplace, and in 1860, bought eighty acres of land in Section 27, Woodstock Township, four acres of which had been cleared. A log cabin with a wide fireplace stood in the opening, and into this Mr. De Counter moved, and applied himself to the arduous task of clearing the ground of timber and brush, and making a comfortable home and productive farm. In this effort he achieved a signal success. Under careful and zealous management, all his undertakings were attended by profitable results. To his original 80-acre purchase he made additions amounting to 568 acres, and the home farm now comprises 648 acres, of which 608 acres in Camden Township. His career has been one of the most prosperous ever known in Schuyler County. Beginning without the advantages of even ordinary schooling and destitute of financial resources, he gained his education through keen observation and by availing himself of every opportunity of self-instruction, and this, together with energy, perseverance, thrift and integrity, is the foundation of his present handsome competency. Naturally possessed of a strong mind and sound judgment, he became a leader in connection with the agricultural interests of the county, and for many years was conspicuous in all enterprises pertaining to its progress and development. In the period of his activity, he was always a man of genial disposition, of jovial bearing and kindly impulses, and never declined to relieve the needs of anyone approaching him in distress.

Mr. De Counter has been twice married, his first marriage taking place in 1850, when Catherine Miller became his wife. Three children were the issue of this union, namely: Frederick S.,

Maurice and Emma. Frederick first married a lady named Shull, and after her death, was wedded to a Miss Reamy, residing in Camden Township, Schuyler County, who is now deceased. He was the father of seven children by this marriage, as follows: one who died in infancy; Harriet, Anna, Dorothy and Brian, all deceased; Peter L. and Clarence of California. Frederick De Counter departed this life in 1866. Maurice De Counter married Maggie Houser, and by her had seven children, namely: Dotty and Mary, both of whom died at the age of twenty years; Nettie, who died in 1905; Samuel, deceased; Susan, Lella and Lou. Maurice De Counter died in January, 1901, and his widow is a resident of Camden Township. Emma, the third child of Samuel De Counter's first marriage, became the wife of Nelson Riding, a farmer in Camden Township, and they had eight children, namely: Laura, Samuel, Katie and Daisy (deceased), Clifford, Logan, Raleigh and Guy. Catherine (Miller) De Counter, first wife of the subject of this sketch, passed away in 1854, and Mr. De Counter subsequently wedded Harriet Shull, who died, aged, unmarried, November 7, 1890. She was a faithful and devoted companion and a constant helper of her husband for half a century, and much of his success is attributed to her invaluable assistance. Her union with Mr. De Counter resulted in one child, Catherine, who died at the age of nineteen years. The latter became the wife of George Lathrop, and was the mother of one child, Clarence.

Politically, Samuel De Counter has been an adherent of the Democratic party throughout his entire life, but has never entertained any ambition for official distinction. On numerous occasions he has been solicited by appreciative friends to become a candidate for public office, but has steadfastly declined, preferring to devote his whole attention to his extensive personal interests, and to promoting the welfare of the community by his earnest endeavors as a private citizen. He is prominently respected by all classes in the locality where his career has spanned a period of four-score years.

DEMARIE, William L.—Not the least valuable of the legacies left Schuyler County by citizens of an earlier generation are the sons who bear their names and painstakingly maintain their standards of enterprise by vigorous effort. Something of the lion of this courageous band has entered into the lives of their progeny, who, placed in differing and less exacting circumstances, fulfill their destiny with equally commendable zeal and conscientiousness. Belonging to this class is William L. Demarie, who was born in Section 16, Rushville Township, June 7, 1858, and who now owns a splendid farm of 240 acres in Section 22 of the same township. Mr. Demarie is one of the most capable and able men of his section, a man in touch with scientific science, agriculture and all successful farm knowledge, a politician who has proved himself

above the petty temptations of the offices he has held, and a promoter of all that tends to make country life broad, enjoyable and useful.

Ludwell H. Demaree, father of William L., was born in Mercer County, Ky., being of French ancestry. He was reared on a farm, and in early life married Martha Yankee, a native of Washington County, with whom he came to Schuyler County in 1857. Locating on Section 16, Rushville Township, he eventually became the owner of 204 acres, the most of it under heavy timber, and considerable of which was cleared at the time of his death on October 10, 1872. The mother of our subject died September 4, 1888. He was a man of broad mind and liberal education, and in his native state and for a year after coming to Schuyler County, was engaged in school teaching with considerable success. He became one of the leading men of the community, filled various political offices, including that of Supervisor of Rushville Township, and was extremely active in church work, for practically all of his active life associating himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church South. For many years he was a church official, serving as delegate to District and General Conferences, and was generous in his contributions to local and foreign missions. Socially he was a Mason, and of all the men in the community he was one of the most genial, sympathetic and approachable. One daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ludwell H. Demaree died at three years of age. Of three sons and three daughters living, Melinda Bell is the wife of Leonidas Scott, of Rushville; Laura is the wife of Alexander Acheson, of Bainbridge Township; John H. is a resident of Woburn, Ill.; George L. is a conductor out of Danville, Ill., and Nora, wife of J. A. Harrison, is now living in Birmingham Township, and William L. is the subject of this sketch. Mrs. W. L. Demaree belonged to a family of three children, of whom her brother Robert is living at Randolph, McDonough County.

William L. Demaree spent his youth on the home farm, and while performing many hard tasks, developed great stability and strength of character. That he had initiative and resourcefulness was demonstrated during his fourteenth year, when, owing to the death of his father, the management of the farm devolved largely upon him. He left the old place at the time of his marriage April 4, 1883, to Rebecca, daughter of John and Margaret Acheson, Hamilton, who was born in Rushville Township December 27, 1855. Her father, Mr. Hamilton, died August 26, 1860, and Mrs. Hamilton on June 26, 1872. Settling on a farm of 140 acres in Section 9, Rushville Township, Mr. Demaree made many improvements thereon, adding sixty acres and having in all 200 tillable acres. Disposing of this farm in 1863, he bought 280 acres in Section 22, Rushville Township, where he has continued into one of the best farming properties in the neighborhood. In 1866 he erected one of the finest rural residences in the county, heated by hot water and with water facilities throughout.

It is furnished in modern fashion, has eleven large and airy rooms, and the best known plumbing and ventilation. The general appearance of the farm is in keeping with the home of the occupants, showing taste, thought for comfort, convenience and beautiful natural effects.

To Mr. and Mrs. Demaree have been born three children, namely: Dewitt Edgar, born July 7, 1881, and died January 27, 1892; Paul, born May 30, 1890, and Morris H., born February 4, 1893.

Mr. Demaree is one of the most useful as well as distinguished men in his township. He believes in bringing outside influences to the farm, in keeping in touch with the happenings without his boundaries, and in cultivating peasant and suitable relations with those among whom he is cast. He is an earnest and consistent advocate of temperance, a Prohibitionist in politics, and advocates at all times the simple necessities etc. Internally he is a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar. He is one of the most liberal and far-seeing men of his community, and his home is the center of a fine and untiring hospitality.

DEWITT, Allen. In the environments in which his activities are centered in Woodstock Township, Allen Dewitt is approved for his industry and good judgment, and respected for his uprightness and public spirit. Years of application under somewhat discouraging circumstances have made him the owner of a farm of 152½ acres in Sections 12 and 13, all under cultivation, and upon which he has erected a comfortable home, large barns and out-houses, and added such general improvements as were suggested by his conservative and cautious advancement. He first became a land-owner in 1899, purchasing ninety-two acres of his present farm, and the best improvement on the place at the time was a log cabin erected in 1820. Into this the family moved and there lived until 1893, when the primitive rudeness of the days of the frontier gave place to the present modern rural home. Mr. Dewitt is engaged in general farming, raising also a high grade of cattle, hogs and horses. He has done much to insure the comfort and happiness of his family independent of financial returns, and the place is well supplied with beautiful shade trees, shrubs, gardens and an orchard bearing a variety of fruit.

Mr. Dewitt is a native of Woodstock Township, where he was born on Section 14, October 2, 1862. His parents, John and Rebecca (Skaggs) Dewitt, were natives of Ohio and Illinois, respectively, and his paternal grandfather, Henry Dewitt, was born in Kentucky. Both the Dewitt and Skaggs families came early to Illinois, and John Dewitt married in 1858; the same year settling in Section 13, Woodstock Township, where he lived until about 1874. He then bought a farm in Section 1, the same township, and two years later his quiet and unostentatious life came to an end, his legacy to those who survived him being well improved

property, a good name and an example of honesty and fair dealing. His wife still makes her home on the old place, enjoying fair health after a long and active work life, and after rearing the cradle of ten children, five sons and five daughters. Of these the following survive: Laura, wife of John C. Logsdon, of Cooperstown, Brown County, Ill.; Allen, John, of Woodstock Township; Lizzie, wife of Mr. John DiGregg, of Cooperstown and brother of Judge Dietrich, whose biography appears on another page of this work; Elmer and Almira, twins, the former on the home place and the latter the wife of F. M. Bowen, of Ellenburg, Wash.; Lucy, wife of Henry Rich, a farmer of Brown County; and Joseph, a farmer of Woodstock Township.

The marriage of Allen DeWitt and Clara G. Snyder occurred November 22, 1888, Miss Snyder being a daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Rush) Snyder, of Mount Sterling, Ill. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder were the parents of nine children, six of them living as follows: John B. resides at Cooperstown, Brown County, Ill.; Ida, wife of J. H. Chute of the same place; Mrs. Allen DeWitt; Charles H. of Cooperstown, Ill.; Oliver E., of Mt. Sterling, Ill.; Arthur L. of Ripley, Brown County, Ill. Those deceased were: Joseph F. of Cooperstown, Ill.; Luella B., wife of Shelton Hoffman, of Mt. Sterling, Ill.; Angie L., wife of Martin T. Howell, of Cooperstown, Ill.; Mrs. Snyder, the mother of this family, passed away December 15, 1902.

Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt are the parents of six children: an infant who died unnamed; Ruth, born August 9, 1891; Margaret, born July 8, 1893; Gladys, born October 2, 1894; Donna, born April 20, 1901; Alina, born May 17, 1903. Mr. DeWitt is popular socially, and is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Ripley, Ill. In politics he is affiliated with the Republican party.

DEWITT, Cyrus L.—Of the men whose half-century of experience has been centered in Schuyler County, none express in more forcible language the value of honesty, sterling virtues than Cyrus L. DeWitt. The industry, honesty and public-spiritedness of this well-to-do retired citizen of Rushville, has been a source of unflinching pride to his fellow-townsmen for many years, and his rise from small beginnings, and with comparatively meager early advantages, has been an inspiration to many of the youth of the present generation. Mr. DeWitt was born in the then very small village of Littleton, Schuyler County, December 20, 1857, and his early influences were such as to bring out the best traits of his character. Of his father, Rev. James DeWitt, an old time Methodist Episcopal clergyman, mention is made elsewhere in this work.

Mr. DeWitt received his preliminary training in the public school of Littleton, and, what was better, acquired a taste for learning which has increased steadily with the passing years. He

remained on his father's farm until about twenty years of age, in 1887 locating on a rented farm near Lexington, where he engaged in general farming and stock-raising until his marriage, February 1, 1888, to Bertha McKee, daughter of William McKee, one of the successful and honored pioneers of Schuyler County. Mrs. DeWitt was born near Rushville, Ill., July 2, 1863, and was educated in the public schools. The young people began housekeeping on the old McKee homestead, in Section 18, Rushville Township, leasing that year home, and devoting its 320 acres to produce and stock-raising until Mr. DeWitt retired from farming and purchased his present beautiful and costly home in Rushville in the fall of 1901. Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt are the parents of one daughter, Helen, born Oct. 27, 1897. As a result of his unflinching industry and good judgment, he now is the owner of 190 acres in Littleton Township, 100 acres in Rushville Township, a part of which lies in the town of Rushville. William McKee died several years ago, and his wife, who now is in her eighty-third year, is living with Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt. Mrs. McKee retains her faculties practically unimpaired, and delights in reading the pioneer days of which she was an important and industrious part.

In addition to his substantial success as a farmer, Mr. DeWitt has achieved notice in the community in a variety of ways, and at the present time is General Superintendent of the Chicago Telephone Company, the most extensive telephone organization in Schuyler County. He was one of the organizers and a charter member of this organization, and its present excellent standing speaks well for the enterprise and practical business of its present Superintendent. Although steadily in favor of Republican principles and issues, he has steadfastly refused official honors, preferring the duties which have him closer at hand, and which are less burdensome in their demands upon his time and strength. He has been appreciator of the advantages of fraternal associations, and has been a member of the Masons for many years. Education, ethics, good roads, charitable organizations and county interests in general, have received his earnest and practical support, and his advice regarding important issues in the community ever has been sound, far-sighted and worthy of confidence. Many good deeds and many disinterested sacrifices are attributed to him, and his name stands for the strong character and worth of the community.

DEWITT, Rev. James (deceased).—Arrived in Schuyler County in the latter thirties, as almost penniless pedestrian in search of a wider field of labor. Rev. James DeWitt remained the associate of the growing fortunes of this city until his death, September 1, 1897, achieving success in the meantime as a merchant, Methodist Episcopal clergyman and politician. Mr. DeWitt was born in Haverhill County, N. J., November 5, 1817, a son of



Mrs B. F. Rehman

James and Anna (Cones) DeWitt, both natives of New Jersey, the former born in Sussex County. The family came to Oakland County, Mich., in 1842, and here the elder DeWitt died at the age of ninety-six years, his wife dying at the age of seventy years. They reared a family of eight children, of whom Rev. James was next to the youngest.

James DeWitt knew few advantages in his youth, and the responsibility of self-support settled upon his life when but thirteen years had passed over his head. He then began to clerk in the store of an older brother, and about 1850 went to Pennsylvania, and filled a similar position in the general store of another brother. In the spring of 1858 he came by canal, river and rail to St. Louis, Mo., thence by boat up the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers to Schuyler County, where he clerked for the rest of the summer for Dr. B. V. Teel. Thrifty and economical, he saved all possible of his meager earnings, expending the same on a trip back to New Jersey, where he spent the summer of 1859. Returning to Schuyler County in the fall of the same year, he secured a position with Wilson & Greer, which he held until 1862, when his marriage, on January 25th, to Ellen Little, became the determining factor which resulted in his remaining in Rushville as a clerk in the general store of his father-in-law, James Little. Mrs. DeWitt was born in Columbia, Lancaster County, Pa., and died in Schuyler County at the age of sixty-one years. She was the mother of seven children: James L., John M., George W., Elizabeth E., who died at eleven years of age, Elizabeth, widow of John A. Young, living in Schuyler County; Cyrus L., mention of whom may be found elsewhere in this work; and William A. James and Rebecca Little, parents of Mrs. DeWitt, were born in Ireland, and came to the United States in 1801, their deaths occurring in Schuyler County at the ages of seventy and eighty-four years respectively. October 3, 1885, Mr. DeWitt contracted marriage with Mrs. Catherine H. (Pittinger) Waddell.

Leaving the employ of his father-in-law in 1844, Mr. DeWitt engaged in business for himself with Mr. Greer, eventually having other business partners, but in 1850 disposed of his business and with his brother-in-law, Dr. W. H. Window, engaged in conducting a general store in Littleton Township, with which he was connected for about ten years. In 1862 he located on a farm and intelligently developed its resources up to the time of his death. In the meantime the commercial side of life had by no means overshadowed the large moral usefulness which inspired his activity for more than half a century. With but limited scholastic advantages, he yet secured an excellent education, and he made study one of the great objects of his life. Having determined upon the industrial life he completed a theological course in one year, and thereafter exerted a wide influence in the Methodist Episcopal Church as a local preacher. He had earnestness and enthusiasm, and compar-

ative religious breadth and tolerance, and his half century in the ministry was prolific of good to uncounted thousands. Politically also he was prominent and influential, serving as County Treasurer, Postmaster, Deputy Marshal, Census Enumerator for one half of the county, as Representative in the State Legislature one term (1875-76), and Supervisor for ten terms.

DIETERICH, Judge William H.—The present Judge of Schuyler County and former City Attorney of Rushville and Master in Chancery of Schuyler County, not only is a strong and forceful exponent of legal science, but is a politician of more than average influence and ability, a popular member of various social organizations, and a well-assured promoter of enterprises that tend to the permanent well-being of the community. In addition, he belongs to the pre-dominant class of self-made men, and from earliest youth has shown a resourcefulness in keeping with his well defined and purposeful ambitions.

A native of Cooperstown, Brown County, Ill., Mr. Dieterich was born March 31, 1876, a son of George H. and Anna K. (Berg) Dieterich, both of whom were born in Germany. Mr. Dieterich's home training included a knowledge of the German language, which has been of great help to him in many emergencies of his career. His people were early settlers and farmers of Brown County, where he attended the public schools and cultivated tastes and abilities which must needs seek other environment for their proper development. At the age of seventeen years in 1893, he came to Rushville and entered the Normal School, returning to Cooperstown the following spring. In 1895 he was appointed an official of the Illinois Central Hospital at Jacksonville, Ill., a position which he resigned in September, 1896, that he might return to the Normal School, from which he was graduated with honor in the class of 1897. For the following four years he served as one of the faculty of his home school at LaGrange, Ill., where he achieved marked popularity both as a teacher and associate of his pupils.

In the meantime Mr. Dieterich had planned to devote his energies to the profession of law, and in 1898 became a student in the law office of Glass & Bettenberg, the following year entering the law department of the Northern Indiana University at Valparaiso. After his admission to the bar of Illinois, on June 5, 1901, he settled permanently in Rushville, where he has since been engaged in a general practice of law, and has advanced to a degree of success rarely realized by anyone in so short a time. His election as City Attorney of Rushville occurred in 1903, and the same year was appointed Master in Chancery for Schuyler County, which office he held for two terms. His allegiance to the Democratic party dates from his first voting days, and has been characterized by its strenuous support as a campaigner, official and delegate. In the former capacity he is aided by

special gifts is an orator, including clear and logical thinking, and perfect command of the subject upon which he attempts to speak. He was a delegate to the senatorial convention at Plymouth in 1900, and a committeeman of the senatorial district, when latter position he still holds, as well as that of Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Schuyler County. He was a delegate to the State Convention in 1902, and to the Judicial Convention at Pittsfield in 1903, and was chairman of the special Judicial Convention which met at Jacksonville in 1906 to fill vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Thomas Medland. He also has served as Alderman of the Third ward, and as Treasurer of the Rushville Union schools for three terms. In November, 1906, he was elected County Judge of Schuyler County, a position which he still holds.

The family of Mr. Dieterich consists of his wife, Nona J. (Runkle) Dieterich, who was born in Littleton, Schuyler County, and educated in the public schools of Rushville. They have one child, Ruth, another daughter, Helen, having died May 22, 1907, at the age of five years and seven months. Fraternally Mr. Dieterich is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America. He is one of the most erudite and capable members of the bar of Schuyler County, which fact, taken in connection with his predilection for public affairs, would seem to assure him a future of great promise and usefulness.

DIXON, Robert Bruce.—No farmer of Schuyler County has achieved greater success in agricultural pursuits than has Bruce Dixon, whose beautiful homestead lies on Section 2 of Hickory Township and whose landed possessions comprise 852 acres. Through his unaided exertions he has risen to prominence as a farmer. Nothing added him in his struggle except the fact that he was born of fine pioneer parentage and inherited the splendid traits which characterized the men who developed our western lands. His early home was in a log cabin destitute of nearly every comfort. Now his home is one of the most comfortable and convenient to be found in the entire county. Hot and cold water are to be found in every room, while gasoline furnishes light for the residence. By the aid of a gasoline engine, water is forced from a spring to a tank on a high hill back of the house. From the tank the water is forced into the house, the barn and the feedlots, sufficient being furnished the latter to water 300 head of stock. The stock-barn, 82x65 feet in dimensions, is one of the most complete in this region, in fact in all the western part of the State. Every facility has been provided for the prompt and easy care of from one to two hundred head of stock, and only the best cattle and hogs are bred on the place.

The Dixon family was founded in America by John Dixon in 1832, he being accompanied by his family, which included a son, James, born in

county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1816. After landing in New York, the family traveled overland to Ohio and settled in Coshocton County, that State, where the parents died about 1841. One of the children, Jane, remained in Ohio, dying there in 1843. Three sons, James, Robert and Stewart, came to Illinois, where James secured employment on the canal. Later he went to Iowa and worked as a farm hand for nine dollars per month. At the end of three years he had drawn only four dollars of his wages, and with the balance of the money he bought a tract of wild land in Iowa. From there he came to Schuyler County, Ill., where he bought eighty acres now known as the Fisher farm. This he sold for \$8,000, which, with \$1,000 additional, he invested in 292 acres of land where his son now resides. At the time of his death, on September 18, 1906, he owned 122 acres of as fertile land as could be found in the county.

In February, 1852, James Dixon married Miss Rheda Welles, who was born in Ohio and accompanied her parents to Illinois, settling in Cannon Township, Fulton County. Of her marriage four children were born, namely: Robert Bruce, who is better known by the name of Bruce; Margaret, who married William Price, a farmer in Hickory Township; John of Peoria; and Frank, who is in Colorado Springs, Colo., for the benefit of his health. The recollections of James Dixon extended back to the days when the city of Chicago was only a duck pond; he remembered also one of the first steam railroads in America, that being the one built from New York City to Hudson, N. Y. In youth he worked on the old canal at Columbus, Ohio, where the work was done with the aid of shovels and wheelbarrows. In politics he was a staunch Democrat. In early days he underwent many privations and hardships, but his genial Irish wit always saved the day and brought him friends in every circle of society.

Born in Woodland Township, Fulton County, Ill., November 5, 1833, Bruce Dixon remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age. In 1854 he married Mary Parker, who died in 1883, leaving two children, namely: Sadie, who is the wife of Lee Bollinger, a farmer near Sheldon's Grove, Schuyler County; and Roy, who married Miss Sackman and lives on a farm in Schuyler County. The daughter has a son, Ernest, while Roy has two sons, Russell and Kenneth. The second wife of Bruce Dixon was Lizzie Sanders, who died about 1893. There were three children of this union: Grove, Earl and Lizzie, the last-named having died in infancy. The present wife of Bruce Dixon was Miss Ella Taylor, born July 29, 1870, in Springfield, Ill., where her father, James Taylor, also was born and reared. The death of Mr. Taylor occurred in 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon lost one child who died in infancy, and have surviving one son, Clifford, born April 29, 1897. For thirteen years Mr. Dixon has made his home in Schuyler County and has been identified with the people of Hickory Township, where he bought his

first piece of land, the same comprising 160 acres on Section 11. From that first purchase he has built up his present possessions, becoming one of the largest land-owners of the township. Despite the labor connected with the management of his property he has leisure for participation in neighborhood affairs, keeps posted concerning national problems and furthermore frequently enjoys a hunt in the woods, where his skilled marksmanship is brought into evidence through the game that falls beneath his unerring aim.

DODDS, Oren E., a farmer of enterprising and progressive tendencies, and a young man of excellent traits of character, was born in Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, Ill., his present home, March 3, 1877. His parents were Thomas and Emily (Ward) Dodds, natives of Schuyler County, whose family history will be found in a separate biographical narrative in this immediate connection. Mr. Dodds grew to manhood on the homestead farm, his youth being passed in assisting in the routine of labor upon the place, and attending the district schools of the vicinity. After reaching with his parents until he was twenty-five years of age, he began farming on his own responsibility, cultivating a farm belonging to his father. In 1901, Mr. Dodds bought 124 acres of land known as the "McConnell farm," and situated in Sections 12 and 13, Bainbridge Township, to which he moved in the fall of that year. The place was in a neglected condition, and he proceeded to put up fences, build barns, and materially improve the dwelling, until he transformed the property into a comfortable and attractive home. Besides general farming he devotes considerable attention to stock raising, and breeds a good grade of horses, cattle and hogs.

On March 26, 1902, Mr. Dodds was joined in matrimonial bonds, with Margaret L. Bellamy, who was born January 20, 1884, and is a daughter of D. M. and Lucinda (Greer) Bellamy, both natives of Schuyler County. Her father, who was a well known farmer, died January 20, 1904, and her mother is still living on the old homestead farm in Bainbridge Township. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Dodds two children have been born, namely: George Madison, born April 12, 1903; and Lucy E., born March 24, 1907.

Politically, Mr. Dodds is an adherent of the Democratic party, and held the office of Tax Collector from 1900 to 1902, discharging its duties with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. Fraternally, he is identified with the M. W. A., Pleasantview Camp, No. 2040. Mrs. Dodds is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which her husband is a liberal contributor. He is also a generous supporter of the cause of education, and of all benevolent enterprises, and both he and his wife are highly esteemed throughout the community.

DODDS, Thomas.—For half a century the

Dodds family have taken an active and leading part in the agricultural development and the civic progress of Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, and their participation has never been checked by any very suggestive of weak or dissimulative nature. Thomas Dodds, the representative so well known in this section of the State, was born in Canfield, Mahoning County, Ohio, October 25, 1852, a son of Samuel and Margaret J. (Wilson) Dodds. His parents were both born in County Down, Ireland, the mother coming to America when but a child and the father when a young man, their families settling in Canfield, where their marriage occurred. Samuel Dodds was born June 18, 1818, and came to America in 1845, first locating in Philadelphia, where he plied his trade as a shoemaker. Later he removed to Mahoning County, Ohio, where he married Miss Wilson, June 16, 1848, and in 1858 came with his family to Schuyler County, settling on a farm in Section 23, Bainbridge Township. They first arrived at Fredonia, and walked to an uncle's place in Bainbridge Township, where they remained until the father could complete a log cabin on his land. He worked at his trade until he could clear the farm and derive his living from its products, after which he continued his improvements on the land and added a 10-acre tract to his original purchase. Finally he had the satisfaction of establishing one of the finest homesteads of 120 acres in Bainbridge Township, and here his widow still resides with her son Samuel. The husband and father passed away October 25, 1904, at the age of eighty-six years.

The deceased was a strong man intellectually and morally. In politics he was a Democrat, and quite prominent in the public affairs of the county, serving as Justice of the Peace for many years, and also as Supervisor of the township. While not a member of any church, he liberally contributed to the support of several Protestant societies, and was always prompt to uphold worthy movements of a charitable and moral nature. Any public enterprise which promised well for Bainbridge Township could rely upon the assistance of Samuel Dodds to the full extent of his means. While a man of strong and decided character, he was free in commending the worth of others, and there was no one to whom he gave so much credit for his own success and honesty in the world as to his faithful and long-time partner, his honored wife and now his widow.

The following named children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dodds: William J. Dodds, born December 25, 1849, and who is a farmer living near the old homestead; Thomas; Samuel, born September 27, 1854, and living with his mother on the home farm in Section 23, Bainbridge Township; Martha, now the wife of John Ward, whose farm is in Section 12, Bainbridge Township; Mary E., who married Henry Deane, her husband's place being on the south-west quarter of Section 11, same township; Sarah J., wife of Thomas Herron, who reside on

a farm in Section 33, and Elizabeth, who died in infancy.

Thomas Dodds, the second child of the family, came with his parents from Ohio to Schuyler County when he was about six years of age. In the district school of Bainbridge Township he therefore obtained most of his education, remaining on the old home farm until his marriage in 1874, at the age of twenty-one years. He then rented a farm of Thomas Horton, making his home with that gentleman's family for some time. He afterward moved to the farm, which he had also rented and which he successfully operated until 1879, when he purchased sixty acres in Section 11, Bainbridge Township, then only partially improved, but which he has since transformed into one of the handsomest and most productive farms in this part of the county. He has made several additions to his original purchase, so that his homestead now consists of 184 acres. He has a beautiful home and surrounded by his family and numerous friends, is in a position to enjoy life and benefit the lives of others. His public services to the community have been noticeable, as he has held with honor several township offices, including those of Assessor and Supervisor. In politics he is a Democrat, while his ancestry and his warm sympathies make him a member of the Mutual Protective League. Both he and his family are members of the Southern Methodist Church. Although well known and highly esteemed as a public man and as a large breeder and shipper of livestock, Mr. Dodds probably takes the most substantial and the deepest pride in the fact that he has given each of his children a good education and fitted them to be useful members of society, and from whatever point his life is viewed, it is found to be guided by a strong mind and regulated by a Christian conscience. Mr. Dodds is also a man of strong physical constitution, as is illustrated by a serious accident which befell him twelve ago. On February 13, 1895, he was sawing a large tree, and, after cutting it through, started to run in the opposite direction from which he expected it to fall. Through some miscalculation, it fell toward and upon him, crushing him to the earth. At first it was thought that he had been killed, but although his injuries were very severe, he has now almost recovered, and his friends prophesy many more years of usefulness and honor for him.

On February 25, 1874, Mr. Dodds was wedded to Miss Nancy A. Ward, who has borne him eleven children, namely: Julia, now the wife of William Mabson, a farmer of Rushville Township, Schuyler County; Oren, a farmer of Bainbridge Township, who married Margaret Bellamy; Alma, wife of Bert Gilbert, a resident of Beardstown, Ill.; Curtis, living on the old home farm; Herbert, who died in infancy; Mabel, who, with great affection and rare judgment, is devoting her life to the care of the household and the motherless children; Lawrence, a graduate of the commercial department of the Rushville Normal College, class of 1907;

Margarette and Veretta Jane (twins), the latter of whom died in infancy; David and Daisy, also twins, the latter dying young.

The faithful mother of this family died on the 15th of June, 1896. She was a devout Christian, and one of the first converts to join the Mount Carmel Church at the meeting held in the Ward school house by the Rev. Mr. Johnson. Mrs. Dodds' character was tender, lovable and helpful. She was always anxious to assist any one in trouble and never waited for an invitation before doing acts of kindness. In the home especially, the beauties of her being blossomed in their richness; it was always the abode of the Christian woman, where forgiveness and loving kindness overrode the rigors of stern justice; and it was here that the full measure of the loss caused by her death is more thoroughly appreciated.

DODDS, Watson, a very creditable type of the younger element among the farming population of Schuyler County, Ill., was born in Bainbridge Township, where his home is still located, on August 31, 1871. He is a son of William J. and Josephine (Hatfield) Dodds, natives of Ohio and Illinois, respectively. The paternal grandparents, Samuel and Margaret Dodds, were originally from Ireland and the grandparents on the maternal side, Charles and Mary (Laumaster) Hatfield, born in Kentucky, were among the pioneer settlers of Schuyler County, their advent in this region dating back to 1824. The career of Samuel Dodds and that of William J. Dodds are portrayed in separate narratives, published in this series of personal records.

Watson Dodds was reared upon the paternal farm, receiving his education in the district schools of the neighborhood. After assisting in work upon the home place until he was about twenty years of age, he commenced farming for himself on property owned by his father-in-law, on Section 15, Bainbridge Township, where he remained seven years. In 1898 he purchased 140 acres in Section 15 of the same township, which he improved and developed it into a very desirable farm. This place he disposed of in 1904, buying eighty acres in Section 14, Bainbridge Township, the purchase price being \$110 per acre. It is one of the choicest 80-acre tracts in the entire township, and was bought for use as a permanent home. Mr. Dodds raises a fine grade of horses and cattle, and a pure breed of Poland-China hogs. Formerly, he belonged to the Patrons of Husbandry, and for a considerable period, was Master of the Grange. A thoroughly practical farmer, with strong common sense, and sound judgment, he combines all the qualities of a successful agriculturist. He is the bearer of one of the leading names in his locality, the Dodds family having been long and generously identified with the growth and prosperity of this portion of Schuyler County.

On July 9, 1892, Mr. Dodds was united in marriage with Eva A. Strong, who was born in Illinois on December 15, 1872, a daughter of

Thomas Q. and Augusta Strong, natives of Illinois and New York respectively. Two children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Dodds, namely: Eva B., born March 1, 1893, and Forrest L., born June 4, 1895.

In politics, Mr. Dodds is an earnest supporter of the Democratic party, and one of the most active political workers of the township. For two years, he held the office of Collector and served as School Treasurer eight years. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and both are held in high esteem by many friends.

DODDS, William J., a farmer of sterling character and recognized merit, who has been a resident of Schuyler County, Ill., for fifty years, and pursues his wonted occupation in Section 23, Bainbridge Township, was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, December 25, 1849, a son of Samuel and Margarette (Wilson) Dodds, natives of Ireland. Details in regard to his father's career, and further particulars relating to the family history, may be found in the biographical sketch of Thomas Dodds appearing elsewhere in this connection. William Dodds was brought to Illinois by his parents when he was nine years old, and here received his education in the district schools and assisted in the work of the home farm until the time of his marriage. After that event he followed farming on rented land for a number of years. In 1875 he bought a farm in Section 23, Bainbridge Township, which has been his home ever since. He owns forty-two acres, operates, in all, 122 acres, and is considered a thorough and systematic farmer.

On August 11, 1870, Mr. Dodds was united in marriage with Josephine Hatfield, who was born in Schuyler County, August 11, 1849, a daughter of Charles and Mary (Clemmer) Hatfield, natives of Kentucky, who were among the earliest settlers of Schuyler County, arriving about the year 1824. When they located in Bainbridge Township, Indians were much more numerous than white people in this region, and even after the marriage of Mrs. Dodds, traces of the wandering tribes were visible in every direction. Charles Hatfield died at the home of his son, Hugh Hatfield, in Bainbridge Township, at the age of eighty-six years, while his widow died at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Dodds, when eight-seven years old. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dodds, as follows: Watson, Charles, Frank, Grover, and Grace A. A biographical record of Watson Dodds appears elsewhere in this connection. Charles Dodds, who married Bertha Newell, is a stock-raider in the vicinity of Jacksonville, Ill.; Frank is at home; Grover, who married Lila Hanson, is engaged in farming in Bainbridge Township, and is the father of three children, Zilpha, Berah and Sarah; and Grace is with her parents.

In politics, Mr. Dodds is a supporter of the Democratic party, and has rendered considerable service in various township offices. He has lived in Schuyler County since 1858, and has faithfully

discharged the duties of a useful citizen, doing his share to promote the development of the locality, and always being identified with the best interests of the community of which he is a respected member.

DODGE, J. Reuben, a very worthy and creditable type of the younger element of the agricultural class in Schuyler County, Ill., who is liked and respected by his neighbors in Littleton Township, and enjoys the confidence and good will of all who have dealings with him as a farmer and stock-raiser, was born in the same Township, September 30, 1877. Mr. Dodge is a son of John S. and Richard (Mason) Dodge, of McLean County, Ill., and his grandparents on the paternal side were Solomon and Elizabeth (Clemmer) Dodge. Of the children of John S. Dodge and wife, three sons and three daughters are still living, the subject of this personal record being the fifth in order of birth. Both parents are well known and highly esteemed citizens of Littleton, where they now reside.

In early youth, Reuben Dodge received his education in the common schools of Littleton Township, remaining at home until he reached the age of twenty-one years. Shortly after attaining his majority, together with his brother Francis, he rented a farm of 250 acres, of which he worked five years. Subsequently, he located on one hundred acres in section 16, Littleton Township, his father having withdrawn from active business in March, 1907. The farm consists of 160 acres, well improved and in good condition. Besides general farming, Mr. Dodge devotes considerable attention to raising horses, cattle and hogs, and profitable results attend his efforts.

On October 12, 1902, Mr. Dodge was united in marriage with Florence Esther Sweeney, who was born in Camden Township, Schuyler County, Ill., May 29, 1885. Mrs. Dodge is a daughter of John and Lucretia (Coker) Sweeney, and her father is a prominent and successful farmer of Camden Township. She received her education partly in Kennedy's Normal School at Rushville, Ill., also pursuing a course of study in Michigan, in the High School at Flint. For some time, she was a teacher in the district schools in Schuyler County.

Politically, Mr. Dodge is a supporter of the Republican party, and takes a good citizen's interest in public affairs. He and his amiable wife are regarded as among the most estimable people of the locality.

DOYLE, Simon (deceased), than whom no farmer of the early days in Schuyler County, Ill., was more worthy or more deeply respected, a citizen of eminent usefulness and a man of blameless life, was born in Maysville, Ky., September 20, 1821. He was a son of Edward and Jane (Hilbertson) Doyle, natives of Kentucky, whose first father was born in 1798. At an early day Edward Doyle came from Kentucky to Adams County, Ill., during the 1840s, and thence removed to Rushville, Schuyler County,

In early life Simon Doyle followed the country trade, continuing in this occupation until 1849, except during the period in which he was engaged in the Mexican War. On May 26, 1847, he enlisted in an independent cavalry company, of which he became Second Lieutenant under Capt. Adam S. Dardap, and saw service in the field under Bdz. Gen. John E. Wool, the company being mustered out December 7, 1848. His widow, who still survives, is one of the few pensioners for service rendered by some member of their family in that war.

On September 2, 1849, Mr. Doyle, with a large party from Schuyler County, set for Rushville for the gold fields of California, and there was engaged in quest of precious metal from 1849 until 1852, being among the fortunate ones whose labors were rewarded with success. Returning to Illinois in 1852, he made for a brief sojourn in Rushville, when buying a lot of cattle and horses he started to drive them through to the Pacific Coast. When he reached the Indian country the drove was stampeded, and 12 head of cattle were lost. Finally arriving at his destination, he made a profitable sale of the remainder of his stock, but in the meantime had bought a ranch, which he was obliged to sell at a loss. In the fall of 1856, he bought out the interests of the other heirs of his father's estate. This consisted of 100 acres lying in Section 1, Emma Vista Township, where he made his home until the time of his death, January 14, 1885. He was a man of great force of character, and while firm in his opinions, was tolerant in regard to the views of others, recognizing fully in all, the innate right to entertain views contrary to his own. He was animated by the most kindly impulses, generous to the needy, and hospitable to all. No one in destitution or straitened circumstances was ever turned from his door empty-handed. In all his relations, public and private, he illustrated the virtues proverbially characteristic of the genial, chivalrous, sincere and honorable Kentucky gentleman.

On August 5, 1856, Mr. Doyle was united in marriage with Mildred Bagby, who was born in Glasgow, Ky., a daughter of Sylvanus M. and Frances (Courts) Bagby, natives of Virginia. Three children blessed this union, namely: Charles M., Edward M. and John B. The eldest son, Charles M., was born July 20, 1857, on the homestead farm, where he now resides, and which has always been his home. He received his education in the district schools, the Rushville public school and Turley College. Edward M., born September 27, 1859, married Corrie M. Lambert, and lives in Rushville. Before his marriage he and his brother had joint charge of the home farm. John B. was born June 12, 1862, and died in Joplin, Mo., September 2, 1890. He enlisted in the 14th Regiment of Volunteer Light Artillery during the Spanish-American War and served as Corporal, being mustered into service July 14, 1898. Charles M. Doyle, the eldest son, has always made a specialty of

raising Shropshire sheep, and now has more than 100 head of fine, registered stock. He is a prominent and influential citizen, a home-owning capitalist, and has twice represented his township on the Board of Supervisors. Personally, he is affiliated with the M. W. A. His aged mother, a woman of the most estimable traits of character, and the object of profound respect on the part of all who know her, still lives with him on the homestead and is on the happy roll of pensioners of the Mexican War. She is a devout member of the Christian Church, as was her lamented husband.

Simon Doyle was a staunch Democrat in politics, and exercised a strong influence in local party councils. He filled various county offices with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents, having successively served as Treasurer, County Clerk and Sheriff of Schuyler County. In fraternal circles, he was identified with the I. O. O. F., of which he was a charter member. The loss of such a man was sorely felt throughout the entire community, and his memory is warmly cherished by those who still revert to his liberal philanthropy, and his fidelity to the best interests of the locality where the greater portion of his exemplary life was spent.

DYSON, Edwin, editor and publisher of *The Times & Herald*, is one of the old and of Illinois editors, and for more than fifty years has been engaged in newspaper work, and for forty years editor of *The Times*. Mr. Dyson was born in Shaw, Lancashire, England, July 28, 1818, and was the youngest child of James and Hanna Dyson, who emigrated to America in 1841.

James Dyson, father of the subject of this sketch, was born June 12, 1802, and was married to Hannah Wilson in England, and they came to America with their family of four sons, in company with two brothers and two sisters of Mrs. Dyson. They took passage in a sailing vessel and were thirteen weeks on the water, landing at New Orleans. Here they met with persons who directed them to Rushville as one of the most promising towns in the new country, and they came up the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers on a steamer, and landed at Erie, Schuyler County, continuing their journey overland to Rushville.

Life on the frontier was a new experience to them as in the old country. Mr. Dyson had been employed in the textile mills, and soon after arriving in Rushville he started on a prospecting tour to make a new location, and visited the Galena country, which was then attracting large numbers of settlers. But on his return he was taken ill and died August 4, 1841. His widow was thus left in a new country with four young children to care for, her sisters one of these self-reliant, sturdy women, who soon adapted herself to the customs and manners of her adopted country. She was afterwards

A. P. Rodewald

married to Mr. Hampton, and died in Rushville January 6, 1893.

It was in the spring of 1854, that Edwin Dyson began his newspaper career, and he was then apprenticed to Daniel E. H. Johnson, editor of "The Schuyler Democrat," and as office "devil" assisted in getting out the first issue of that paper on April 20, 1854. Two years later, when the paper was sold to George Wastington Scripps, he remained an employee of the office and eight years later removed to St. Louis to take a position on "The St. Louis Republican" (now the Republic).

While a resident of St. Louis he was sought by local Democrats to return and take charge of *The Times*, then owned by a stock company, and in the summer of 1868 he purchased the paper at Sheriff's sale and since July 2, 1868, has been editor and proprietor and has placed *The Times* in the front rank of country newspapers.

While always upholding the principles of Democracy, Mr. Dyson has not figured conspicuously as a politician, and his term of political office holding has been limited to two terms as County Treasurer.

On April 2, 1850, Mr. Dyson was united in marriage to Mary Frances Irvin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Henderson Irvin, who emigrated from Kentucky in 1845. Mr. Irvin's parents, Starling and Elizabeth (Leggish) Irvin, had located in Littleton Township as early as 1829, coming from Garrard County, Kentucky. They were of Scotch descent and removed to Kentucky from Nova Scotia.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dyson, and they are all living. Jennie L. was married to Dwight E. Ray, who died February 27, 1888; Orion L. was married to Miss Jessie McCorkle, and now resides in Chicago; Howard F. is associated with his father in editing "The Times."

DYSON, George.—Upon the sound judgment, sagacity, integrity and faithful devotion to duty of the directing heads of the numerous private banking institutions which accommodate the financial needs of the rural population, depends, in a large degree, the general prosperity of the sections where these institutions are located. In this respect the city of Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., and the agricultural district surrounding it, are signally favored in the management of the affairs of the Bank of Schuyler County by one so eminently qualified for that purpose as the well-known gentleman whose name furnishes the caption of this personal narrative. Mr. Dyson was born in Rushville, Ill., March 2, 1857. He is a son of Joseph and Martha (Whedon-) Dyson, his father having been born in England, in 1831, and his mother in the State of Ohio, in 1814. His maternal grandfather, father was of English ancestry, he was also Samuel Dyson, his grandfather. On the maternal side his grandparents were George and Mary (Brown) Whedon, the former born in

Lancashire, England, and the latter in Ohio, his grandparents being natives of England. Joseph Dyson was the proprietor of a harness business. During the thirties, when a mere boy, he came from England to the United States, proceeding to Illinois and traveling up the Illinois River to the town of Eliza, which was then located below the town of Frederick, but all traces of whiggishness obliterated. Joseph Dyson settled in Rushville, and became very prominent in connection with local affairs. He was long and conspicuously identified with the development and progress of the town, and served three terms in the capacity of Sheriff of Schuyler County. He died in 1898.

George Dyson received his education in the Rushville Union Schools, and after completing his studies applied himself to teaching. For five years, he taught in the schools of Frederick, Hannsville and Browning, Ill., occupying the position of Principal in each. During the last administration of President Cleveland Mr. Dyson was appointed Postmaster of the city of Rushville, and since the expiration of his term in that office, he has served as Vice-President of the Bank of Schuyler County, to the affairs of which he has diligently devoted his attention as active manager. That he discharges the responsibilities of this important position with marked ability and fidelity, is the consensus of opinion throughout the commercial and financial circles of that portion of the State, and he enjoys the confidence and respect of the business and agricultural elements of Schuyler County to an unusual extent. Although assiduously occupied with the duties pertaining to the management of the bank, he finds time to take an earnest interest in the general welfare of his city. In politics, he is a steadfast supporter of the principles of the Democratic Party.

On March 26, 1888, Mr. Dyson was united in marriage to Miss Marie Bassett, of Paris, Mo. Mrs. Dyson is of one of the oldest and most prominent families of Missouri and is a cultured and charming lady.

DYSON, Howard F., was born in Rushville, Ill., December 17, 1870, and has ever since been a resident of that city. He was graduated from the Rushville High School in 1890, and afterwards spent two years at Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind. On returning home he engaged upon newspaper work, and has ever since been connected with *The Rushville Times*.

While engaged in his newspaper work, Mr. Dyson has devoted some of his leisure time to local historical research, and his "Local Reminiscences of Lincoln" was published in the Proceedings of the State Historical Society, of which he is a member. His most important service in this line has been rendered as author and editor of the "History of Schuyler County," of which his biographic chapter constitutes a supplemental part.

A graduate of the Rushville High School, Mr. Dyson has ever taken an interest in educational

matters, and in 1907, he was elected a member of the Board of Education of the Rushville Union School District.

In politics Mr. Dyson has always allied himself with the Democratic party and has served on the County Central Committee of his party as Chairman or Secretary since 1896, save in the campaign of 1904.

On December 13, 1907, Mr. Dyson was appointed County Surveyor of Schuyler County to fill a vacancy, and in 1908 has been reappointed without opposition for the same office.

On March 27, 1898, Mr. Dyson was united in marriage to Alice Mary Deacon, of Lescourne, England, the wedding taking place at the home of the bride's brother in St. Louis, Mo. They have three children: Edwin Arthur, Dorothy May and Marjory Grace Deacon Dyson.

EALLES, George H.—The Eales family is of old Southern stock, George H. being a native of Ralls County, Mo., born March 19, 1858, a son of James T. and Adelaide (Lowe) Eales. Both the father and the paternal grandfather were born in Kentucky, the former, with other members of the family, migrating to Ralls County when he was about six years of age. This transfer of the family home from Kentucky to Missouri was made in 1819, and in the latter State James T. Eales was married to Adelaide Lowe, who came of a Virginia stock; in Missouri also occurred the death of the father and the grandfather, who for many years previous has followed their agricultural occupations.

The children of James T. Eales were all born in Missouri, being the issue of two marriages. His first wife was Adelaide Lowe, as stated, and by this union were six sons and one daughter, of whom George H. was the first born. Albert is living and Charles died at the age of seven years. Mary J., now the wife of Isaac E. Groff, and Alfred, are both residents of Hannibal, Mo., while Justus T. is a farmer of Ralls County, that State, and Benjamin T. is a farmer of Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County. Wilbur W. Eales, the youngest of the family, is a resident of Watertown, S. Dak., and holds the position of General Agent of the International Harvester Company. The mother of this family died in Ralls County, Mo., in 1878.

Mr. Eales' second wife, whose maiden name was Molly Ann Brambles, became the mother of four children: Nellie, now the wife of Otis Helms, who are residents of New London, Mo.; Otis, who died at the age of fourteen years; Harry, who died when seven years of age; and Otto, who lives in Norfolk, Va., but is now connected with the United States Navy, serving on the battleship "Ohio." The mother is making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Helms.

George H. Eales was reared on his father's farm in Ralls County, Mo., was educated in the district schools and remained on the home place until he was twenty-one years of age, when he commenced to work in the neighborhood for monthly wages, continuing thus employed for

about a year. In 1879 he removed to Schuyler County, again securing work as a farm laborer, and on February 14 of that year marrying Miss Sarah Eales, daughter of James Eales, who was his father's cousin. Mrs. Eales was born on the farm now owned by her husband, in February, 1857, and was one of seven children, both her parents being honored pioneers of the county. The other members of her family are: Luciana, widow of M. E. Garrison, who is now a resident of Rushville, Ill.; Mary Jane, deceased; Madison Kelly, who lives in Indiana; Ann, widow of Horatio Stover, Schuyler County; Josephine, wife of James Mendenham, and John, a resident of Rushville, being in retirement.

After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Eales the father remained on the old home farm for six years, and in 1885 occupied the first place in Bainbridge Township, retaining it for four years. In 1889 Mr. Eales rented a farm in Bethel Township, McDonough County, which he operated for three years, and in 1892 returned to Schuyler County to purchase the old home land of 200 acres in Section 5, Bainbridge Township. He has since added many fine improvements to the place, increasing its value and beauty.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Eales: Stella M., November 22, 1881, who is now the wife of Harley Wilson, a carpenter of Augusta, Ill., and mother of Glenn, Silva and Sibyl (the last two twins); Edna E., born July 1, 1890, who lives at home, and Mary A., who died in infancy. They also have an adopted son, Harry B. Eales. The parents are both members of the Christian Church. Mr. Eales being identified with the Modern Woodmen of America.

EALLES, Thomas.—Among the successful representatives of the agricultural element in Schuyler County, Ill., none is more worthy of commendatory mention than Thomas Eales, of Bainbridge Township. Mr. Eales was born in Ralls County, Mo., February 15, 1808, a son of James T. Eales and wife. Thomas Eales was reared on the paternal farm in Missouri, and received his education in the district schools of Ralls County, meanwhile assisting his father to work on the home place until he was about twenty years of age, when he purchased a half-interest in his father's land and livestock, with whom he jointly conducted farming operations until 1891. They then divided their interests, and in the spring of that year, Thomas Eales came to Schuyler County, Ill., renting a farm which he purchased two years later, and on which he has since continued to live. It is located in Section 5, Bainbridge Township, consisting of 190 acres, of which 135 acres are under cultivation. Here he has made many important improvements, and now has one of the best agricultural properties in the township. He is very partial to draft horses, of the breeding of which he makes a specialty, and has on hand some of the best grades in Schuyler County.

In 1888, Mr. Eades was united in marriage with Miss Ellie Grist, who was born in Rain-bridge Township, a daughter of Simon J. Grist and wife, her father being one of the first male children born in Rushville. This union has resulted in two children, named: H. V., born March 30, 1889; and Vassar Paul, who died at thirteen years of age.

In politics, Mr. Eades is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, and although he has never been inclined to seek political preferment, he keeps thoroughly informed in regard to the current issues in local and national affairs. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. and M. W. A. in Rushville, and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church of that place. Both are highly esteemed by all who know them.

EATON, Allen.—During the nine and thirty years of his occupancy of the same farm in Section 6, Camden Township, Allen Eaton has upheld the dignity, usefulness and progressiveness of his time-honored calling, and has proved that, with few advantages and little material help, men of definite purpose and determination may realize the dreams and expectations of their ambitious youth. It is not without arduous effort, failure and discouragement that Mr. Eaton has come to represent a dependable element in Schuyler County. This invariably must be the fate of a man who starts with nothing and by legitimate means, attains the ownership of 650 acres. Born in Knox County, Ohio, October 3, 1861, Mr. Eaton is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Crider) Eaton, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively. Joseph Eaton was the son of an Irish immigrant who settled in Pennsylvania, and whose brother, General Eaton, helped to make the martial history of the Civil War, while adding to the fame of the enlisted men from Ohio. Joseph Eaton died in early life in 1842, and in 1856 his wife, and her two sons, Allen and John, moved to Vermont, Fulton County, Ill., in 1859 locating in Littleton, Schuyler County, where the mother died in 1869. Of her nine children, John was a soldier in the Mexican War and died on the Schuyler County farm in February, 1899; Jane is the widow of Henry Schoonover, of Brookline Township; Mary is the widow of John Dexter, of Pike County, Ill.; Catherine is the deceased wife of Harry Austin, of Seattle, Wash.; Martha became the wife of a Mr. Johnson, and both are deceased; and Ellen is the wife of L. D. Nichols, of Pike County, Ill.

When the Civil War broke out Allen Eaton was twenty years old, but as he was the sole support of his widowed mother he was persuaded not to enlist. After the death of his mother his brother John, and his sister Ellen, came to Camden Township, the latter for many years being a successful teacher. In 1884, Mr. Eaton invested in forty-three acres of land, which he soon after sold to Mr. Fisher, and then bought sixty-three acres in Section 22, Camden Township. This also was sold not long afterward and

in 1899 he bought sixty-four acres in Section 6, which proved the nucleus of his present large property. This land had a log cabin on it, which long since has been replaced by a modern dwelling, and the years have witnessed continued improvements in every way known to the progressive and scientific farmer. At the present time the family owns 650 acres, all but fifty of which is tillable, and it is safe to say that no man in the county has more to recommend it to the student of latter day agriculture. General farming is conducted on a large scale, and in the stock line preference is given to registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Poland China hogs, and high bred draft and road horses.

April 5, 1867, Mr. Eaton was united in marriage to Sarah McKee, who was born in County Down, Ireland, and came to America with her parents when eight years old. Her father, William McKee, first stopped in the vicinity of Indianapolis, Ind., and a few years later moved to Schuyler County, where Mrs. Eaton grew to womanhood. She was the mother of five children: William, born April 26, 1868, married for his first wife Mabel McDonald, who became the mother of a daughter, Roma, now eight years old, and died September 24, 1903, his present wife being in maidenhood Annie Lynn; John Eaton, born March 10, 1870, married Pearl Anderson, and has two children, Lena and Lester; Frank, born August 23, 1873, his father's assistant on the home place and the comfort of his mother in her last days; Henry, born May 23, 1876, living with his father; and Roscoe, born May 31, 1879, also at home. These children have all been given a practical common school education, and the three sons who are at home are experienced and successful farmers. The death of the mother occurred February 11, 1909.

Mr. Eaton's political affiliations are with the Democratic party, but aside from casting his vote he has taken no active part in local political affairs. While not a member of any church, he is a liberal contributor to churches and benevolent organizations, and no expert at public improvement, material or otherwise, has failed to receive his hearty support. He has established a family in the county which maintains high standards of character and worth, and which, because of the largeness of its operations and the extent of its control, has been a leading factor in agricultural practice for many years.

EDMUNDS, Henry H.—One of the names connected with the attainment of the present and the promise of the future in Schuyler County, is that of Henry H. Edmunds, a public school educator for the past quarter of a century, and since 1901 Superintendent of Public Instruction in the city of Rushville. Mr. Edmunds is a virile example of the qualities of usefulness and control, which he seeks to inculcate in the hundreds of pupils within his jurisdiction. His youth knew the weight of responsibility, and his professional qualifications are the

result of self-sacrifice, resourcefulness and untiring perseverance.

Born in Gardner, Grundy County, Ill., April 28, 1868, Mr. Edmunds represents a family connected with the story of American history and the pioneering of Roanoke Island, in which State settled his progenitor on this side of the water. Reuben Edmunds, a soldier during 1675-76 in the war of King Philip, chief of the Wampanoag Indians, in Providence, R. I.; James Edmunds, great-grandfather of Henry H., was born in 1702; and while still a boy followed the martial fortunes of Washington during the Revolutionary war. James Edmunds married Phoebe Olin, a native of Vermont, and eventually settled in Hartland, Niagara County, N. Y., where his son, Henry J. Edmunds, was born, the latter marrying Lucy Arnold, also a native of New York. Arnold Edmunds, son of Henry J., and father of Henry H. Edmunds, was born in Hartland, and became an early settler of Illinois, finally locating in Gardner, and recently Los Angeles, Cal., his present home. Through his marriage with Julia Clague, who was born in Rochester, N. Y., he became a kinsman with a Manyman family. His wife's parents, Hugh and Mary (Corrie) Clague, having been born in the Isle of Man.

In order to secure a higher education, Henry H. Edmunds taught in the country schools for a couple of years, after completing his training in the high school of Gardner. In the fall of 1889 he entered the Illinois State Normal University, but as lack of funds necessitated further teaching, did not graduate therefrom until 1895. He since has pursued post-graduate work in the University of Chicago and the University of Illinois, and by examination previous to coming to Rushville, secured a life certificate as teacher in Illinois, and was Superintendent of Schools in Lovington, Moultrie County, and Atlanta, Logan County. Mr. Edmunds is a Republican in politics, a Baptist in religion, and a Mason socially. In 1900 he was united in marriage with Emma F. Washburn, a native of Danvers, Ill., and a graduate of the Illinois State Normal. Two sons have been born of the union, Arthur W. and Richard Henry. Mr. Edmunds is now located in Clinton, Ill., as Superintendent of the City Schools.

ELLIS, James D.—To the man who has spent more than half a century on the same farm, and who, since earliest youth, has known no other home save that afforded within its borders, or any means of livelihood save that made possible by the cultivation of its soil, an interest is developed that is scarcely possible of neglection under other conditions. James D. Ellis was born in Kenton County, Ky., December 11, 1843, a son of James Ellis, a native of Kentucky, and grandson of Elijah Ellis, who was born in Virginia. For his first wife James Ellis married Nancy Harmon, also of the Bourbon State, and after her death in Oakland Township, Schuyler County, in 1846, returned to Kentucky and mar-

ried Margaret Ann Harmon, sister of his first wife. He spent the first winter of his sojourn in Schuyler County in the village of Rushville, and the next year settled on the farm in Oakland Township now owned and occupied by his son. This farm property was owned by William Willis, and when purchased by Mr. Ellis had few improvements, a large part of it being under timber and brush. No effort had been made at road making in the neighborhood, the public thoroughfare passing in all directions across his land. Mr. Ellis was enterprising and resourceful, however, and before his death cleared about 200 acres.

At the present writing (1907) James D. Ellis lies stricken with paralysis at his beautiful country home, and his family and many friends are greatly concerned regarding his condition. His life has been full of good deeds and industry, and under his wise guidance the work begun by his father has continued with very gratifying financial and general results. He has been a careful and conscientious farmer, has carefully and patiently reared his children, and has set a noble example which the younger generation would do well to emulate. In the present emergency he is fortunate in having capable, industrious sons to carry on his work and maintain his reputation for public spiritedness and good citizenship. Mr. Ellis received a common school education, and in 1860 married Mary Berry, a native of Rushville Township, and of the union there are six children: Edgar, a farmer of Oakland Township, who married Cora Tut, and has two children, Marie and Emanuel; Arthur, also a farmer of Oakland Township, who married Anna Tut, a native of Rushville Township, and mother of two children, Cora and Eva; Alice, wife of Edgar Rose, a farmer of Rushville Township, and mother of Ethel B. and Everett Rose; Grace, wife of Charles E. Garrison, living on the old home place; Lewis, a farmer of Sedgewick, Kan., husband of Maude (Bosworth) Ellis, and father of two children who died in infancy; and Walter, of Sedgewick, Kan., who married Ada Frisby.

The permeation of the character and deeds of the Ellis family in Schuyler County is practically assumed, not only by the work of those who represent the first and second generation, but by many evidences of their forethought and generosity stamped in common with their neighbors and friends in the community. For instance, out of respect to the life of the first Ellis, who established the family here, there has been built upon the Ellis farm a church and school house, both of which have been in active use for many years, the ground having been donated by the present owner of the property. Mr. Ellis never has been active in politics, but he has earnestly supported the Republican party, and always has stood for clean, honest government and office. He was just a year old when he came here in 1841, and the changes which have led up to the present state of the present world vividly impressed upon his memory.

ERWIN, Lewis D.—During the summer of 1839 Lewis D. Erwin came overland from Toledo, Ohio, to Schuyler County, Ill., which since has been his home, and where, for many years he was engaged in general farming and stock raising. He was born in Plattsburg, Clinton County, N. Y., July 1, 1815, and was educated in the public schools of New York, Ohio and Illinois. He is of a generation of whom there are now few living in any part of the country, for in 1899 he had passed the ninety-third mile post of his earthly pilgrimage, and few survived with whom he could renew the incidents which crowded his youth and early manhood. For the past fifty-five years he has lived in the same house in Rushville, and his pleasant face and kindly manner have been as familiar to the people of the town as are the many landmarks which indicate the transformation which has passed before his eyes.

The remote ancestors of Mr. Erwin were Scotch-Irish on the paternal side, and presumably German on the distal side of the house. His paternal great-grandfather came from the North of Ireland in 1739, and located in Newark, N. J., where David Erwin, the paternal grandfather was born, and where the latter married Catherine Munson. Cornelius M. Erwin, son of David, and father of Lewis B., was born after his parent's removal to Fairhaven, Vt., and there he married Lucinda Fairman, a native of Rutland, Vt., and daughter of James Fairman, supposed to be of German ancestry. Both sides of the family were represented in the great struggle for American independence begun in 1776. David Erwin enlisted under the banner of Washington at the age of eighteen, and among his martial experiences crossed the Delaware with the great commander on that memorable Christmas night. James Fairman also was a soldier in the Revolution, enlisting from Vermont, and serving in three different regiments of the Colonial army.

Lewis D. Erwin established a home of his own in Schuyler County, November 12, 1843, marrying Elvira Wells, who was born in Henrietta, Loraine County, Ohio, and educated in the public schools of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Erwin are the parents of the following children: David Douglas, Catherine P., Martha, Eliza, Elizabeth L., Emma, Lewis D., Jr., George Leavelle, Anna L., Sophia Bessie and Edward H. Mr. Erwin is a Democrat in politics, a Presbyterian in religion, and fraternally a Mason. His heart still is young, his interests widely sided, and his outlook upon life broad and hopeful. He has walked always close to the heart of truth and integrity, and his richest legacy to those who shall succeed him is the confidence and good will of his fellow men.

FOOTE, George H.—The manufacture of woollen goods constitutes an important and extensive commercial resource of Schuyler County, and the promotion of the industry has enlisted the brain, energy and lifelong efforts of some of its foremost citizens. Chief among these who, at present, sustain an enviable reputation as manufacturers of this commodity is George H. Foote, a

man of broad general experience, and thirty-two years of whose life has been devoted to his present business. Mr. Foote is the manager of the Rushville Woollen Mills, and one of the best known, most progressive and dependable commercial factors in the community. He comes honestly by his ability and inclination, for his father, John Foote, the establishor of the present mill, was an early and very prominent local industrialist, and a residue of his life may be found everywhere in this work.

George H. Foote was born in Eastern New Hampshire, July 9, 1831, and when he was taken by his parents to Chittenden, same State, where he acquired his primary education in the public schools. Subsequently removal was made to Osgood, Maine, and later to Rock Island, Ill., and then, here to Rushville, where in 1874 George H. went to work in the Rushville Woollen Mills, at which his father was boss order. In 1876 John Foote established the Rushville Hosiery Mills, in which his son was installed as manager and bookkeeper, a position which he since has maintained with credit to himself and the community. The mills are in a prosperous condition, and their products are known and used throughout a large area of country. They are equipped with the best modern machinery, and give employment to about twelve people the year round, extra hands being required in rush seasons.

By his marriage, in 1884, to Susan Weber, Mr. Foote became allied with another woollen manufacturing family. John Weber, the father of Mrs. Foote, being the pioneer of the business in Schuyler County. Mr. and Mrs. Foote became the parents of two children: George, who died at the age of eight years; and Edna, wife of Peter Olson, of Rushville, who has one child. Mr. Foote has taken a keen interest in Republican politics for many years, and has served as Alderman of the Third Ward, Rushville, several terms. He is socially connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. With his wife he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for several years has been an official in the same. He is regarded as a man of business integrity and sound judgment, and as a friend of education, progress, social purity and honest municipal control.

FOOTE, John, (deceased).—The Rushville Hosiery Factory was in continuous operation under the same management from the time of its establishment, in 1876, by John Foote, until the date of his death in 1896. The results achieved were such as might have been expected from a man of extended experience and thorough knowledge of the details of his business. Indeed the success of Mr. Foote was the thought and labor of generations of his family as weavers and manufacturers of fabric. He was born January 17, 1827, in Leeds, Yorkshire, Eng., the fifth child in a family of ten, and the chief woollen manufacturing center of England. While still

a student in the public schools, he began to learn from his father, John Foote, the trade of cloth dressing. The elder Foote also was born in Yorkshire, and from his father, in turn, learned the trade of weaving, which he followed during his entire active life. He married Margaret Hines, also born in England, and reared a large family, of whom three of his children, Frank, Mary and John, came to America.

John Foote followed the cloth-dressing trade in England until 1840, when he came to Boston, Mass., and later, in the interests of his business, made brief visits to Marlboro, Charing Valley, Foxboro, Oxford and Winchester. At Bridgewater, Mass., he broadened his knowledge by working at the boot and shoe trade until the beginning of the Civil War, when he moved to Newport, N. H. On March 29, 1865 Mr. Foote enlisted in Company K, Eighteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the year, being honorably discharged on May 6, 1865. He then spent a year in Charlestown, Mass., and thence went to Michigan, where he lived three years. The next he became foreman of the Rock Island Woolen Mills, at Rock Island, Ill., and in 1874 came to Rushville, where two years later he established the Rushville Hosiery Factory.

At Foxboro, Mass., in 1876, Mr. Foote was united in marriage to Martha A. Childs, a native of Maine, and a daughter of Asa Childs. Mr. and Mrs. Foote were the parents of four sons and one daughter, namely: Charles F., Alfred A., Ada, John W. and George H. Charles F. is connected with the Ipswich Mills, Woodson Mills, George H. is a young man of exceptional promise, who, having been his father's business partner and right hand man, continued into another generation the occupation with which his family has so long been identified. John Foote was a typical representative of the English American, whose inherent and substantial traits of character remained in full strength during more than half a century spent in another than his native clime. His career in this community constituted an impressive lesson in perseverance, upright living and high regard for the rights of his fellowmen. Mr. Foote died February 28, 1906. His excellent and faithful wife having passed away October 18, 1902. For many years both were active and useful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Foote long acted in an official capacity, and was influential in all the branches of church work. In political action he was an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the I. O. N. W., and was held in high regard by his comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic.

FOSTER, Hon. Alrick Mann.—An interesting study in early development and large usefulness is forthcoming in the career of Hon. Alrick Mann Foster, who, though only twenty-six years of age, has caused his fellow-citizens of Schuyler County to speculate upon his practical accom-

plishments and promising possibilities as an educator, law-maker and scientific farmer and stock-raiser. Primarily, however, Mr. Foster's aim is to distinguish not upon his efforts as a stock-raiser, and Woodwyn Farm, where many of his interests lie center, is unsurpassed among enterprises in the State devoted to the stock industry.

That Mr. Foster has reached his present eminence with surprising rapidity is due largely to the fact that the man and his work are his own, and each the condensation of the other. He likes stock, has unbounded faith in his possibilities, cherishes ideals of achievement which will keep him unsatisfied with anything less than the best, and delights in the giving and soul-satisfying compensations of a useful existence. Born on the farm he now owns and occupies in Littleton Township, Schuyler County, January 15, 1881, he is the son of Alrick Mann and Susan (Dorinda) Foster, a farmer of whom swelled the long list of the founders of 1832, and mention of whom is found elsewhere in this work. Three generations of a century in the same county has developed a continuation of the popular regard for the honor and ability of the family, but on the contrary the character and labor of its members makes the encouraging goal of the rising generation.

After the death of the elder Foster in 1890, the son remained on the old place until 1892, with his mother to Rushville in 1890. He supplemented his earlier country school training by attendance at the high school, then went on a course at the Rushville Normal and Teachers Business College, graduating from the latter in the class of 1898. In the meanwhile his mother had returned to the farm in 1890, after completing his education he joined, and for three years continued, a vacation school teaching, achieving marked success, better capacity, and building up a reputation which brought him many practical inducements to continue as an educator. However, the country rose above all other values, and he began to engage actively in stock raising, especially in the breeding of Ohio Improved Cheviots, and along this line he has achieved most anticipated success. Each year Mr. Foster begins his hogs, and each year winter marked improvement in both the quality and quantity of his herd. Probably no one part of the State is better prepared to begin of this kind for breeding purposes, more thoroughly conversant with the many advantages credited to them. He has spared time nor expense in making his business a success, and the result has surpassed his most sanguine hopes. He also has a well-tended and selected Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Every part of his farm is considered from a scientific business standpoint, and his facilities for attaining high standards and continuance are unsurpassed. His hogs have a reputa-



E. J. Ryan

beyond the boundaries of the State, and are shipped to all parts of the Union.

By the seasoned veteran politicians concerned in the Democratic outlook in Schuyler County, Mr. Foster is regarded as promising official trouble. His capacity for public service was emphatically endorsed in 1902 in his election, by an overwhelming majority, as a member of the lower house from the Thirtieth Senatorial District, comprising Tazewell, Mason, Menard, Cass, Brown and Schuyler Counties. In the House Mr. Foster developed rare gifts as a public speaker, championing not only the principles of his party, but showing thorough familiarity with the needs of the district which he represented. He is prominent socially as well as commercially, and is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. November 28, 1900, he was united in marriage to Anna Lee, a native of Schuyler County, and they are the parents of two daughters, Anita, born in 1904, and Lucile, born in 1907. Mr. Foster is a well informed and progressive man, energetic, resourceful, and filled with strong enthusiasm, the conqueror of many of life's obstacles, and an appreciator of the refinements and compensations of existence. He is a trustee of the National O. L. C. Swine Breeders' Association, the largest white hog breeders' association in the world and is at present a candidate for re-nomination as Representative in the General Assembly.

FWOWLER, John C.—At an early period in Schuyler County history, James Fowler, grandfather of John C. Fowler, the latter now one of the well known farmers of Brooklyn Township, came to this then heavily timbered and game filled region and built himself a cabin in a clearing. He had the sterling traits of the people of New England, among the early representatives of which were some of his ancestors, and he himself had imbibed his first impressions and early training from Massachusetts, where he was born and spent the impressionable years of his life. Journeying westward in search of larger opportunities, he pioneered first in Ohio, where he was married and started housekeeping, and where some of his children were born, among them John Fowler, the father of John C. The former was a small lad when the family located in Brooklyn Township, and in the year 1849 was united in marriage with Julia Ann Higgins, and of this union four children were born, of whom two died in infancy. Mrs. Mary J. Higgins, another child, died on January 17, 1902, and Harrison, the only one of the four still surviving, is a resident of Oxnard, Cal. The mother of these children died April 15, 1880. During the year 1857 Mr. Fowler was married to Susannah Mason, and of this second union were born six children, namely: James A., who is a farmer in Morton County, Kan.; William H., John C. and H. Pinkney, who are farmers in Brooklyn Township; Henry Taylor, who died at the age of sixteen, and Dora May, who is the

wife of John Higgins, of Brooklyn Township. Both the paternal and maternal grandparents of this family are now deceased, the former resting in Lockburn Cemetery and the latter, who died within a week of each other, in 1861, resting in Scott's burying ground.

After his marriage, John Fowler and his wife located in Brooklyn Township, and remained there for the balance of their lives. The elder Fowler was a quiet and domestic man, attending well to his own affairs and never meddling with those of other people. He was persistently industrious and reaped his reward accordingly, and was honored and respected for his uprightness and kindness of character. Politically he was an uncompromising Republican, and was active and helpful in the Methodist-Precentist Church.

The usual tasks, diversions and advantages contributed to the development of John C. Fowler, and at the age of twenty-three years, in 1887, he was united in marriage to Alice Glandon, daughter of John Glandon, one of the pioneers and prominent farmers of Brooklyn Township. Mrs. Fowler was born on her father's farm in 1862, and is the mother of three children: Minnie Maude, born January 24, 1888; Serena May born June 3, 1891; and Dwight L., born July 19, 1895. Mr. Fowler settled, after his marriage on a farm he had previously purchased in Section 16, Brooklyn Township, and for twelve years was remarkably successful at general farming and stock raising. In 1899 he moved to what was known as the Glandon farm, also in Section 16, and which at that time had a small frame house but no barns. He at once began the improvement of this property, renewed the fence, erected shelter for his stock, and in 1907, having prospered in the new location, put up one of the most and best equipped rural residences in Brooklyn Township. With his wife he now is the owner of 225 acres of tillable land, provided with the best of modern improvements and facilities for raising the stock and produce best adapted to this part of Illinois. From the time of his birth on the old Fowler farm in Brooklyn Township, February 4, 1864, Mr. Fowler has known no other field of activity than his present surroundings, and in them he has found ample opportunity for working out a sane and wholesome destiny. For many years he has been a supporter and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a conscientious voter of the Republican ticket.

GARRISON, George.—The State of Illinois is noted throughout the country for its thoroughbred live stock, its Durham cattle having even more than a national reputation. The day has long passed since the live stock industry was conducted in a haphazard manner; when the cattle, horses, sheep and swine were turned loose to get their living at their own sweet will, and land which was too poor to cultivate was given up to them. Their wants are now furnished and met almost as if they were human

beliefs, and their breeding and raising are conducted along carefully considered and scientific lines. There are few citizens of Illinois to whom this grand development in agriculture can more justly be attributed than to the late George Garrison, the pioneer of Littleton Township, Schuyler County, who, through his sturdy labors and rare management, became one of the leading farmers and live stock men of Central Illinois. He was the first to introduce thoroughbred Durham cattle into Schuyler County, and was also very prominent in improving the breed of horses and hogs.

Mr. Garrison was born in Butler County, Ohio, on the 16th of June, 1829, the seventh child of Jonathan and Mary Garrison. He remained at home only until he was ten years of age, when his mother died, and as the family was large and the father in poor circumstances, George commenced to earn his own living at an age when most boys have not long been in the school room. While still in his teens, he applied to a man by the name of Gihart for work of any kind, and was assigned the task of chopping wood and clearing land at four dollars per month. He clung to this task until something better offered, which proved to be chopping wood at twenty cents per cord, and at this and similar work, he continued until he was about sixteen years of age, when he abandoned it for labor on the Miami Canal. After being thus employed for a year, he obtained a situation in a distillery at a salary of eight dollars per month, and during the two years of his work there saved a small sum of money, which he laid aside for future use. His farm work for the succeeding two years brought him nine dollars per month, and his next employment as superintendent of a distillery was at an advance to eleven dollars per month, the young man holding his position during the life of the business, which proved to be eighteen months. Through his persistent labor and self-denying economy he had now saved enough money for the purchase of two colts, but after keeping them for some time he abandoned this first live stock venture in favor of a potent right, of which he finally lost complete control, leaving him experience as his only asset. This proved to him of the utmost value, as he never thereafter ventured into the ways of speculation in an unfamiliar field.

At this epoch in his life Mr. Garrison decided upon the course which has anchored so many other young men in both bright and prosperous haven; he determined to get married and settle down to found a home and household. To this end he borrowed twenty-five dollars for the purchase of his wedding suit, and on March 19, 1850, was united to Miss Sarah Vail, like himself a native of Butler County, Ohio. She was a daughter of Henry and Pernelle Vail, and born on the 15th of November, 1830. After his marriage, Mr. Garrison rented land, and, through a friend, procured a team of horses, thereby harvesting two crops. But his progress was not slow in such a conservative and thickly settled State

as Ohio, and, hearing many favorable reports of the prosperity of Illinois, concluded to seek a home in the prairies of that new country, where land was cheap and where energy and enterprise were at a premium. Accordingly, in September, 1855, with his family, consisting of his wife and two children, he started overland for Central Illinois, and on the 5th of the following October arrived on the banks of Sugar Creek, Schuyler County, and drew up his team in preparation for a permanent residence. At this time he possessed two horses and a wagon and \$367 of hard-earned cash. He immediately loaded one of his horses and his wagon, with one hundred dollars in money, for a claim of 240 acres on Sugar Creek, and established his household in a little log cabin, and in the succeeding fifty-four years saw his family circle expand by the addition of nine children, only one of whom died, reared his sons and daughters to ways of industry and morality, and, with the continuous improvement of his property and the splendid growth of his live stock interests, became one of the most prosperous and prominent men of Central Illinois. Mr. Garrison entered this first tract of land at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, improving the purchase money of Joseph Sarge, of Fulton County, Ill., and paying him thirty per cent interest for the loan. He remained there for seven profitable years, after which he sold the property and bought a farm to Section 26, Littleton Township, Schuyler County, adding to it, periodically, until he was the owner of 870 acres in a body, and all within the township. For many years before his death this was considered one of the finest farms in Central Illinois, especially for live stock. His long and useful life ended June 6, 1887, and the good wife, to whose womanly care and faithful management he gratefully accorded much of his success in life, followed him to the Great Beyond on the 6th of October, 1888. For many years they had been earnest members of the Christian Church.

On the 10th of March, 1880, the popular and venerable couple had celebrated their golden wedding, upon which occasion they received many tokens of affection from children, grand-children and old-time friends. Preceding the most unique feature of the anniversary was the presentation by the white-haired bridegroom to his great grandson, Ebenezer Cordell, of the coat, for which he had borrowed money but in which he so proudly stood when he was married to the faithful woman of his choice, fifty years before.

Mr. Garrison was a lifelong Democrat, casting his first vote for Andrew Jackson in 1828. He was a consistent voter, but never engaged in politics as an office-seeker. Except to be known as a thorough and progressive agriculturist, he was unambitious in life, and that alone accomplished the full. His was a moral and helpful character in all the walks of life, and his benevolent relations were regarded by the most earnest solicitude for the comfort and general well-being of those dependent upon him. In a word, he was

a large hearted and strong minded man, whose conduct was always guided by the moral principles of Christianity.

During their long and happy married life ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. George Garrison, the first two being natives of Butler County, Ohio, and the other eight of Schuyler County, Ill. They were as follows: Mary, now the wife of David Fox, a resident of Coles County, Kans.; Mary, who became the wife of Ebenezer Vail, both of whom are deceased; Permelia, Mrs. James Beck, of Brooking, S. D.; Henry, who lives at Industry, McDonough County, Ill.; Margaret, wife of Aaron Stangor, of Lewistown, Ill.; George, who also lives in Industry, Ill.; Rebecca, wife of John Forsgren, who resides in Missouri; Annie, who became the wife of George Kidman, farmer of Littleton Township; Frances, who died at the age of nine years; and William E., whose sketch is elsewhere published. At the time of the writing of this work (fall of 1897) there were eight living children, sixty-nine grandchildren and eleven great-grand-children.

GARRISON, William E., one of the most successful and best-known farmers and stock raisers of Schuyler County, Ill., is a native of this county, having been born in Section 26, Littleton Township, March 25, 1851. He is a son of George and Sarah (Vail) Garrison, the latter born November 15, 1810, and died October 6, 1888. The career of George Garrison is portrayed in a separate record appearing in this connection, and details concerning his family are therein given. The youth of William E. Garrison was passed on the home farm, and his education was received in the district schools of Littleton Township and in the Rushville school. On January 15, 1873, he was married to Elvora Leggy, who was born in Lincoln County, W. Va., February 26, 1852, a daughter of Lewis and Melvina (Pugh) Leggy. In 1879, her parents went from West Virginia to Ohio, and subsequently located in Missouri. Thence, in 1871, the family came to Schuyler County, Ill., settling in Littleton Township, and moving some time afterwards to Buena Vista Township, and there her mother died.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Garrison made their home on the old homestead until 1890, and there the births of all their children occurred, as follows: Della, born August 10, 1873; Charles, born November 9, 1874; James W., born September 14, 1877; Nora A., born January 19, 1886; and George L., born April 2, 1889. Della is the wife of Charles W. Young, a farmer in Buena Vista Township, and they are the parents of two children—Edmond Dewey and Edwina L.; Charles, who is also engaged in farming in the same township, married circa 1895; James W. married Mary Geer, by whom he had one child, Maurice J., born on the paternal farm in Section 25, Littleton Township; Nora A. is the wife of Harry Settles, a farmer in Rushville, and has two children—Nigelene Charles and Harold G.; and George L. is at home. In 1890,

Mr. Garrison bought a tract of land adjoining Browning on the north, where he has since lived. He is now the owner of but acres on some of the best land in Littleton Township, being in Section 25, besides having a number of town lots in Marshall and in Coles County, Okla. He has a large live stock, and a good farm, some turkeys and several cats of Schuyler County, his specialties in breeding being Short-horn and Red-horn Ayrshire cattle, and milk horses, Duroc Jersey hogs. He also keeps a number of fine Jersey and other dairy purposes.

Politically, Mr. Garrison has always been a supporter of the Democratic party, and while entering no candidate for public office, takes an intelligent and earnest interest in civic affairs. He is constantly inclined to promote the welfare of the township and county, he has taken an active part, discharging valiantly the duties pertaining to citizenship. Socially, he is affiliated with the Knights and Ladies of Security. He and his worthy wife are members of the Christian Church, and both are recognized as very useful members of the community.

GEER, Benjamin F. Through the course of a life covering a span of more than one-half century, Mr. Geer has made his home in Schuyler County, and has risen to the rank of one of the most prosperous and progressive farmers of Browning Township, where he was born in November of 1852, and where the responsibilities of patriotic citizenship have been efficiently discharged. In the course of his life he has been his privilege to witness many changes in his locality. When he was a boy he attended school, first in the Sedville district, and later in the Hawkeye district in Browning Township. The schools of those days were far inferior to those of the present time. Text books were few, methods of instruction were crude, teachers were often illy prepared for their duties, and the equipment of the school was meagre. Along other than educational lines he also has witnessed remarkable changes. Methods of agriculture have been revolutionized since his boyhood. Hand labor has been largely superseded by machinery, and now a farmer has need of a fair knowledge of mechanics in order to conduct his work without expensative guesses. The telephone and the rural free delivery have brought the world to the farmer's door. All of these improvements he has seen, besides many others scarcely less important.

On the farm on Section 28, Browning Township, where he now resides, Benjamin F. Geer was born, a son of Dyer A. and Anna Eliza (Arnold) Geer, natives of Hamilton County, Ohio. The father was born in 1814 and, at the age of twenty-one years, came to Illinois, settling in Schuyler County in 1832 while the country was yet a wilderness of heavy timber from which the Indians had but recently disappeared. After a time he was joined by his brothers, Schuyler and Orvil Geer, and he took up 200 acres of swampy land on Section 28, Browning Township. On his

claim he put up a cabin and hitcher brought his bride, who had been explained in childhood and had accompanied an older brother and sister from Ohio to Illinois. She was spared to a good old age, passing away October 6, 1901, succeeded to the last by the first Christian faith which had been the anchor of her earlier years. The father died in February of 1875. He, too, had been a sincere believer in the doctrines of Christianity and had endeavored in his life to exemplify the teachings of the Savior. During young manhood he had been connected in the Africanist Episcopal Church, but later he identified himself with the Christian Church, in which for years he officiated as Sunday School Superintendent, and to whose missionary enterprises he was a generous contributor. During the existence of the Whig party he supported its tenets. On the organization of the Republican party he endorsed its principles and ever afterward supported its men and measures.

In the family of Dyer A. Geer there were nine children, two of whom died in infancy. Those who attained mature years were as follows: James, who is engaged in farm pursuits in Patton County, Ill.; Sidney A., who settled at Atlanta, Phelps County, Neb.; and there died about 1901; Melinda, wife of F. M. Sidles, a farmer in Browning Township; Milton, who enlisted in the One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois Infantry during the Civil War and died in the service at Memphis, Tenn.; Hiram, who died on the old homestead in 1882; Benjamin F., of Browning Township; and Louisa, who married James Brinos and resides at Ukiah, Cal. After completing the studies of the district schools Benjamin F. Geer attended college at Abingdon, Ill.; and on his return home taught two terms of school in Union district. With his brother he bought the interest of the other heirs in the old homestead and shortly afterward established domestic ties, being united in marriage, September 20, 1875, with Miss Delilah A. Rehman, who was born March 30, 1857, a daughter of John Rehman. (See sketch of Adam Rehman for the family record).

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Geer comprises the following children: Alena, who was born September 18, 1876, and married Ray Walton, a farmer of Browning Township, by whom she has one child, Dail; Frederick, who was born January 7, 1879, who married Jessie Spillers, and has four children, Burton, Bernice, Clifford and Floyd, their home being on a farm in Browning Township; Homer S., who was born January 13, 1881, and married Lucretia Walton, by whom he has two children, Pearl and Ansel; Hiram, who was born August 11, 1883, and married Ada Kloker, by whom he has two children, Dorothy and Neil; Leroy, who was born November 20, 1885, and married Mabel Hoffman; Milton, who was born April 20, 1887; Harland, born December 15, 1890; Annie P., born January 3, 1895; and Eugene, born October 15, 1898. During 1883 the family erected a large residence on their farm, and thither they removed from the

old cabin home that had been the scenes of many happy gatherings and untroubled enjoyment. The farm occupancy comprised 157 1/2 acres, but a part of this Mr. Geer has sold to his children, and now owns eighty-six acres, on which he has ornamental and shade trees, also an orchard of one hundred peach and three hundred apple trees. In former years he was a Republican, but now takes his influence to the Prohibition party. With his wife he holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the neighborhood of which he has been actively interested. His conversion took place many years ago when he crossed to the United Brethren faith, but he soon turned with the denomination to which he now belongs. In the twilight of his busy life, sustained by the recollection of an honorable career, cheered by the hope which religion gives, and cheered by the people in whose midst he has always lived, he is enjoying the fruits of the busy years of the past and is reaping the reward of a well-spent life.

GLANDON, John A., (deceased).—Substantially and prominently identified with the history of Schuyler County from the time of his arrival there in 1830 until his lamented demise on June 22, 1890, John A. Glandon is recalled as a man of force, energy and of peculiar ability as a trader and speculator, and unquestioned courage and good judgment in pushing his projects to a successful issue. His varied and many-sided career is liberally stamped upon the affairs of his county, and his unique and powerful personality was not seen to be forgotten by those who were privileged to share his friendship or enthusiasm. Mr. Glandon was born in Moonstown, Harrison County, Ohio, February 5, 1824, and therefore lived to be eighty-two years, four months and seventeen days old.

The son of William Glandon, who was born in 1789, and of the latter's wife, Nancy Mantelene (Pencock) Glandon, Mr. Glandon's maternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War who had laid his claim warrant for 190 acres of land on the historic Mount Vernon home. William Glandon had eleven children, all of whom attained maturity, and one of whom, William, his father's namesake, lives in Moon Township. John A., in youth had but a limited education, but he developed ingenuity of a high order, and was especially cut in the mold of a trader. Left fatherless at the age of twelve years, and the sole support of his widowed mother, he contracted for employment by a mail carrier, near Moonfield, Ohio, at five dollars per month, a princely sum for toil in those days and of that kind of occupation. At the same time he devoted into everything that promised financial returns, and at one time bought a drove of a hundred mules, which he drove to market at Louisville, Ohio, a distance of eighty miles. He was fortunate in this venture, notwithstanding that he lost quite a number of birds on the way. When his powers were more matured the trading instinct was still uppermost, and he contracted

to build two miles of the Pan Handle Railroad in Harrison County, Ohio, and then went to the mouth of the Big Sandy River, in Kentucky, and built two miles of the Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad, in each instance making a success of his large undertaking.

Mr. Glandon came with his mother to Schuyler County in 1856, and the mother made her home with him, until 1866, when during a visit to McDonough County, she sickened and died at the age of seventy-two years, in Schuyler County. Mr. Glandon bought 125 acres of land in Section 21, Brooklyn Township, paying therefor \$16 per acre, the land having on it a rude log cabin, but no other improvements. He cleared practically all of this land, built a barn forty by seventy feet with basement, and also cattle barns, having stalls for a hundred head of stock. In 1882 he bought the Brooklyn Mills, which he rebuilt and fitted with modern twist machinery, and which proved a fine success. Previous success enabled him to invest in almost any enterprise in the county, and all of his means were gotten legitimately and without the sacrifice of principle or encroachment on the rights of his fellow men. At one time he owned 300 acres of land, and was a large raiser of sheep, having, during the Civil War, 1,700 head of Merinos, the wool of which netted him a dollar a pound. In 1865, in company with William Horney, he went to Graystone, Texas, with a team of horses after an old couple that had become stranded, traveling without a murrain a distance of 2,000 miles. The task was arduous and the way dangerous in those days of civil strife, and the men heaved a deep sigh of relief when they again landed in the county with the old couple in safety. Nor did this venture represent the extent of his thoughtfulness and kindness to others, for his hand was ever in his pocket, and he gladly gave whenever the cause had the least semblance of justifiability.

In Tuscarawas County, Ohio, Mr. Glandon married Delilah Bannister, who preceded him to the other world about seven weeks before his own death, on June 3, 1896. This couple journeyed together in great harmony, and it was considered providential that their exit from the stage of affairs left neither desolate for long. They were the parents of four children: Delinda J., wife of Samuel McKelvie, a farmer of the vicinity of Lincoln, Neb.; James W., on the old home farm; Alice, wife of John C. Fowler, represented elsewhere in this work; and Edgar D., a telephone manager of the plant at Pittsfield, Ill.

GLASS, David H.—Many of the superior compensations which lie in wait for the capable and learned exponent of legal science have fallen to the lot of David H. Glass, whose professional association with Rushville dates from 1878. Mr. Glass was born on a farm in Kinsley County, Ind., in 1854, a son of John and Ann (Mabey) Glass, the former a native of Washington County, Pa., and the latter born in County Waterford, Ire-

land. Craving a broader life than that proffered as an agriculturist, Mr. Glass devised means of securing the necessary higher education, and found the path of success in Cambridgeville, Indiana, through George, Ind. He came to Illinois in 1871 and began the study of law, sharing the law department of the University of Iowa, at Iowa City, Iowa, which he took his degree in 1878. Upon landing in Rushville in 1878 he became the partner of S. B. Montgomery, an associate attorney and practicing solicitor for nearly twenty years, until the removal of his partner to Quincy, Ill. Since then he has conducted an independent practice, and has been consulted, on one side or the other, with many of the important suits which have come up for adjudication in the city and county.

For years Mr. Glass has been active in connection with Democratic politics, his office now being that of States Attorney, to which he was elected in 1884, and in which he served three terms. In 1904 he was elected Mayor of Rushville, and his administration resulted in many improvements in the municipal government. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. December 21, 1881, occurred the marriage of Mr. Glass to Sarah G. Worthington, of Rushville, and of this union there have been born two children, Ruth W. and Charles, the latter now being deceased. To his professional practice Mr. Glass brings the combination of tact, ripe experience and unswerving integrity, and as such he is highly honored in a community which has profited more than quarter of a century of his citizenship.

GREENLEAF, Peter. The name of Greenleaf first became known in Illinois in 1836, through the advent of Joseph and Peter Greenleaf, sons of Peter Greenleaf of New Jersey, a participant in the War of 1812. One of the brothers, Peter, settled near White Oak Springs, Brown County, Ill., and at his death there in 1857 left two sons and two daughters, but only two of the number are now living, Joseph, a resident of Steamboat Rock, Iowa, and his sister, Mary, who lives near Whitesall, ———. The elder of the two immigrating brothers, Joseph, settled in Astoria, Fulton County, Ill., locating on a soldier's claim on Section 36. The warrant for this claim was made out in favor of Peter Greenleaf, the grandfather, as a partial compensation for services rendered in the War of 1812. It was about this time, 1810, that Joseph Greenleaf was married, and together the young people set up housekeeping in the rude log cabin which Mr. Greenleaf had erected on the land. Though crude on the exterior and lacking in many comforts in its interior furnishings, the genial, happy home-like within made up in generous measure for the lack of material things. This continued to be the family home until 1868, when the father sold the old home place and came to Schuyler County, purchasing 300 acres of land from Tom McCauley on Sections 13 and 14, in Blindman Township. Here he built a comfortable resi-

dence for his father and brought the land to a high state of cultivation, and here, too, his earthly life came to a close in 1904. His death was looked upon as a public loss, not only to the community in which he was then living, but also in Fulton County, where so many years of his younger life had been passed. To all he was known as the embodiment of generosity and liberality, for none who approached to him were ever known to leave his door without assistance. During his younger years he had joined the Masonic order, was for many years a member of the Christian Church, and politically was a supporter of Democratic principles. He was born in Hoboken, N. J., April 6, 1818, came to Illinois in 1856, and for sixty-eight years gave the strength of his sturdy manhood in assisting in the reclamation of this commonwealth and making it the peer of States in the Middle West. Before her marriage his wife was Miss Sarah Dale, a native of Indiana, who came to Illinois with her mother, her father, Samuel Dale, having given his life for his country's cause in the War of 1812.

Seven children were born into this family on the Fulton County homestead, their names in order of birth being as follows: Nathaniel of Centralia, Wash.; Annmaris Rose, the wife of James H. Rose, of Lamar, Mo.; Samuel, of Centralia, Wash.; Alice, of Table Grove, Ill., the widow of George R. Sellars; Alonzo, of Joplin, Mo.; and Stephen, also a resident of Table Grove. The mother of these children died on the Fulton County homestead June 27, 1867, leaving a bereaved family and many friends whose acquaintance dated back to pioneer days. She was not permitted to see all of her children grow to maturity.

The second child in his parents' family, Peter Greenleaf, was born in Astoria Township, Fulton County, Ill., December 2, 1845. With considerable irregularity he attended the district school adjacent to his boyhood home and, when not in school, he was kept occupied with the duties which fell to his lot on the home farm. Notwithstanding the hardships which came with life on the frontier, Mr. Greenleaf looks back upon those days as the most joyous of his whole life, parents and children all contributing to the good humor and happy atmosphere which always filled the little home. His marriage on September 3, 1868, united him with Miss Sarah E. Cook, the daughter of Peter Cook, of Oakland Township, Schuyler County. For some years after his marriage he worked as a farm hand in the employ of others, but, in the meantime he held by from his earnings all that could be spared after furnishing necessities for the family; and in time was enabled to purchase land on his own account. This consisted of sixty-two and a half acres on Section 8, Emmett Township, McDonough County, Ill., where for twenty-two years—or until 1904—he made his home continuously. It was in the year just mentioned that he returned to his boyhood home, Schuyler County, and bought 262 acres on Section 24, Birmingham Township, a

farm which embodies some of the finest land in Schuyler County, and on which he raises all of the grains common to a well-established Illinois farm.

Eleven children were born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Greenleaf, but of these number three died in infancy. The eldest living child, Joseph, married Miss Nora Sells, by whom he has four children—Pauline, Joseph, Alice and Sterling. Annie became the wife of John W. Gleason, of Birmingham Township, and is the mother of five children—Roy, Pearl, Mary, Charles and Ethel. Eva, the wife of Joseph Motice, of Cataraugus, Wash., has two children—Frances and John. Samuel is a resident of Rushville, Ill. John S. is the next in order of birth. Alice, the wife of Alie Monrell, is the mother of two children—Vernot and Dorothy E. Ross C. and Frank M. complete the family. The latter married Lottie Sautz, and they have two children, Peter and Henry. Mr. Greenleaf is nominally a Democrat, but is liberal in his views, and votes for the man best suited to the office in question, regardless of party. Externally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

HABER, Daniel F.—The name of Daniel F. Haber is associated with all that is substantial in character, excellent in farming and admirable in social life in Rushville Township. His claims to consideration are further increased by worthy political services, not the least important of which is his tenure in office as Highway Commissioner. To this office he was twice elected, and his unceasing activity resulted in marked improvement of the public thoroughfares, and an increase of local pride in their hardness, smoothness and adaptability to all weather conditions. By a student of nations it is declared that no public utility so faithfully indexes the character of a people as its arteries of travel, and the present condition of the roads in Rushville Township would seem to indicate a very high standard of citizenship.

Born on a farm in Littleton Township, Schuyler County, November 16, 1865, Mr. Haber is a son of Thomas Haber, mention of whom may be found elsewhere in this work. His boyhood was spent after the fashion of most farmers' sons in average circumstances, and he combined the many-sided work of the farm with irregular attendance at the district school, and being naturally studious, he readily devoured such books as came within the range of his using. At the age of twenty-two his life shifted into a groove of larger responsibility through his marriage, in February, 1887, to Lotta Griffith, daughter of Mayland Griffith, and a native of DeWitt County, Ill. The young people continued to live on the Haber farm until 1888, when Mr. Haber rented property in Bethel Township, McDonough County, the following year moving to Littleton Township, Schuyler County, where he rented land until 1892. He then moved to the farm which he now owns and occupies, containing 150 acres in Sec-



MR. AND MRS. MADISON O. SNYDER

tion 21, Rushville Township. He is an extensive breeder, feeder and shipper of stock, especially hogs and cattle, and raises on an average between 100 and 150 acres of corn yearly, the entire amount being used in his business. He ships from fifty to seventy-five head of cattle, and from 200 to 400 hogs every year, and is one of the most successful men in this line in the county. Since 1892 he has made steady progress in his life, has acquired influence and authority in the community, and has reason to regard as fortunate the incentive which led him to settle in this part of Schuyler County.

Mr. Haber subscribes to Democratic principles, and he was elected Road Commissioner on that ticket. He is socially connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having joined the order in 1898, and is also a member of the Rushville Lodge of Modern Woodmen of America. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to this, as to many other causes, he is a generous contributor. Mr. and Mrs. Haber are the parents of the following children: Carl, born November 28, 1888; Mabel P., born December 29, 1891; Paul, born March 24, 1893; Clark G., born April 18, 1894; Daniel G., born April 9, 1896, died August 1, 1896; Vera, born June 2, 1897; Mary, born August 6, 1898; Harold, born October 4, 1903; and Margaret, born March 23, 1905.

Mrs. Haber was born April 19, 1869, and represents an early family of Schuyler County. Her father, Mayland Griffith, and her mother, Isabella (Shoe) Griffith, were natives of Muskingum County, Ohio, and came early to DeWitt County, Ill., where Mrs. Haber was born. The Griffiths arrived in Schuyler County in 1873. The mother died in Cass County, the father being also deceased. They were the parents of thirteen children, nine of whom are living; John, a resident of California; Newton, a farmer of McDonough County, Ill.; Joseph, a resident of Bloomington, Ill.; Parlet, of Hancock County, Ill.; Grant; Nora, wife of John Whitehead, of Grand Bluff, Ill.; Nancy Jane; Mareta; and Anna.

HABER, John C.—Schuyler County is fortunate in the possession of many native sons whose continued loyalty to its institutions and opportunities make for its permanent and most substantial well being, and who, in the same occupation as their sires, are realizing the advantages of latter day methods of operation. To this class belongs John C. Haber, owner of 160 acres of land in Section 19, Camden Township. Mr. Haber was born in Buena Vista Township, Schuyler County, April 28, 1879, a son of Thomas Haber, mention of whom may be found elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Haber early made himself useful around his father's farm, devoting such time as he could spare to attendance at the district school, and sharing the common diversions of the youth of the neighborhood. September 12, 1891, he married Emma Miller, a native of Brown County,

Ill., and daughter of Thomas and Amanda (Monroe) Miller, pioneers of Brown County, the former of whom is deceased. Mrs. Miller, who still makes her home in Brown County, is the mother of six children, one of whom died in infancy. Of those living, Nettie is the wife of William Rigg, of Brown County; Hattie, wife of LeRoyette Avery, near Skotch of James Avery; Edsel, living on the old place in Brown County; Pearl, wife of Fred Kerr, a farmer of Brown County; and Mrs. Haber. Mr. and Mrs. Haber rented a farm for a year after their marriage, and in the fall of 1892 bought 120 acres of land in Camden Township, known as the old Eugene Clegg farm, and located thereon in the spring of 1893. Under the wise control of Mr. Haber his farm has developed great resource and fertility, and is practically demonstrating the advantages of a man at the helm who thoroughly understands the science of farming. He keeps on hand a high grade of horses, cattle and hogs, has excellent barns and outbuildings and a comfortable dwelling. Mr. Haber is one of the farmers who recognize no limit to their advancement, and who, through the medium of periodicals and conventions keep pace with the ideas of men prominent in the world of agriculture. He is the parent of one son, Thomas C., born in January, 1903. Mr. Haber is a Democrat in politics, and in religion is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HABER, Thomas.—The sturdy, indomitable spirit, unslaking industry and thrifty frugality characteristic of the German-American, is everywhere conspicuously manifest in the industrial activities of the United States, and of the vast number of honest, clear-headed and enterprising sons of Germany who have helped to promote the welfare of the land of their adoption. Thomas Haber is one of the most worthy representatives of the agricultural class, and has won a world-wide reputation in the raising of hogs. In harmony with the general character of Mr. Haber is the fact that, when he arrived in Schuyler County, his last cent had been spent for looking for a friend who accompanied him from Ohio. From this meagre and discouraging beginning he has advanced to one of the foremost farmers and stock raisers of the United States. He was born at Trugelochstadt, Germany, July 25, 1841, a son of Andrew and Margaret (Mullberger) Haber, natives also of the Fatherland and farmers by occupation. He received his preliminary education in his native land, and in 1872 accompanied the rest of the family to the United States, locating on a farm in the vicinity of Dayton, Ohio. Here the father died at the age of seventy-nine years, the mother surviving him until her eighty-ninth year.

Thomas Haber was about twenty-three years old when he left Ohio with a friend and came to Illinois in 1861, locating once again in Littleton Township, Schuyler County, which he rented for two years. He then moved to Buena Vista Township, which has since been his home, and

where he now owns 200 acres in Section 13, also forty-four acres in Section 18, Rushville Township, and forty acres in Littleton Township, making in all 284 acres. He has a *modern* farm house, well constructed barns and outbuildings, and the most practical of agricultural implements. He is a staunch believer in progressive agriculture, and leaves no stone unturned to improve his methods, his farm and his opportunities in general. In this way he has come to be regarded as one of the most thorough, painstaking and substantial farmers in Schuyler County.

The marriage of Mr. Haber to Mary Bovey occurred October 6, 1864. Mrs. Haber being a native of Greene County, Ohio, born August 15, 1844. She is a daughter of Joseph and Eliza (Miller) Bovey, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively, who moved from Ohio to Illinois in 1836, locating in the vicinity of Littleton where they improved a fine farm, and where both died at an advanced age. To Mr. and Mrs. Haber have been born eight children: Daniel, born November 10, 1865, married Leta Griffith, a farmer in Rushville Township, and has eight children—Carl, Pearl, Paul, Clark, Vera, Mary, Harold and Margaret; Margaret J., born November 13, 1867, wife of Percy Griffith, a farmer of Hancock County, Ill., and mother of Bessie Griffith; Fannie E., born April 18, 1870, and died at the age of one year; Grace M., born January 18, 1875, wife of Albert Tomlinson, a farmer of Iowa; Ruth, Cecil, downward, Roy, Mary and Francis; John, born April 28, 1879, married Emma Miller, has one child, Thomas, and is a farmer in Camden Township; Allie, born October 19, 1882, the wife of George Logan, a farmer of Littleton Township, and has one child, Raymond; Edna, born August 6, 1882, living at home; and William, born September 6, 1888.

In political affiliation Mr. Haber is a Democrat, but is liberal in his political ideas. He is fraternally connected with the Rushville Lodge, No. 24, I. O. O. F., and in his religious views is a Presbyterian. He is considered an exemplary and useful citizen, and his children have been trained to fashion their lives along broad and practical and noble lines.

Mr. Haber is one of the most successful breeders of hogs in the world. In 1906, he exhibited his hogs at the Fat Stock Show in Chicago, and won the third prize for the best earload lot. In 1907, at the same exhibition he won the first prize for the best earload lot, and also the championship of the world. He also has won many prizes on stock and horses at the county fairs.

HALE, Elam Bliss.—In considering the ancestral connections of Elam Bliss Hale, an honored farmer living in Section 12, Birmingham Township, Schuyler County, one's memory again reverts to that greatly admired hero and courageous patriot, Nathan Hale, a graduate of Yale College, a Captain under General Washington in the Revolutionary War, and who, upon being sent

by his chief to secure information concerning the British in New York, was captured as a spy and at twenty-one years of age, executed, September 22, 1776, by order of Sir William Howe. Nathan Hale's ancestors and relatives have been scattered to the four corners of this great country, but each and all gladly avow their connection with him, and their admiration for his untimely yet noble and high character. Thomas, William and Timothy Hale came to America about 1650, were then settled in New England, and from them descended three branches, Elam Bliss tracing his descent to William Hale, Josiah, son of William, brother of Nathan Hale, and grandfather of Elam, was born August 21, 1756, and died April 13, 1811. He married Abigail Joslin, born March 1, 1764, and died May 21, 1811. To Josiah and Abigail Hale were born the following children: Nathan, July 4, 1781; Josiah, February 3, 1783; James L., February 20, 1785; Nathan, Jr., October 13, 1789; Esther, September 24, 1788; Jesse, April 1, 1791; Abigail, January 18, 1793; and Abraham, January 26, 1799.

Abraham Hale, father of Elam Bliss Hale, first saw the light of day in Tyringham, Mass., and named Fannie M. Bliss, who was born in Townsend, Pa., February 26, 1810, and died in Beersville, Fulton County, Ill., August 26, 1890. Mr. Hale came to Beersville about 1830 and eventually went to Missouri, where he died July 26, 1872. Of his six children, Elbert C., born October 14, 1820, was the first Sheriff of Los Angeles County, Cal., who served through his entire term, went from there to the City of Mexico, married a Mexican woman, and for twenty-four years was connected with the office of the American Consul, finally dying there March 22, 1898, leaving a family of five children—Charles F., Abraham F., Adelaide, Matilda and Edmund R.; Abigail Hale, born March 2, 1821, died March 26, 1842; Lambert Hale, born in Westfield, N. Y., January 2, 1834, drove the first stage over the southern mail route from Santiago, Cal., to San Antonio, Texas, about 1836 or '37, died December 5, 1871, while serving as Chief of Police at Chetopa, Kan.; Elam Bliss Hale, subject of this sketch, born March 18, 1841; George Hale, born January 1, 1844, died September 6, 1855; and Mary A., born in Fulton County, Ill., November 10, 1850, and died September 22, 1851.

The youth of Elam Bliss Hale passed after the manner of the average country boy, and April 25, 1861, he married Mary Markey, a native of Harrison County, Ohio, born April 24, 1843. Mrs. Hale came with her parents to Illinois in 1850. For further particulars regarding the Markey family, see sketch of Harvey B. Markey. Mr. and Mrs. Hale have a son, Charles E., born in Birmingham, Schuyler County, August 2, 1897, and married, for his first wife, Adelaide Toland, born in March, 1879. Of this union there is a son, Charles E., who was born January 10, 1891. The second wife of Charles Hale formerly was Nora Mitchell, of Littleton Township, and of their union there are three children: Fannie L., Ruth L., and Forest Bliss. For his

entire active life Mr. Hale has engaged in farming, but he has not led a narrow or inactive life, but by travel and reading has kept in touch with the general happenings the world over. In the 'sixties he spent some time in Colorado as a cow-boy, returning to Bernadotte Township, Fulton County, in December, 1865. For a time he combined farming and working in a saw-mill and finally bought four acres of land in Section 27, Birmingham Township, Schuyler County, to which he added until he was owner of 105 acres, which he sold in 1880. He then bought 120 acres in Sections 12 and 13, with the dwelling on Section 12, and here has since made his home. He has the original deed to his property signed by President James K. Polk.

Mr. Hale has set a large need in the township, and besides setting an inspiring example of honesty and well directed industry, has held many important local offices, including that of Clerk for eleven years, Assessor six terms, and member of the School Board twenty years. He is an uncompromising Republican, as was his father before him. Indeed Abraham Hale was so strong an Abolitionist during the war, that the K. K. K.'s set the night to kill him, but failed to hit their mark. Mr. Hale preserves well the traditions of his time-honored family, possesses the courtesy and consideration of true breeding and birth, and values as above price the qualities of honesty and fairness in dealing with his fellow men.

HALE, Jesse, a well known and prosperous farmer and stock raiser in Section 27, Littleton Township, Schuyler County, Ill., was born in Buena Vista Township, same county, June 11, 1850, a son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Bardlow) Hale, the father, born in New Madrid County, Mo., and the mother in Sacramento County, Ill. When a boy Joshua Hale was brought to Schuyler County by his parents, who were among the early settlers of the county. The family settled on a farm in Buena Vista Township, where Joshua Hale afterwards became the owner of 160 acres of land. This he sold in 1867, moving to Fremont County, Iowa, and there purchasing a hotel. In the following year, disposing of the hotel property, he returned to Schuyler County, and bought 160 acres on the site of the present village of Littleton. Several years later, he sold out and moved to Hannock County, Ill., where he afterwards bought a farm of 200 acres near Augusta. There he died May 18, 1895. His wife had preceded him to the grave, August 20, 1882, while living in Littleton Township, Schuyler County. They had a family of eight children, four of whom are deceased. Those surviving are as follows: Lerhe, who married George Ross, and is now a widow, living in Hannock County, Ill.; Jesse; Sadie, who became the wife of John Dowers, a resident of Hannock, Hannock County; and Cora, (Mrs. Marshall Rankin, whose home is also in that county. Jesse Hale was brought up on the home farm, receiving his education in the common schools. Remaining

with his parents until he reached the age of two-and-a-half years, he then bought eighty acres of improved land, but selling this three years later, purchased eighty acres in Section 27, of the same township, where he also retained three acres. His first purchase was a farm in the vicinity of Hannock County, which he disposed of after living on it two years, when returning to Littleton Township, he bought 200 acres of improved land which he sold as his property. After living there until 1893, he bought forty acres in Section 27, upon which he has since made his home. He has been quite successful in his various enterprises, and having spent, during his career, many loads of Black-Pedee Angus cattle, as well as horses and hogs in considerable numbers.

Mr. Hale has been twice married. The maiden name of his first wife was Abbie E. Davis, who was born in Worcester, Mass., and to whom he was wedded November 24, 1881. Two children were the result of this union, namely: Leroy S. born August 30, 1882, who became the wife of Asa Bartlett, and lives on her father's farm; and Blanche E., who died in infancy, March 28, 1891. The mother of these children, passed away in January, 1893. In October, 1894, Mr. Hale was united in marriage with Lillian M. Wilson, who was born in Littleton Township, August 3, 1864, a daughter of John and Julia (Snyder) Wheat, natives of Kentucky, and a granddaughter, on the maternal side, of David and Lucinda Snyder.

In politics, Mr. Hale is a supporter of the Democratic party, and is naturally affiliated with the I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 24, of Rushville. He is conversant about the substantial farmers of his township, and is regarded as a useful citizen.

HALE, John Wesley.—The early associations of the subject of this sketch cluster around scenes in Schuyler County, whither he came with his parents at the age of three years. Since then he has risen to a position as one of the capable agriculturists of Camden Township, where he makes his home on Section 12. In connection with his first purchase of land it may be stated that he paid \$100 for eleven acres, forming the nucleus of his present possessions. To raise the purchase money he sold a spotted mare for \$80 and two calves for \$8 each, thus raising \$96, and with the balance of money he had on hand, he acquired a little tract with a primitive log cabin. During 1883 he erected a frame building, 16x26 feet, and now, by subsequent addition, he has a modern and commodious country home. At first he rented land adjoining his home place, but gradually he added to his possessions until now he owns altogether 275 acres on Sections 12 and 13, in Camden Township. In September, 1907, he added to this 120 acres more in Section 13, Camden Township.

The Hale family was established in Schuyler County by the grandfather of John Wesley Hale, who came here from New Madrid, Mo., and secured about 500 acres in Buena Vista Township,

The father, Jesse Hale, was born in Schuyler County, and married Rebecca Wardrup, who died in 1883. The last heir of the father was by letter written from Ottumwa, Iowa, in which he stated that he was about to go to the mining district of the Black Hills. Of his four children, James is living near Adams County, Ill.; John Wesley remains in Schuyler County; Drusilla, deceased, was the wife of James Bartlett, a farmer in Buena Vista Township; and Mary, deceased, was the wife of Charles Warrington.

Born near Salem, Iowa, January 13, 1843, John Wesley Hale was three years of age at the time the family returned to Schuyler County, and here he received his schooling in Buena Vista Township. In March of 1880 he married Miss Vina P. Warrington, a daughter of Isaac M. Warrington, and a native of Rushville, Ill., born in June, 1858. They are the parents of seven children: Maude, Jessie, Bertha, Dwight, Ruth, Homer and Bessie, all of whom are at home. Politically a Democrat, Mr. Hale has held various offices with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned. In 1906 he was the Democratic nominee for Supervisor for Camden Township and was elected by a gratifying majority. In addition, for some years he held the office of County Central Committeeman from his township. With his wife he holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, while fraternally he belongs to Camden Lodge No. 48, A. F. & A. M. The success with which he has met proves him to be a man of large powers of mind, rugged determination of character and judgment in his business transactions. All in all, he furnishes an illustration of the type of progressive farmer and loyal citizen whose presence in the county and commonwealth is of the highest importance to the permanent prosperity of the nation.

HAMMOND, Charles Henry.—Occupying a leading position among the business men of Rushville is the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article and whose firm occurred October 26, 1868, in the county where he now resides. The genealogy of the family is traced back several generations in America, the grand-grandchildren of the subject of this sketch being Henry and Mary (Russell) Hammond, natives of Pennsylvania. The grandparents, Jacob and Eliza (both U. S.) Hammond, were born respectively in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the father, Jacob, Jr., was a native of Knox County, Ohio. The last-named, who retired from business in 1866, and who is represented elsewhere in this work, married Sarah Margaret Lawler, who was born in Schuyler County, Ill., being a daughter of George Edward and Caroline (Hynes) Lawler, born respectively in Virginia and North Carolina. The grandparents of Sarah Margaret Lawler were Alexander Lawler, of Virginia birth, and Margaret Buckner (White) Lawler, also born in the Old Dominion.

The education of Charles Henry Hammond was received in Rushville, Ill., and in Kirksville,

Mo. From the spring of 1883 to the fall of 1885 he was Assistant Postmaster, first with his father, who was Postmaster from 1882 to 1885, then with Postmaster Albert H. Seeley, 1885 to 1890, and then with Postmaster Hutter until the fall of 1890, when he and his father, Jacob Hammond, embarked in the furniture and undertaking business as successors to Harvey Brothers on the south side of the square. In September of 1890 he entered the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo., where he received an education in that profession under its founder, Dr. A. T. Still. After graduating in January, 1892 he returned to Rushville and in May of the following year sold the furniture and undertaking business to H. W. Graft, after which he devoted himself to the practice of osteopathy for some years. In February, 1896 he purchased his former business, which he now conducts under the firm title of Charles H. Hammond. The business was founded by E. H. O. Seeley in January of 1851 and is one of the oldest of its kind in this section of Illinois. For the undertaking business he is well qualified by a course of study in Clark's School of Embalming, Chicago, and his knowledge of osteopathy, with its careful training in anatomy, further qualifies him for efficient work as an undertaker.

Although not connected with any denomination Mr. Hammond is interested in religious work and attends services at the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he has been a staunch supporter of Republican principles ever since attaining his majority. In 1841 he was made a Master Mason and is a member of Rushville Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M. In 1905 he became identified with Rushville Chapter No. 184, R. A. M., in the following year was initiated into Rushville Commandery K. T. No. 56, of which in June 1908, he was chosen Eminent Commander. In 1902 became associated with Moita Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at St. Joseph, Mo. His fraternal relations further include membership in Kirksville Lodge No. 404, Benevolent Protective Order of Elias, at Kirksville. At Rushville, October 12, 1892, he was united in marriage with Miss Hurdet G. McCreery, who was born near that city, May 22, 1871. Her father and her grandparents on both sides came from the North of Ireland. Two daughters bless their union, namely: Geneva Beatrice, born September 13, 1894; and Virginia McCreery, June 12, 1900, both of whom are receiving the advantages offered by the excellent schools of their home city.

HAMMOND, Captain Harold, of the Twenty-third Regiment, United States Infantry, whose military record is surpassed by that of few, if any, of the younger officers of the regular army, was born in Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., October 21, 1874, a son of Jacob and Sarah Margaret (Lawler) Hammond, the former a native of Knox County, Ohio, where he was born November 28th, 1831. The maternal grandfather and the great grandfather on the paternal side

fought under Washington during the Revolutionary War. The occupation of the father who in active life was that of a blacksmith, and he is now living in retirement.

The boyhood of the subject of this sketch was occupied with school studies and otherwise passed in the recreations and diversions common to youth of vigorous physical development, such as skating, swimming, towing, etc. He attended the Rushville High School and was afterwards a student in the Illinois College at Jacksonville. In 1893, and for a portion of 1894, he acted in the capacity of Assistant Postmaster at Rushville. In the summer of 1894, he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he was graduated in April, 1898, being assigned to Gen. Shafter's army to Cuba in 1898, saw active service at Santiago, was stationed at Madison Barracks, N. Y., in October of the last named year, and was promoted to First Lieutenant in the winter following. In April, 1899, his regiment was sent to the Philippines, where he took part in many engagements, being in command of his company. He commanded a company of the Ninth Regiment when ordered with the relief army to China in June, 1900, participating in all of the fighting on the way to Peking, and in the capture of that city, which resulted in the relief of the foreign legations. From China, he was sent to the Island of Samar in the spring of 1901, returning to the United States in June, 1902. From August, 1902, until June, 1906, he was instructor in drawing in the United States Military Academy at West Point, having been promoted in October, of the former year, to a captaincy, and transferred to the Twenty-third Regiment, United States Infantry. His promotion as Captain was recommended by Gen. Lawton, for "bravery and good judgment in handling his company" in the Zapote River fight in the Island of Luzon, in June, 1901. At the Jamestown Exposition, at Norfolk, Va., in the summer of 1907, he was in charge of the Army and Navy Club, and in December of the same year, was detailed for duty as Paymaster, being stationed at Washington, D. C. He is a member of several military orders, among them being the Order of the Dragon.

On July 9, 1902, at Des Moines, Iowa, Capt. Hammond was united in marriage with Mary Pierce, a native of that State, and a niece of the late Hon. Edwin H. Conger, United States Minister to China, and afterwards to Mexico, of whose family she was a member for several years. Capt. Hammond first met Miss Pierce during the Boxer insurrection in China, while she was residing at the American Legation, presided over by her uncle, Mr. Conger, and harbored by hosts of unnumbered families when the allied forces were dispatched by their respective governments from various points in the Orient to subdue Mr. Hammond passed through all the woful experience of the Boxer siege, until saved from a terrible death by the timely arrival of the

long and anxiously awaited troops of the foreign powers.

Capt. Hammond is the author of numerous articles published in standard magazines, and for three years has contributed a serial to "St. Nicholas," entitled "Pinky Perkins." The "Salem City Company" has also issued two volumes of his sketches.

HAMMOND, Henry G.—At the age of seventy-eight years Henry G. Hammond finds himself an active factor in the management of his well appointed farm in Rushville Township, upon which he settled in 1883, and where he is surrounded by innumerable evidences of his industry, progress and refinement. As a boy, Mr. Hammond shared in the labor of a farm in Knox County, Ohio, where he was born in 1828, and upon which his parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Uhl) Hammond, had settled at an early day. The father was a native of Maryland, and born in 1801, and the mother born in Pennsylvania in 1800.

During the first year of the Civil War Mr. Hammond left Ohio and came to Rushville Township, occupying another farm until he settled on his present one in 1883. He has been twice married, his first wife having been Maria Walker, and his present wife, Maud Campbell, both natives of Ohio. The only daughter in the family, Lena B., is the wife of Ross Briggs, a farmer of Woodsfork Township. Aside from the tenacity of exercising his vote, Mr. Hammond has never been actively engaged in politics. In years past he was a constant attendant at the Methodist Episcopal Church, and contributed generously towards its support, and now, the weather permitting, he is seen in his pew, and takes a lively interest in music and sermon. Mr. Hammond is of genial and optimistic disposition, and, this, taken in connection with the physical exercise, temperate habits, and wholesome diversions which have filled his life, tend to the assurance that many years more of usefulness and prosperity are in store for him.

HAMMOND, Jacob.—Previous to his permanent location in Rushville, Ill., in 1873, Lieutenant Jacob Hammond had rounded out his thirteenth years with farming, soldiering and school-teaching, and had developed a strength of character and resourcefulness which made him a valuable and much needed citizen. The forty-five intervening years have witnessed an increase in the variety and extent of his capacity for usefulness, and he has unceasingly contributed to the welfare of the city as educator, office-holder, merchant, fraternalist and church-worker. Of late years little has happened in the community of vivid interest that directly or indirectly has not been influenced by his opinion.

Jacob Hammond was born in Knox County, Ohio, in November, 1834, and on both sides of his family is of German descent. His father, Jacob Hammond, came of a family which early settled in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, later moving to the western part of that State, whence

Jacob in early life journeyed to Knox County, Ohio, and there purchased land during the summer of 1824. The family of Elizabeth Chil, his wife, also was identical with the pioneer history of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Hammond's grandfather followed the martial fortunes of Washington during the Revolutionary War. From this remote side probably is inherited the distinctly military tendency of certain of his present day descendants. "Hamond," in the Englishland, "Hamond" was the original spelling of the family name, which since has been changed to Hammond. Jacob Hammond, Sr., followed farming for many years of his time, but he had strong religious convictions, and as only was ordained to the Methodist Episcopal ministry, but preached for many years without pay, and solely for the good of his fellow men. He was known as one of the most genial and lovable of men, and his memory is cherished by a host of people to whom he pointed out the wise and happy ways of life. He had eight brothers and sisters, and with the exception of two brothers who died in Iowa, all spent the greater part of their lives in Ohio. Mr. Hammond cultivated a fine farm in Knox County, Ohio, and upon it was planted the now thriving town of Millwood. Here his death occurred at the age of eighty-seven years, his wife attaining to seventy years.

Jacob Hammond, Jr., was surrounded by fine and Christian early influences, and was encouraged to a studious and industrious existence. In the district schools and through his home application, he acquired an excellent education, and beginning with 1858 taught two terms of six months each in his home district. He also taught one term in Medina County, Ohio, during the winter of 1859-60, and from this peaceful occupation and that of farming, turned in October, 1861, to test his fortunes of war. Enlisting in Company A, Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years, he was mustered in as Second Lieutenant, having helped to organize the company. The regiment became a part of the Sherman Brigade, which John Sherman, then a member of the United States Senate, assisted to organize, and showed deep interest in the company. From December, 1861, Mr. Hammond served in Kentucky and Tennessee, participated in the battles of Shiloh and Pittsburg Landing, at the latter battle being on the brigade staff as ordnance officer under General Harker, who was killed at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain. Owing to failing health he was allowed to resign during the second year of his service, and in June, 1862, was honorably discharged, when he returned to his former home in Ohio.

In the fall of 1862, Mr. Hammond went to Marengo County, Iowa, to visit a brother, and during that winter taught a district school for one term. In April, 1863, he came to Rushville, and then visited another brother living in the southern part of Schuyler County. June 29, 1865, he was united in marriage to Sarah M. Lawler, daughter of George L. Lawler, mention of whom may be found elsewhere in this work. The

young people settled on a farm in Schuyler County, Iowa, where they lived until 1874, and in 1875 located permanently in Rushville, where Mr. Hammond taught school until appointed Postmaster of the town in 1882. He continued to administer satisfactorily the local affairs of United States until 1886, and in that year engaged in the grocery business, until disposing of the same in 1896. He then established a running and undertaking business with his son, Charles H., in which he since has engaged, controlling a large patronage, and sustaining a reputation as one of the foremost merchants of the community.

Mr. Hammond's devotion to the Republican party has brought him many honors besides the Postmastership. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1878, holding the same for five years, was for nine years member of the School Board, and for one year City Treasurer. His services have been characterized by strict integrity and staunch devotion to the public welfare, to the end that he has received the support and approbation of even his political enemies. In 1878 he became a member of the Masonic fraternity at Ohio, and is also one of the charter members of the Grand Army of the Republic. With his wife he is an active and helpful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the support of which he is a liberal contributor. No man in Rushville has led a cleaner, more upright life than Mr. Hammond, and his contribution to his moral, educational and commercial stability is an enviable and lasting one.

Mr. and Mrs. Hammond are the parents of two sons, Charles H., and Harold. The Hammond boys have been given the best of educational and general advantages, and their lives have remained out to wide and interesting prospects. The martial strain in the family is well sustained by Harold Hammond, a graduate of West Point, class of 1895, who was born in Rushville October 21, 1874. Mr. Hammond enlisted in the Ninth United States Infantry during the Spanish-American War, serving first in Cuba, and in the spring of 1899 going to the Philippine Islands, where he was advanced to the position of First Lieutenant. Subsequently the Ninth was sent to China, and Lieutenant Hammond was one of the first to fall in the rescue of the American legation at Peking. After this heroic adventure, and partially because of it, he soon after won the heart and hand of Miss Mary Pierce, a niece of United States Minister to China, Conger, and the marriage was solemnized in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1902. Upon his return to this country, Lieutenant Hammond was commissioned Captain, and for four years was an instructor in a military school. He is an expert marksman, well grounded in all that engages the attention of military men, and his family and friends are justly proud of the honors and distinctions which have rewarded his efforts.

HARDING, William M.—Not only is the Kentucky family of Harding one of the earliest, as



Geo. B. Steele

it is one of the most numerous of any connected with the upbuilding of the Border State, but from its strong and dependable stock have sprung hundreds of men and women who have taken a distinctive and even conspicuous part in the development of many and widely separated communities. For the most part agriculturists, their ambitions frequently have led them into the unfrequented parts of the country, and indeed the pioneering instinct has been a chief, if not a leading, family characteristic. Schuyler County has profited richly by this courageous and sturdy element, and in the person of William McKee Harding, a farmer of Section 11, Buena Vista Township, the qualities most prized and cultivated by the Kentucky progenitors are in no sense abated.

The infant will of William M. Harding resounded against the walls of a rough log cabin near Cameron, Warren County, where he was born on March 19, 1829. His parents were Aaron and Nancy (McKee) Harding, and his paternal grandfather was John Harding, a native of Kentucky. (The McKee family record may be found elsewhere in this volume.) John Harding was a man of strong character, who loved danger and adventure, and whose nomadic spirit craved the excitement and opportunities of the frontier. When our subject's father was but a boy he went with his father and others of his family to the present site of Indianapolis, Ind.; but when that region began to take on a semblance of civilization, he moved on again, this time to Hancock County, Ill., where he took up government land on Bear Creek. The Indians at that time were on the war path, game abounded, and danger lurked on every hand. John Harding took a banal in eliminating these conditions, but the very tameness he helped to bring about had no charm for him, and in 1853, he moved to the Territory of Oregon, with his daughter and son-in-law, his wife then being deceased. Here his death occurred at the age of seventy-five years.

Born in 1803, Aaron Harding led a life scarcely less adventurous than that of his father. He inherited the Harding grit and courage, and the time and place in which he lived bore a heavy strain upon these qualities. Settling on government land in Buena Vista Township, he laid aside his implements of peace in 1822 to enlist in the conflict with the Sac and Fox Indians, known as the Black Hawk War, serving as a private in the company in the same regiment in which Abraham Lincoln was captain of a company. When peace was restored Mr. Harding moved to Warren County, Ill., where he improved a farm until 1835, in that year returning to Schuyler County, where he died October 9, 1845. In Schuyler County he improved a farm, and planted an orchard, the country then being in a primitive state. One day he killed three deer, which he pursued on horseback, striking them on the head with a poking pole when they had been run down by hounds. His wife who was born in Crawford County, Ill., in 1810, came to

Schuyler County in 1826 at the age of sixteen years. She nobly shared the dangers and trials of her husband, at his death being left with a family of eight children, six of whom attained years of maturity, and five of whom were married. Of these, but two survive, William M. and Cassie, the latter the widow of Newton Atkinson, of Industry Township, McDonough County. Mrs. Aaron Harding died on January 25, 1892, at the age of eighty-one years.

A heavy weight of responsibility rested upon the youth of William McKee Harding, as he was only six years old when his father died, and the resources of the family were at very low ebb. His attendance at the subscription school of the neighborhood was at best irregular, but he was able to make good use of his time and he acquired an average education. He remembers putting in much of his time grubbing hazel and other bushes. Later as there were no longer Indians or game to pursue, his love of adventure found vent in a trip to Texas, where he bought a herd of cattle and drove them across the plains to the State of Kansas. The sale of this herd was so successful that during the following year (1871) he made another journey to the South and bought a much larger herd, consisting of 400 head. These he fed and shipped to St. Louis, and in 1873 returned to Schuyler County just in time to go under with the panic of that year. Nothing daunted, he resumed grubbing and farming, and in September, 1875, married Louisa Schuler, with whom he settled on Section 1, Buena Vista Township. Mrs. Harding was a native of Missouri, in which State her mother died; her father's death occurring at Baders, Schuyler County. To Mr. and Mrs. Harding were born two children, of whom John A. died at the age of two and a half years, while Carrie, who was born in December, 1876, is the wife of William Kirkham, in charge of the old Harding homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham have three children: Francis Harding, born December 11, 1901; Lyle Raymond, born December 24, 1902; and Robert H., born April 19, 1905. The passing of Mrs. William (McKee) Harding, May 3, 1890, left a void in the hearts of her husband and daughter and of many friends. She was a gentle, lovable woman, and an earnest member of the Christian Church.

The rise from comparative poverty to Mr. Harding furnishes an encouraging lesson to those who struggle with adverse circumstances. He settled on his present farm in 1851, finding it all crude and undeveloped, and even without a log cabin in which the family might have temporary shelter. He earned the money to pay for his first small cabin, and this in turn was succeeded by another house which eventually gave place to the present substantial structure in which Mr. Harding lives with his daughter and her family. All of the buildings which now house the stock, products and machinery were erected by Mr. Harding, and few farms in the township are better supplied with all that tends to progressive and successful farming. More than

half a century ago he set out an orchard which attained maturity, bore fruit in season, and passed into the general and useless period of its existence. This was suggested by the orchard which now covers some 200 rods to the homestead dwelling. To this half hundred acres he has added until he now owns 200 acres, 160 of which are in Illinois, and the remainder in Littleton Township. Mr. Harding has been a careful and painstaking farmer, living always within his means, and studying conscientiously the diverse possibilities of his land. The generous and ready response is noticeable in all his walks of life, and in his relations with the Christian Church of which he is a devoted and active member. Politically he is identified with the Republican party, which he has aided with a conscientious vote and with official service. He is honored as a conservative and capable citizen who reflects credit upon the family from which he springs and the community whose best agricultural and general interests he represents.

HARRISON, Benjamin Chadey, for many years one of the leading farmers in Brooklyn Township, Schuyler County, Ill., a man of high character and upright life, respected by all, and recognized as one of the true moral citizens of his community, was born in Brooklyn Township, February 2, 1806, a son of Benjamin and Mary (Kilgus) Harrison, natives of Indiana and Kentucky respectively. The paternal grandfather was one of the early settlers of Brooklyn Township, Schuyler County, and a Scotchman; the grandfather on the maternal side, spent a portion of his early life on the ocean as a sailor, finally becoming one of the pioneer residents of the same township, where he entered up a tract of government land chiefly covered with timber. Some time previous to the civil War he went to Texas, and remained in that State until the conflict was over, returning then to Brooklyn Township, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying about the year 1860. The death of Grandfather Harrison occurred at Brooklyn Township in 1849. Benjamin Harrison, father of Benjamin C., was the owner of some land in the locality of the latter's present home. He went to California in 1818, living there for twenty years. On his return to Illinois, he made a visit to Brooklyn Township, and then located in Henry County, Mo., where he departed this life, his wife having passed away on the same place in 1867. Their family consisted of three sons, the two others being John and William Henry, both deceased. The mother, having been judicially separated from the father, was married to William Justin, by whom she had a daughter, who died when quite young. In early youth, Benjamin C. Harrison attended the district schools in his vicinity, and grew to manhood inured to farm life. He has always lived on the homestead, which became his own inheritance. It consists of 140 acres, located in Section 35, Brooklyn Township, and in addition to this he

has bought 110 acres in Sections 1 and 12, Camden township, the purchase including about fifty acres of timber land. Besides general farming, he is engaged in raising horses, cattle and hogs, and has met with success in all his operations.

On December 15, 1870, Mr. Harrison was united in marriage with Emma Peterson, who was born in Camden Township, Schuyler County, April 1, 1851. Mrs. Harrison, a woman of most excellent traits of character, is a daughter of Samuel and Anna (Davis) Peterson, natives of Minnesota, her grandparents being John and Louisa (Johnson) Peterson, and Ward and Martha (Clifton) Davis. Four children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, as follows: Mary, born September 22, 1872, who became the wife of Frank L. White, of Capitan Township; Wallace B., born April 7, 1874, who lives in Brooklyn Township; Jessie, born September 29, 1875, who married Fleming Hooper, and is a resident of Littleton, Ill.; and Dwight, born June 9, 1881, who follows farming on the latter place.

In political action, Mr. Harrison is a supporter of the Republican party. His religious connection, as also that of his wife, is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he contributes as trustee and steward. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison are held in warm regard by all their friends, who are many in number.

HARTMAN, George, a well known and prosperous farming operator of Rushville, Ill., and one of the most prominent and successful citizens of that place, was born in Columbus, Ohio, September 17, 1836, a son of Henry and Louisa Hartman, natives of Germany and France, respectively. His parents came to the United States in 1851 and proceeding to Ohio, located in the capital city of that State. They were the parents of a family of twelve children.

In boyhood George Hartman attended the public schools of Columbus, and at the age of 15 years, applied himself to the task of learning the trade of a tinner and plumber. In this occupation he became very efficient, and then followed the business of tinning and plumbing ever since, with the best of success. From Columbus he moved to Toledo, O., where he remained three years. In 1881 he became a resident of Rushville, Ill., and here, comparatively short time built up a very profitable enterprise, taking a position at the head of his trade and making it one of the leading enterprises of the community. He secured the contract for the tin, lead and slate work on the new court house in Rushville, and also that on the county jail. Besides his work in these lines, he has established a business in tinning and well-drilling, which has assumed an honorable position. His enterprise need in his well-being apparently is of his own invention, and naturally creates much credit for the process, but has given him no other measure of successful industry.

On February 3, 1881, Mr. Hartman was united

in marriage with Carrie Pelton, who was born in Bowling Green, Ohio, where in girlhood she enjoyed the advantages of a good common school education. These interesting children were the result of this union, namely: May, Louise and Lillian.

In politics Mr. Hartman is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, and is prominent in its local councils. He was elected Mayor of Rushville in 1899, and gave the city a most creditable and satisfactory administration. Fraternally he is identified with the I. O. O. F., M. W. A. and K. of P. Socially he is very popular and the range of his personal acquaintance includes many warm friends.

HERRON, Thomas W.—Among the most prosperous and worthy representatives of the agricultural element in Schuyler County, Ill., and one who is respected by all for his good qualities, is the well known farmer of Bainbridge Township whose name stands at the head of this personal record. Mr. Herron was born on the "Darnell farm," in Rushville Township, Schuyler County, Ill., February 29, 1839, a son of David and Mary (Hall) Herron. David Herron was born in County Down, Ireland, June 27, 1829, and came to the United States about the year 1850, locating in Mahoning County, Ohio, where he was married to Mary Hull in 1857. Not long after his arrival in this country he had made a trip to Schuyler County, Ill., returning in a short time to Ohio, and subsequently coming back to his permanent home in Illinois. Before leaving his native land he had learned the trade of a weaver, but abandoned that occupation on locating in Ohio. After making his home in Schuyler County, he worked for some time by the day and month, and then followed farming on rented land until 1865. In that year, he bought 160 acres in Section 13, Bainbridge Township. The tract had been heavily timbered, and the only dwelling on it was a log cabin, in which he and his wife settled down to house-keeping. He applied himself to the task of grubbing the stumps and clearing the ground, and in course of time made many substantial and attractive improvements on his property. He died May 6, 1904, at that time being the owner of 440 acres of land, 240 of which consisted of the home farm, the other 200 being located in Frederick Township. His widow is still living on the homestead place at the age of sixty-six years, in the enjoyment of unimpaired health and of the sincere respect and cordial regard of many friends. He and his wife became the parents of six children, as follows: Martha J., who died at the age of forty-one years; Thomas W.; Mary A. and Robert, who died when four and two years old, respectively; Blanche, wife of John R. Strong, a farmer of Frederick Township; and Lulu E., who married Grayson Dobbis, a farmer on Section 13, Bainbridge Township.

Thomas W. Herron was reared on the paternal farm, receiving his education in the district schools of that vicinity. He worked on the home

place until the time of his marriage, at the age of thirty-two years. Soon after that event he took control of the 160 acres comprising the homestead, containing thus until 1895, when he bought eighty acres, on which he has since lived. At the time he took possession of this land, it contained no dwelling place except an old log cabin. He built a fine residence of eight rooms, and put up out-buildings, and substantial and comfortable barns for the care of his stock. He now owns 160 acres of land under a good state of cultivation, and is looked upon as one of the enterprising and progressive farmers in his township.

The marriage of Mr. Herron took place March 24, 1862, on which date he was wedded to Sarah J. Dobbis, who was born in Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, Ill., February 9, 1839, and is a daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Wilson) Dobbis, natives of County Down, Ireland. Further particulars in regard to the Dobbis family may be found in a biographical record of Thomas Dobbis, which appears on another page of this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Herron have one child, Lottie Myrtle, born August 23, 1894. Mrs. Herron, a woman of many amiable traits of character, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, Mr. Herron is identified with the Democratic party, although taking no active part in political contests and entertaining no desire for public office.

HIGGINS, Henry.—Few residents of Brooklyn Township are so closely in touch with the progress made in Schuyler County during the past half century as Henry Higgins, who was born in Brooklyn Township in the early forties, and has known no other home. He is a son of Daniel and Sarah (Clawett) Higgins, natives of Ohio and Morgan County, Pa., respectively. His paternal grandfather, Higgins, died in Ohio, while his maternal grandfather, Brewer, passed away in Pennsylvania. As early as 1828 Daniel Higgins came as a pioneer to Schuyler County, Ill., and on the farm which he had purchased in Brooklyn Township, his earthly life came to a close about 1852, having reached the venerable age of ninety years. His wife had died in 1850. When Daniel Higgins located in this Township it was a vast wilderness, presenting little of encouragement to clear the land and prepare it for plowman. However, he lacked none of the qualities necessary in the makeup of the true pioneer, and was undimmed by the formidable task which lay before him. Probably one of the most trying experiences during the early days was what was known as the high water of 1844. In common with all the other farmers, Mr. Higgins lost his entire crop, the only one who had anything to show for his season's work being William Erickman, who succeeded in saving his corn.

The eldest child born to Daniel and Sarah Higgins was Julia A., who became the wife of John Fowler, but both are now deceased; the next child in order of birth, John W., also is

deceased; Jackson is a resident of Brooklyn Township; Christopher died in Reno, Nev.; and James is a farmer on Brooklyn Township. Henry was born on his father's farm at Brooklyn Township, May 17, 1822, and here his entire life has been passed. He clearly recalls the experiences of his boyhood while endeavoring to glean an education in the primitive schools at Center Ridge, which was descriptively located, and which he attended with as much regularity as the home duties would permit. The building in which the children gathered to receive their meager instruction was a rude log structure, and its only furniture consisted of stave seats and desks. Here the children conducted their lessons and ate their lunches, which consisted principally of a corn cake baked in the old Dutch oven of early days. Mr. Higgins well remembers the time during his boyhood when this primitive fireplace was supplanted by the more modern cook stove, the one which his father purchased being the first one to make its appearance on Center Ridge. The day after its purchase neighbors from far and near came to see the wonderful invention. The mother used the stove continuously until the marriage of her son Henry, when she gave it to him and for five years thereafter it was in constant service.

The marriage of Henry Higgins occurred October 9, 1873, uniting him with Sarah Gossage, who was born and reared in Brooklyn Township. Mrs. Higgins is a daughter of Thomas and Mary Jane (Edmonson) Gossage, the former still living and making his home with his children. Mrs. Gossage died November 2, 1905. After his marriage Mr. Higgins continued to make his home on the old home farm until 1885, when he purchased 151 acres of land on Section 6, Brooklyn Township, and in the log cabin which he erected in a clearing, the family made their home for five years. In 1890 he moved the cabin back and in its place erected the present commodious residence now occupied by the family. In keeping with this he has also built excellent farm buildings, and, taken as a whole, it would be hard to find a more up-to-date farm equipment than that owned by Mr. Higgins.

Mr. and Mrs. Higgins have become the parents of two children, Charles and Ira E. Charles was born January 18, 1875, married Miss Chickwood, by whom he has one child, Artie Ray, and is now established as a farmer in Brooklyn Township; Ira was born April 6, 1888, is a resident of Schuyler County, and is employed as carrying the mail from Birmingham. He married Inez Manlove, who was born in Schuyler County, the daughter of Jacob Manlove, and two children have been born to them. Both Mr. and Mrs. Higgins are ardent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically Mr. Higgins is a Democrat.

At the age of nineteen years Henry Higgins was converted to Christianity through the preaching of a Methodist minister, who in 1861 held a series of revival services in the old Center Ridge school house. In January of that year

forty were converted, including Mr. Higgins. On May 30 following he was taken ill and until June 9 the doctor remained by his bedside constantly. On the day last mentioned about three o'clock in the afternoon, while Mr. Higgins was entirely alone, he had a vision in which he saw a man standing in the room who introduced himself to the sick boy as his Heavenly Father. In his hands he carried a large book, which he gave to the boy saying "Be thou healed, be thou whole." Immediately afterward the patient turned himself in bed, the first time he had done this unassisted since his sickness began. As he took the open book in his hands he read aloud from the right hand page the names of Christian friends, and on the left hand page he saw the names of friends that were not professing Christians. He also saw his brother Christopher standing between him and the other friends, and thereafter six children with angels came into the room. At the request of his friends Mr. Higgins joined in the song with the angels and children, and those who were gathered in the room said they never had heard a clearer or sweeter voice. After the song was finished he thought he was in heaven and there conversed with Job and the Heavenly Father, the latter saying to him that he was going to send him (Mr. Higgins) back to earth with a message, which he was to deliver just two weeks from that day, June 9, to those friends whose names had appeared in the left hand page of the book. He then began to sink and his father and friends who were watching thought he was gone. He rallied, however, and just two weeks from that day, he went to Center Ridge and delivered the message to those of his friends still unconverted. The news of his wonderful healing caused widespread comment and was published in the papers of Schuyler County.

HILLYER, Henry.—No retired citizen of Huntsville, Schuyler County, has contributed more to the making of his architectural surroundings than has Henry Hillyer. In this industrious and capable builder and contractor of other days, Schuyler County recognizes a son of one of its very early and prominent families, one who has left the impress of his character and work upon its progress and development for sixty-eight years, and who invariably has stood for the best commercial, industrial, political, religious and social conditions. Mr. Hillyer was born in the City of New York, August 15, 1831, and in that same city was born four daughters out of the fourteen children of William and Sarah (Earwick) Hillyer, natives of Portsmouth, England, and who came to America with two of their children about 1819. In Norfolk, Va., where the family lived for a time after arriving in America, two other children were born, and in Baltimore, which was their home for a time, a daughter was born. In Cincinnati, whither they moved after several years in New York, a girl was added to the family, and in the same city the mother died.

the father surviving her until 1858. Of this large family three members now are living, Isaac M. and Edward N., both of Cheltenham, and Henry, of Huntville, Ill.

William Hillyer and his son, James, came to Schuyler County in 1829, the father later returning to the east, while James went west in the early 'fifties to seek his fortune in the mines, and as far as is known is still a resident of California. Henry Hillyer was educated in the public schools of Ohio, and in 1849 went to Chandlerville, Cass County, Ill., where he followed the carpenter trade until 1855. He then came to Schuyler County and took the contract for a large two-story frame building for Lewis F. King, thereafter continuing his trade of carpenter and builder with growing success. He erected many barns and dwellings in this part of the county, and many still are standing in excellent condition, a tribute to his thoroughness and conscientious workmanship. At times he was a large employer of labor, and he had the gift of securing from his employes the best service of which they were capable.

January 24, 1861, Mr. Hillyer was united in marriage to Henrietta Sanford, who was born in New York, April 20, 1849, a daughter of Sylvester and Maria (Redfield) Sanford, arrivais in Huntville Township in 1854. For many years Mr. Sanford followed farming, then retired and built a beautiful home in Huntville village, where his death occurred in 1889, and that of his wife in 1895. Of the five children of this couple three are still living: Henrietta, widow of James Seeley, of Rushville; George Sanford of Hampton, Iowa; and the wife of Mr. Hillyer. Mr. and Mrs. Hillyer are the parents of four children: Herbert, born October 1, 1861, a painter and decorator of Beardstown, Ill.; Florence, wife of J. V. Smith, an oculist of Bloomington, Ill., and parents of one son, Bernard; Minnie, wife of Alexander Alters, of Huntville, who has four children: Edith, Russell, Ralph and Carroll; and Dr. Warren E. Hillyer, of Huntville, who has a son, Ernest, and who is represented elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Hillyer's is the only family left of those established in Huntville in 1829. He has been an integral part of the community, and his labor has netted him a comfortable competence. For many years he has been a staunch promoter of the Presbyterian Church, and socially is connected with the local lodge of Masons. He began to handle the tools of the carpenter when fourteen years old, and has always sought to make his work of value to his fellow men. No man in the township is held in higher esteem, nor has anyone a larger number of devoted and appreciative friends.

HILLYER, Warren E., M. D.—A career deeply in tune with the luminaries, and of inestimable value to the community of Huntville, is that of Dr. Warren E. Hillyer, a young physician and surgeon of recognized skill and ability, and a native son of the town in which are centered his

professional labors. Born July 22, 1872, Dr. Hillyer is a son of Henry Hillyer, and his preliminary education was acquired in the district school, and completed in the local high school in the class of 1893. Soon after leaving his school days behind him, the youth entered the office of Dr. Smith, of Mt. Sterling, and for eighteen months had a varied experience in seeing a supplementary practice. In 1895 he entered the Keokuk Medical School, at Keokuk, Iowa, graduating therefrom in the three years' course in March, 1898.

In Towler, Adams County, Ill., Dr. Hillyer made his professional beginning, remaining there and succeeding beyond his largest expectations until returning to his native town of Huntville, January 1, 1899. In the meantime he has worked up a large and paying practice, has demonstrated a high degree of efficiency, and has been especially successful in the diagnosis and treatment of complicated and seemingly hopeless cases. He has a large and well equipped office, supplied with electrical and other expensive apparatus, and he avails himself of journals, conventions and post-graduate work to increase his efficiency and capacity for usefulness. A pleasing personality is not the least of his professional, as well as social assets, and an impression of sincerity invariably is backed by the most trustworthy and dependable service.

The marriage of Dr. Hillyer and Orpha Cairne was solemnized April 23, 1899, in Adams County, Ill., the home of the bride, Mrs. Hillyer being a daughter of Philip Cairne, a prominent and wealthy citizen of that county. Dr. Hillyer and his wife have one son, Ernest, born September 12, 1901. The doctor affiliates with the Presbyterian Church, and fraternally is connected with the Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Home Fraternal League. In politics he is a Democrat.

HODGE, William Hamilton.—The city of Rushville has produced many men of sterling character, superior intelligence and progressive spirit, whose lives have contributed largely to the increase of its prosperity and reflected signal credit upon the place of their birth. Among these, William H. Hodge, who spent a long and honored life in that locality, always conspicuously identified with its best interests, is second to none. Mr. Hodge was born in Rushville, Ill., January 12, 1834. His father, John Hodge, who was a carpenter by trade, was born in the vicinity of Mt. Sterling, Ky., March 26, 1800. Louisa (McClure) Hodge, his mother, was born in the same neighborhood, March 24, 1814. John Hodge moved from his native State to Illinois in 1831, establishing his home in Rushville. He was a conspicuous factor in the early activities of the place, and constructed the running gear of the well-known casting mill which was then put in operation. He departed this life in 1879, his wife dying the same year. They had seven children, of whom the venerable gentleman to whom this record pertains is the sole survivor.

Four died in infancy; of the two others deceased, who reached maturity, John passed away at the age of twenty-seven, and Anne married a grandson of the Confederate General Price and left one child.

William H. Hodge passed his youthful years in the parental home, and made diligent use of the opportunities afforded by the common schools of Rushville. After finishing his studies he fitted himself for the work of telegraph operator, and continued in that occupation several years. Subsequently he became a wool-carder, and was thus engaged until 1869, from which period his time was variously occupied until 1887.

On October 25, 1865, Mr. Hodge was united in marriage, in Oakland Township, Schuyler County, with Matilda T. Clupper, who was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of Jacob and Mary Clupper, natives of that State. On coming to Illinois, they first located in Fulton County. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hodge resulted in seven children, five of whom are living, namely: John W., a resident of Mosier, Ore., who married Edna Jack, and is the father of one daughter and three sons; Ora E., wife of J. S. McKinzie, their children being Hazel and James Hodge; Lewis C., who lives in Mosier, Ore., and Ora H. and Olle M., twins, of whom the latter is at home.

HOOD, James E., a leading citizen of Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, Ill., whose farming operations, conducted on a very extensive scale, have made him favorably known throughout the county, was born in Cass County, Ill., May 15, 1855. Mr. Hood is a son of James and Almida Hood, natives of Beardstown, Ill. (Further details in regard to the life of the senior James Hood, and particulars concerning his family, may be found from narrative of the career of W. C. Hood appearing in this connection.) The birth of James E. Hood occurred on the farm of his father, a little southeast of Beardstown, Ill., and he helped the latter in the work of the place until he was fifteen years old, meanwhile attending the district schools at the neighborhood. Then he was employed in the blacksmith shop with his father for the next three years, and afterwards followed farming several years in Cass County. In 1883, he bought 220 acres of bottom land in Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, and in the spring of the ensuing year, took possession of the new place, moving with his wife into a small log cabin that he had made ready for occupancy, and soon building a two-room frame dwelling. The land was covered with stumps and brush, and he at once applied himself to the task of grubbing and blasting, and clearing the brush away. The first 220 acres when prepared for tilling now constitute one of the most fertile and productive pieces of land in Central Illinois. To the original purchase he has added 150 acres, and the entire property is in a high state of cultivation. All the fences and other

improvements on this extensive farm are the result of Mr. Hood's unrelenting toil, his preliminary work, largely consisting in removing a great mass of cedarberry and ash sprouts. In 1895, he had 145 acres of wheat and 90 acres of corn on the ground, formerly covered with thick brush and timber. The farm is well stocked, the accommodations for the shelter and care of his stock are substantial and convenient, as is also the present family residence, and the owner of this superb property is recognized as one of the foremost agriculturists of Schuyler County.

Mr. Hood has been twice married. His first wife was Mary E. Hyde, to whom he was wedded March 3, 1881. She was born in South Dakota, a daughter of John and Mary Hyde. Four children were the issue of this union, namely: James William, Grace Almida, Le Roy and Frank William is at home; Grace is the wife of Robert E. Lawler, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this volume; Le Roy married Ruth Persinger, and is the father of one child, Vivian A., and Frank is at home. The mother of this family died August 15, 1889. On July 16, 1891, Mr. Hood was united in marriage with Mary N. Lawler, whose birth occurred April 3, 1890. Mrs. Hood is a daughter of John Hugh Lawler, mention of whom is made in the sketch of Robert E. Lawler, above referred to. The offspring of the second marriage is five children, as follows: Jessie A., born April 15, 1892; Mary Ruth born September 19, 1893; Robert E., born March 19, 1895; John Albert, born June 7, 1898; and Harriet Lucile, born May 27, 1899.

On political issues, Mr. Hood has always acted with the Democratic party, although never taking an active interest in party campaigns, and being wholly without ambition for public office. He and his wife, together with the other members of both families, are the objects of cordial regard from a wide circle of friends.

HOOD, William C.—One of the finest homesteads and most comfortable households in Schuyler County is that presided over by Mr. and Mrs. William C. Hood, on Section 13, Bainbridge Township. The large farm is thoroughly cultivated and very productive, and improvements are modern and carefully maintained, while the residence itself is convenient, comfortable and cheerful in appearance. The chairs are easy and having good literature is scattered through the house, and the presiding geniuses of the place see to it that their friends are ready to have a pleasing consciousness of welcome and good cheer. The result is that the sons and daughters have found their society at home, until they were ready to go out into the world and establish households of their own. If there were more homes founded on this model more would be many happier children, husbands and wives; and if this good, substantial couple had never accomplished more for their lives than this, their success and final reward would still be great.



H. L. L.

William C. Hood was born two and a half miles southeast of Beardstown, Cass County, Ill., on the 16th of January, 1833, a son of James and Almeda (Knapp) Hood, the father being a native of Scotland, where his parents passed their lives. James Hood, however, had discerned with impatient eagerness to glowing tales told by those who knew of the opportunities afforded a capable young man in America, and in 1842, when he had just passed his majority, located in New York to work at his trade as a blacksmith. Thence he traveled westward to the raw, brisk young city of Chicago, and to its older competitor, St. Louis. Finally deciding that his prospects would be better in a smaller place, he removed to Beardstown, and after following his trade there for a time returned to New York for a wife. Soon after his marriage he again located in Beardstown, where he conducted a blacksmith's shop in connection with his farm until 1902, when he reached the age of seventy-one years. He then retired from active work, and now resides with a son, who is working at his father's trade, and a widowed daughter, all of Beardstown. His wife who became the mother of eight children, died on December 6, 1906, having borne five sons and three daughters, namely: William C.; James Edward, a farmer of Bainbridge Township; Charles, who is a blacksmith at Beardstown; John Henry, who died in infancy; Frank, residing on the home farm in Cass County; Martha G., who died at the age of eighteen; Hattie, the widow of William Garrison, who is keeping house in Beardstown for her father and brother; and Mary, who married David Mothland, a confectioneer of Salina, Kan.

James Hood, who has now reached the venerable age of eighty-six years has been one of the busiest and most respected citizens of Beardstown; and the high honor still abides with him. When he first located in the county he purchased a farm near the city, upon which he resided, walking to his blacksmith shop in the morning and back to his homestead in the evening. He afterward added to his real estate until the home farm amounted to 200 acres, and he also owned 250 acres in the northern part of Frederick Township. Besides managing his farm and running his blacksmith's shop, Mr. Hood took an active and not unimportant part in political issues. He served in the City Council of Beardstown for a number of terms, and was well in the advance in all public enterprises. As to the secret fraternities, he has long been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

William C. Hood was reared on the homestead less than three miles southeast of Beardstown, Cass County, Ill., and received his education in the schools of that place. Prior to his marriage in 1877 he removed to Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, and immediately commenced the improvement of his land in Section 13. He cleared off the heavy timber, brought the land to a state of fine cultivation, and made all the

material improvements which now make his homestead so productive. Mr. Hood owns not only 297 acres in Bainbridge Township, but 133 in Freeport, making a large and valuable estate of 430 acres of some of the choicest land in Schuyler County. For the realization of this success, he by no means credits entire credit, gratefully acknowledging the share of his joys and sorrows, the labor also of watching for himself and family a high and substantial place in the home community.

On December 29, 1877, Mr. Hood was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Drayne, a native of Beardstown, Cass County, born June 21, 1860, and a daughter of Henry and Mary (Snyder) Drayne. Both her parents were natives of Germany, her mother, who was born in Eisen, October 8, 1832, coming to America in 1859. She was married to Henry Drayne in 1878, when they moved to Bainbridge Township and lived upon a farm there until the death of the husband July 7, 1895. The widow died November 1, 1897, leaving the following children: Mrs. W. C. Hood; Mrs. F. B. Crawford, of Rock Island, Ill.; Henry and Herman, farmers of Bainbridge and Frederick Townships, respectively; Mrs. N. Brenner, who married a Frederick Township farmer; Mrs. J. H. Shaw, of Havana, Ill.; and Mrs. Emma L. Henningsway, a resident of Rock Island, Ill.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. William C. Hood have been as follows: Jennie A., born September 3, 1877, who married Joseph P. Gurney, January 29, 1901, and has one child—Raymond W., born November 7, 1902, the family home being in St. Louis, and the husband, being a boot and shoe manufacturer; Harry W., born October 27, 1880, who married Miss Lucinda Loring August 31, 1899, and by her has had two children—Burdett, born September 15, 1900, and Margaret, November 14, 1906—the last and being a farmer of Frederick Township; John H., born October 5, 1882, and died October 30, 1884; Oscar J., born October 16, 1884; Oliver, born March 18, 1888; and Floyd J., born June 13, 1892, the last three children living at home. Both Mr. Hood and his wife are members of the Royal Neighbors, with which they are very appropriately identified. Mrs. Hood has been a leader in the German Lutheran Church, and, while her husband is not associated with any denominational body, he is an earnest and liberal supporter of educational and moral movements. He also belongs to the Beardstown Camp, No. 579, Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Democrat, has filled various township offices, and is a man to whom prominence in many fields of endeavor has never come at the sacrifice of his honorable manhood or the public interest.

HORNEY, Cyrus, one of the oldest residents of Schuyler County, Ill., of which he was for many years an enterprising and prosperous farmer and leading citizen was born in Guilford County, N. C., September 30, 1825, a son of

Jonathan and Lydia (Horney) Horney, whose birthplace was at that same locality. The paternal grandparents, Manlove and Lydia (Smith) Horney, as well as the grandparents on the maternal side, Jeffrey and Elizabeth (Pidgeon) Horney, were also natives of North Carolina. In 1820, Jonathan Horney and his wife journeyed by team across the country to Schuyler County, Ill., stopping in Buena Vista Township, where grandfather Manlove Horney had located some time previously, and thence proceeding to Brooklyn Township, there spending the winter of the "big snow," of 1829-31. Early in the latter year, they settled in the northwest quarter of Section 6, Littleton Township, where Jonathan Horney entered up 400 acres of land on the edge of the timber. This tract he improved, turning a large part of it under cultivation. In 1850 he sold his land, moving to Adams County, Ill., where he bought another tract containing 130 acres. There he died in 1885, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife, Lydia (Horney) Horney, had passed away in 1831, and he had married Azora (Dark) Noode, who departed this in 1897. Cyrus Horney remained with his father and step-mother until he reached the age of twenty-one years, assisting on the farm, and receiving his education in the primitive subscription schools of the vicinity. After his marriage he located on a farm of eighty acres in Section 12, Brooklyn Township, which was partially improved. To this he added at intervals, until he became the owner of 225 acres, lying in Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, in that township. At the outset there was no dwelling on the place but a log cabin, and deer, wolves and wild turkey were plentiful. Mr. Horney made some improvements, putting all his land under cultivation except forty acres of timber, besides general farming, raising considerable stock. In course of time he built a six-room frame house, and had good barns and outbuildings. His successive purchase of land included tracts of 108, 65 and 36 acres, which he retained until 1897, when he disposed of a portion, selling the remainder in 1900. The 65 acres were traded for property in the village of Brooklyn, consisting of twelve lots, of which he has since sold two. In town, he has a large frame residence of eight rooms and a summer kitchen, and in this home he and his wife have lived since he withdrew from active pursuits.

Mr. Horney has been twice married. On March 28, 1846, he was joined in matrimonial bonds with Eliza Hayes, a native of Tennessee, by whom he had five children, namely: Leander, who died at the age of eight years; William, who died when twenty-one years old; Jeffrey, who lives in Des Moines County, Iowa; John Franklin, who was born in January, 1852, and died at Russell, Kan., March 20, 1897; and Ann Eliza, who died in infancy. The mother of this family departed this life July 24, 1854. On July 11, 1856, Mr. Horney was united in marriage with Merthy Abercrombie, born in Shelby

County, Ohio, June 20, 1839, a daughter of Thomas B. and Mary (Dey) Abercrombie, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, respectively. The grandparents of Mrs. Horney were John and Mary (West) Abercrombie, and Louis and Mary (Hend) Day, the paternal grandparents having been born in Pennsylvania, and those on the maternal side in New Jersey. Four children resulted from the latter union, namely: Claire (Mrs. Thomas Lantz), a resident of Brooklyn, Ill.; Jonathan B., of Bloomington, Ill., President Elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church; Mary B., wife of Rev. Robert Hart, D. D., of Ashland, Ill., a well known Methodist divine; and Cyrus Stann, who carries on farming in Brooklyn Township, Schuyler County.

In politics Mr. Horney is an old-time Republican and has been prominent and influential in local affairs. He has filled the office of Road Commissioner and served twelve years as Justice of the Peace. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been a classleader many years. Both are personally respected.

HORNEY, Samuel Madison, who is known from one end to the other of Schuyler County, Ill., as one of its most prominent and prosperous farmers, is a native of the same county, having been born in Littleton Township, May 26, 1840, a son of Leander and Jane (Crawford) Horney, North Carolinians by birth. Samuel and Azora (Hess) Horney, the paternal grandparents, were also natives of North Carolina. Samuel Horney was a soldier in the War of 1812, and as a result of such services received a land warrant from the Government, under which he obtained 400 acres of land in Buena Vista Township, Schuyler County. He served also in the Black Hawk War, thereby securing land in Littleton Township. The grandparents on the maternal side, William and Melinda (Thomas) Crawford, were Kentuckians by nativity, and came from that State to Schuyler County, Ill., early in the thirties, settling in Littleton Township. Leander Horney, father of Samuel, M., was an infant when brought to Schuyler County by his parents. He grew to manhood on the home farm, and in 1846 took part in the Mexican War, being wounded in the hip at the Battle of Buena Vista. Returning home in 1848, he settled down to farming in Littleton Township, and in course of time became the owner of 1,200 acres of land in different parts of Schuyler County. Five hundred acres of this property were in Littleton Township, mostly covered with timber, some of it being skinned land along the river. He served as County Surveyor previous to 1861, holding that office twelve years. On August 6, 1861, he enlisted for the Civil War, becoming a member of the Tenth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, at St. Louis and going to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He was killed in battle at Champion Hills, Miss., near Vicksburg, in May 1862, and

was buried there, his body being removed after the war and laid in Thompson Cemetery, Littleton Township. His widow made her home in the same township until the time of her death, February 20, 1907, at the age of eighty-three years. They reared a family of three sons and four daughters.

Samuel M. Horney was the second of the seven children born to his parents. He remained at home until he reached the age of 21 years, attending the district schools, and being for eight months a pupil in the select school of Mr. Marpel, at Rushville. On attaining his majority, he began farming for himself. Two years later he bought eighty acres in Section 30, Littleton Township, a part of it being prairie land and the rest covered with brush. This he improved, and occupied from the spring of 1867 until the spring of 1891, selling it in the latter year and moving to a farm of eighty acres, partially improved, which he had purchased in Section 18, of the same township. Subsequently, he bought eighty acres more in Section 19, and has since thoroughly improved the entire property. His residence is 16 by 28 feet in dimensions, with a story-and-a-half ell, and has 18-foot posts. In the spring of 1907 he bought from his mother eighty acres of land in Section 20, which adjoins the home place. Besides general farming, he is engaged in raising horses, cattle and hogs, his labors being attended by profitable results. He feeds and ships two car loads of stock each year.

Mr. Horney has been twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth Sellers, to whom he was wedded in September, 1866. She was born in Littleton Township, Schuyler County, Ill., a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Ritchie) Sellers, respectively natives of Tennessee and Pennsylvania. Four children resulted from this union, as follows: Loren L., who is engaged in the general mercantile business in Littleton, Ill.; Harlan E., a physician residing in Van Alstyne, Tex.; S. Fleming, who is connected with a grocery store at Littleton, Ill.; and Eva Pearl, wife of Fred Scott, a farmer, of Littleton Township. The mother of this family died in March 1885. In May 1887, Mr. Horney was united in marriage with Frances L. Raper, born in Littleton Township, Schuyler County, and a daughter of Cyrus and Emily (Devlin) Raper, the former being born in North Carolina and the latter in Kentucky. The issue of the second marriage was seven children, namely: Verna, who married Wallace Winters, a liveryman, of Littleton, Ill.; Clifford, Dana, Athel, Speed M., Mabel and Clara R., who are with their parents. In politics, Mr. Horney is identified with the Democratic party, and he and his wife maintain a high standing among the citizens of Schuyler County.

HUNTER, George R., most favorably known throughout Central Illinois in connection with the Bank of Schuyler County, of which he is President, as well as identified with many im-

portant commercial interests elsewhere, and widely popular by reason of the sterling traits of his character, was born at Rushville, Ill., July 27, 1836. Mr. Hunter is a son of James and Johanna (Dougherty) Hunter, the father born near Lexington, Ky., and the mother at New River, County Wexford, Ireland. The former died August 20, 1881, the latter having passed away February 9, 1882. James Hunter was reared in Kentucky, and in the early thirties located in Rushville, Ill., where his marriage with Johanna Dougherty took place. In December, 1848, on account of failing health, he moved to Pleasant View, Ill., where he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, and besides his general farming operations developed a fine crop land. There his death occurred, as also that of his wife, the brother of the latter, Richard Dougherty, dying the same year as his sister. Another brother, John Dougherty, who was a prominent real-estate dealer in Rushville, departed this life in the Seventies. James Hunter's farm comprised eighty acres of land and was nicely improved. In politics, he was a Democrat, but averse to seeking public office. In religion his wife was a strict Catholic, and her husband became a convert to that faith. Both led exemplary lives and enjoyed the respect of all who knew them.

George R. Hunter, the only child of his parents, attended the public schools of Rushville, and the district schools of Schuyler County, and afterwards became a student in the Jesuit College at St. Louis, Mo. (The St. Louis University), where he took a four years' course. Then he settled on the home farm, and for a number of years derived a considerable profit from the product of his orchard already referred to, his fruit crops sometimes yielding from \$1,000 to \$5,000 per year.

At the time of the organization of the Bank of Schuyler County, Mr. Hunter took some of its stock, and having persistently declined the presidency of the bank, Thomas Wilson was chosen for that position, Mr. Hunter becoming Vice-President. On the death of Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hunter succeeded him as President, and has since continued in that position. He is a sagacious and conservative financier, and his individual investments of large amounts have been judicious and profitable. He is doubtless one of the wealthiest men in Central Illinois, and owns stock in quite a number of commercial enterprises in different parts of the country. Although liberal to a fault, he is utterly devoid of ostentation, shunning publicity in his benefactions, and not letting "his right hand know what his left hand doeth." No one was ever denied assistance who came in distress to George R. Hunter, and were the facts revealed, more than one man in Schuyler County has been saved by his timely aid from financial ruin. Mr. Hunter is a man of superior intelligence and wide information. Although of a retiring disposition and modest bearing, his temperament is genial, and his manner towards all affable and pleasing.

His friends are numerous, not being confined to Schuyler County or the State of Illinois, but located in every part of the country. He was never married, but extends a graceful hospitality to all guests who visit his country residence at Pleasantview, Schuyler County.

Politically, Mr. Hunter is a Democrat, and in religion is a devout Catholic, being a member of the Roman Catholic Church at Rushville, to the support of which he has contributed most liberally. He is an honored member of the Knights of Columbus.

HYMER, Samuel.—The years 1846-47 were prolific of arrivals in Schuyler County, and a general impetus in farming, merchandising and tradesmanship seems to have been the result. These were hardy souls who left comfortable homes in the East, and added their fortunes with a religion sustained chiefly by hope and the assurance of remarkable fertility of soil. In 1837 came John and Sarah (Jackson) Hymer, the former born in Guilford County, N. C., and the latter a native of Randolph County, the same State. John Hymer had much to recommend him to the settlers who had preceded him, for he was experienced as a farmer and also had a thorough knowledge of blacksmithing. He had been an early settler of Harrison County, Ind., where he had combined farming and blacksmithing, and where his son, Samuel Hymer, the present representative of the family in Rushville Township, was born May 17, 1829. The elder Hymer located on land in Rushville Township, and for years followed farming and blacksmithing, his death occurring in 1862.

Samuel Hymer was reared to farming, and as opportunity offered attended the district school during the winter season. He married at the early age of twenty, January 18, 1850, Mary J. Thompson, of Maryland, and an early arrival in Schuyler County. Mr. Hymer enlisted in the Union Army, September 13, 1862, in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until he was mustered out May 15, 1865. His martial record was a highly commendable one, and showed him a man of courage and patriotism. Mustered in as Second Lieutenant, he soon after became First Lieutenant, and upon retiring from the service was brevetted Major. Returning to his home in Schuyler County, Mr. Hymer the following year removed to Kansas, where he engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and where, in 1871, he was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Church. He still continued to farm, however, and also became prominent in politics, being elected to the Kansas Legislature on the Republican ticket in 1869.

In 1904, Mr. Hymer returned to Rushville, and since has lived in retirement. He has a pleasant home, and his days are brightened by association with many of the pioneers who knew him in the old days. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and fraternally is con-

tested with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

IRVIN, William G., known throughout Schuyler County, Ill., as the proprietor of the Brooklyn, Ill., was born near Stanford County, Ky., January 10, 1836, a son of Washington and Beulah (Linne) Irvin, natives of that county and a grandchild of George W. Irvin and his wife, who moved from Kentucky to Schuyler County early in the last century, traveling first and settling at Rushville. The father died near Rushville about the year 1850, five years after his death, his widow was to John Spoonamore, and continued in this county. Both are long since dead. The first marriage resulted in two sons and daughters, and the second, in two sons and daughters, all of whom are dead, with the exception of Zachariah T. Spoonamore, who is now a resident of Coopersburg, Brown County. John G. Irvin attended school in Littleton, Schuyler County, remaining at his mother and step-father until he was ten years old, when he lived out on a farm. In 1863, he secured employment in the Hotel at Maconah McDonough County, where he remained until 1870. Following that he worked two years as a clerk in a Littleton, and subsequently carried on farming, equal period, then purchasing a general store, in McDonough County, which he conducted until 1890, serving also as Postmaster of that town for twenty years. In the meantime, he sold out his business in McDonough, moving to Rushville, Schuyler County, and taking charge of Peters' Hotel, which he kept a year. On relinquishing this, he went into the mercantile business, in Brooklyn, Ill., and later, building the Brooklyn Hotel, which he has since continued to operate. It occupies of eleven rooms, and is the only place of public entertainment ever conducted in the town.

On March 10, 1868, Mr. Irvin was married with Frances M. Brown, who was born in the vicinity of Industry, McDonough County, Ill., May 23, 1851, and is a daughter of David and Mary (Robt.) Brown, natives of Indiana. Eight children resulted from this marriage, as follows: Estella, and Idella, twins, who were born December 26, 1869, and died January 1, 1870; Lulu May, born February 26, 1871, died May 26, 1873, deceased August 1, 1874; Vivian Randolph, born August 17, 1875, died May 13, 1880; William F., born January 2, 1880; and Mary Hubla, born January 2, 1889. Lulu M. married James Morrison, of New London, Iowa; Vivian R. is engaged in wholesale grocery business at Coopersburg, under the firm name of the Gates-Copping; Jennie is the wife of Frank H. of Augusta, Ill.; William F. is in the mercantile trade in Brooklyn, Ill., and holds the

Postmaster of the town, residing with his parents; and Mary H. is also at home.

Mr. Irvin joined the Baptist Church at Doddsville in 1882, but is now a member of the Presbyterian Church, of Brookly, there being no church of the former denomination in the village. In politics, he has long been a Republican. He and his wife, together with the other members of the family, are highly respected.

JARMAN, Lewis A.—For many years public opinion has accorded Lewis A. Jarman a foremost place among the citizens and legal practitioners of Schuyler County, and so stable a future has he become in the affairs of Rushville that his election to his present position as Mayor, in April, 1905, would seem a natural and expected continuation of the many honors growing out of his ability, integrity and large capacity for useful citizenship.

Of Southern ancestry on both sides of his family, Mr. Jarman was born in Greensboro, Md., September 28, 1858, a son of Thomas H. and Mary E. (Lewis) Jarman, natives of Maryland and Delaware, respectively. His grandparents, Thomas H. and Elizabeth Jarman, were born in Maryland, and his maternal grandparents, Thomas H. and Sager Lewis, were natives of Delaware and Maryland, respectively. Completing his preliminary education at the Western Maryland College, at Westminster, he then entered the Maryland University, at Baltimore, and after graduating thereupon in the class of 1881, spent a year acquiring the rudiments of law in a law office in Baltimore, and has been in the active practice of law in Rushville since 1882, building upon the foundation of splendid personal qualities, a reputation for reliable, conservative and dependable professional service.

An abiding belief in the best interests of the Republican party has led Mr. Jarman to espouse its cause with vigor and enthusiasm, and through various local official channels he has labored to promote the best interests of the community. Mr. Jarman was a delegate from the Fifteenth Congressional District to the Republican National Convention in June, 1904, and in April, 1905, was elected chief executive of the city of Rushville. His marriage to Lizzie B. Ray, a native of Rushville and graduate of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., occurred June 26, 1889. The distinguishing characteristics of Mr. Jarman are force of character, indomitable energy and executive ability, potent agencies for the advancement of men to important stations in life.

JONES, Edward J. Although a resident in other sections of the country for brief periods, Mr. Jones has always been anxious to return to Schuyler County, and here practically all of his active life has been passed. At this writing he resides on North Maple Avenue, Rushville, where he owns two residence properties, and in addition is the owner of an improved farm of 160 acres in Oakland Township. The latter town-

ship is the place of his birth, April 12, 1842, being the date thereof. His father, James Thompson Jones, was one of the honored pioneers of Schuyler County, whose memory long will remain green in the hearts of those bound to him by ties of kinship or friendship. In physique he was very tall and finely proportioned, and his weight led to his selection as colonel-in-chief in the days when military feeling ran high and when preparations for war were being made on every hand. The son of a Whig, he himself was an ardent Democrat and never failed to give his allegiance to the principles and candidates of that party.

A native of Havre de Grace, Md., James Thompson Jones was born June 19, 1812, and in boyhood went to Pennsylvania with his father, Edward J., (also a native of Maryland). The family settled in Washington County, where his father died and was buried in the Father Church Cemetery. Upon starting out to make his own way in the world he came to Illinois and took up land in Oakland Township, Schuyler County, where he began the clearing of his land. After the death of his first wife he returned to Pennsylvania and there married Mary Fernie, born in 1846. While they were living in Pennsylvania, a son, Stephen P., was born in August of 1849. Later they came to Illinois and the second son, Edward J., was born in Oakland Township, which also was the birthplace of the third son, David, who died at the age of twenty-one. The wife and mother died on the home farm February 6, 1844. Later the father went back to Pennsylvania and in 1846 married Dorcas Gorsuch, who was born in Virginia, and accompanied her father, Nicholas Gorsuch, a Virginian by birth and ancestry, to Pennsylvania. During 1852, James T. Jones again came to Schuyler County and took up farming pursuits in Oakland Township, where four children were born of his union with Miss Gorsuch, namely: Elizabeth, now the widow of Abner Bly and a resident of Oakland Township; Mary, wife of Newton Edmeston, a farmer of Oakland Township; George W., who is represented elsewhere in this work; and John Jones, a carpenter living in Rushville. The father died September 7, 1874, and was buried in a cemetery near Vermont, Ill. For years he had served as Justice of the Peace, besides which he had been Road Commissioner and a member of the County Board of Supervisors. A natural mechanic, his skill with tools led him to do considerable carpentering and he also was engaged at the trade of brickmason to some extent.

Upon leaving the old home farm at the age of twenty-five years, Edward J. Jones went to Missouri and there worked for eighteen months. However, he was not satisfied to remain in that country and returned to his early home. November 28, 1894, he married Ella Tutt, who was born in Rushville Township January 24, 1867, being a daughter of James and Marietta Tutt, natives of Kentucky but pioneers of Schuyler County. Here Mr. Tutt died in October, 1897,

and here his widow still makes her home in Rushville Township. After remaining on the home farm for some years, in 1890 Mr. and Mrs. Jones removed to Rushville, their present home. They have two children, namely: Lella Edna, born February 8, 1893; and Herman, born December 3, 1901. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Jones is an active member. Three times Mr. Jones was elected Supervisor from Oakland Township, and in addition he held the office of Road Commissioner during his residence in that township.

JONES, George W. It is significant of the energy and judgment of Mr. Jones that he has risen to a position of independence without the prestige of capital or influence to aid him in starting. When he became a land-holder in Schuyler County, he acquired the title to eighty acres on Section 31, Oakland Township, but he lacked \$200 of having sufficient money to pay for the land at the time of its purchase. A part of the tract was not cleared and he at once began to remove the heavy timber, thus placing the land in condition for cultivation. The first indebtedness was soon paid. Then he purchased additional land, and from time to time he acquired other tracts until now he owns 460 acres in one body in Oakland Township, this representing the energy and wise management of his active years.

The record of the Jones family, which appears in the sketch of Edward J. Jones on another page, shows that they came from Maryland, the grandfather, Edward J., and the father, James T., having both been natives of that State, but subsequently residents of Washington County, Pa., from which the latter migrated to Illinois in an early day and settled in Schuyler County. Among the children born of his marriage to Miss Gorsuch was George W., whose birth occurred August 16, 1853, on the farm in Rushville Township now owned by E. P. Riley. During boyhood he accompanied the family to Oakland Township, where he attended school and learned the rudiments of agriculture, to which his life has been devoted. After the death of his father in 1872, he left the home roof and began working for others, receiving \$18 per month, which was at that time the very highest wages paid to farm hands.

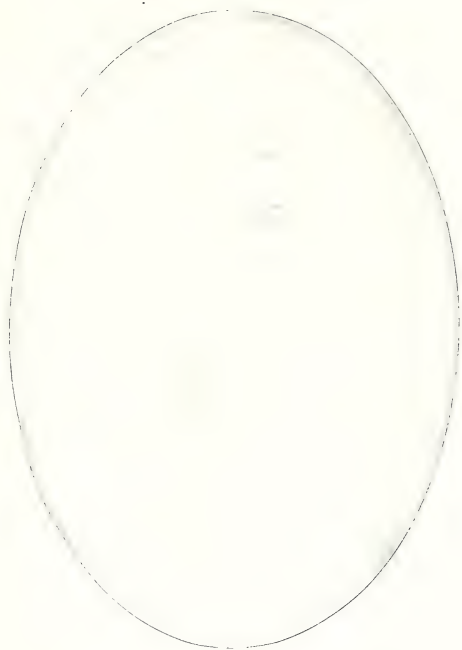
The marriage of George W. Jones and Phoebe Jane Rose was solemnized March 6, 1878. Mrs. Jones was born in Chelsea, Washington County, Michigan, October 22, 1851, being a daughter of Warren P. and Mary (DePew) Rose. The family came to Illinois about 1857 and settled in Schuyler County, where Mr. Rose cleared a tract of land in Rushville Township and improved a good farm. After the death of his wife in 1893, he removed to Iowa, dying there in 1896. All of his seven children survive him, namely: Harlan C., of Ray, Ill.; Henry B., a farmer in Littleton Township; Mrs. Jones; Richard, of Boardman, Ill.; Edna, wife of Charles E. Chipman, of Davenport, Towner County, Neb.; Mira, wife of

Gilbert McMullen; and Annie E., Mrs. Samu. E. Simpson, of Oakland Township. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Jones are as follows: Marge E., who was born December 1, 1878, and died March 1, 1907; David P., born August 15, 1880; Edna V., who was born November 29, 1882, and is now Mrs. L. Sowers, of Oakland Township; Annie E., who was born March 26, 1885, and married Lewis Heaton, of Vermont, Ill.; Maudie E., born May 24, 1888; George E. and James W. (twins), born March 24, 1891; Charlie, June 10, 1893; and Una Glenn, October 25, 1896, all working to improve his farm Mr. Jones had the assistance of his children until they, one by one, started out to earn their own way in the world, but the younger still remain to bless the home with their cheerful presence and brighter the lives of their parents with their sympathy and ready aid. Politically Mr. Jones has always been a staunch Democrat and on that ticket has been elected to various local offices; the Christian Church, of which he is an earnest member, has had the benefit of his generous contributions, as well as the cooperation and aid of his family.

JUSTUS, Moses L. (deceased), for many years connected with the milling business in Schuyler County, Ill., but who spent his last years in retirement at Browning, same county, was born in Hancock County, Ill., December 15, 1831, a son of George W. and Susan (Bates) Justus. The birth of Moses L. Justus occurred while his parents were traveling by wagon to the west. George W. Justus was born in Madison, Tennessee about the year 1795, and in 1825 married to Susan Bates, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Bates, of Kentucky. When a young man he followed the occupation of a teacher, but in later years devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. They settled at Grand Island, Browning Township, Schuyler County, but later, for some time lived at Summit, Jackson County. George W. Justus became the owner of considerable tracts of land. He died at the home of his son, F. M. Justus, at the age of sixty-six years, his wife having passed away one year previous to the decease of her husband.

The early life of Moses L. Justus was spent in Schuyler County, where he received his education in the common schools. His marriage took place in 1857, when he was united to Martha A. Steppe, a daughter of John L. Steppe and wife, natives of Tennessee. In politics Justus was a supporter of the Democratic Union. He was a habitual abstainer from all intoxicating liquors, and a strong advocate of temperance principles. His decease occurred January 1908.

JUSTUS, Dr. William F., a well-known, eminent and popular physician of Littleton, Schuyler County, Ill., was born in Browning, Schuyler County, May 29, 1872, a son of Moses L. and Martha A. (Steppe) Justus. A sketch of his father, with other facts of ancestral history, appears in a preceding section of this history.



C. W. Thompson

portion of the work.) William F. Justus received his education in the public schools of Browning Township, and in the Illinois State Normal University, at Normal. At the age of nineteen years, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1892. He then began the practice of medicine at Industry, McDonough County, Ill., where he continued in practice until 1897. In the spring of 1898, in company with a party of six residents of Rushville, Ill., he made a trip to Alaska. Returning after a sojourn of four months in that region, he located in Littleton, Ill., there resuming the practice of his profession on January 1, 1899. Since then, through skillful methods and close attention to duty, Dr. Justus has succeeded in acquiring a substantial patronage in Littleton and the surrounding country, and has gained an enviable reputation as a practitioner of solid attainments in medical science and as a strict adherent of the highest ethics of the healing art.

On April 7, 1894, Dr. Justus was united in marriage with Anna M. Garrison, who was born in Littleton Township, February 28, 1874. Mrs. Justus is a daughter of Henry W. and Anna M. (Justus) Garrison. Her father is a native of Ohio, while the birthplace of her mother was Brooklyn Township, Schuyler County. One child is the issue of this union, Ansel Howard, born May 26, 1895.

Politically, Dr. Justus is a supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, and has served one term in the office of Supervisor of Littleton Township. In fraternal circles, he is identified with the M. W. and the M. W. A., of Littleton, the I. O. O. F., of Rushville, Ill.; and the B. P. O. E., of Macomb, McDonough County. Dr. Justus has won the confidence of those who have availed themselves of his professional services, and of the public in general, and socially he and his estimable wife maintain a deservedly high standing.

KELLY, James M.—The present high social and financial standing of James M. Kelly among his acquaintances in Schuyler County is a tribute to his indomitable energy and to the perseverance with which, unaided, he has fought the battle of life ever since he was a lad of tender years. As a soldier in the Civil War he took part in many sanguinary engagements and faced many business interests; is a stockholder and ties he has also had many struggles, but in both he has been victorious. Through much of his active life he followed agricultural pursuits, but of recent years he has retired to some extent from the manual labor connected with the development of a farm. However, he still retains many business interests, is a stockholder and director in the People's State Bank of Astoria, and is President of the Deep Water Commission of Brown and Schuyler Counties. Kelly Lake and branch were named in his honor, and in many ways he has left the impress of his force-

ful personality upon the locality where for years he has been a leading citizen.

In Vermont Township, Fulton County, Ill., James M. Kelly was born September 7, 1844, the third child of Franklin B. and Elizabeth (Hollingsworth) Kelly. The former was born in Fleming County, Ky., December 25, 1812, a son of Francis F. Kelly. About 1836 he migrated to Fulton County, Ill., and secured a claim near the village of Vermont, where he died about 1875, when James M. was nine years of age. The members of the family were as follows: Francis M., who was a member of the Fifty-first Illinois Infantry during the Civil War and died in Fulton County about 1875; Caroline, who married T. H. Andrews, of Hollenberg, Washington County, Kan.; James M.; Emily, wife of John Swink, of Washington, Kan.; Cynthia A., Mrs. Evert Bingham; Sarah, Mrs. Harlow Palmer; and Margaret, who died in girlhood.

And the life of Franklin B. Kelly, teen spared to old age, undoubtedly he would have attained flattering success, as at his death in middle age he owned a farm of 100 acres, the fruits of his unaided efforts. This he left to his sons, Francis M. and James M., they to operate the land and support the other members of the family. The mother remained at the old homestead until her death, and the sisters also grew to womanhood there, leaving the old roof-tree for homes of their own. The younger son, James M., not left old enough at his father's death to assist greatly in the development of the farm, started out in the world to earn his own way. At the age of eleven years he went to Macomb, where he worked for his board. His employer was a drover and the boy thus had an opportunity of working with horses, an occupation of which he was fond. In 1856 he returned to the old home. Two years later, in the fall of 1858, he came to Schuyler County and began to work by the month for his mother's father, with whom he lived until his enlistment in the army.

When the call came for soldiers to aid in the preservation of the Union, the patriotic spirit of James M. Kelly was aroused, and on October 26, 1861, he enlisted at Peoria, Ill., as a private in Company G, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll. The regiment rode on horseback to Benton Barracks. In the spring of 1862 they went from St. Louis to Pittsburg Landing. The Eleventh bore an active part in many sanguinary engagements. Their record was one of which their friends felt proud, and which even to this day brings its members many flattering testimonials. Their heroism of the famous at Shiloh, where at sunrise they saw the enemy's colors waving in the distance as they approached for action. About eleven o'clock General Prentiss was captured. All day the battle raged fiercely and the brave Eleventh fought desperately to defend the Infantry. On the second day relief came and about twelve o'clock on the 5th of April, the enemy was driven back and the field was left to the dead and the dying. Again at Corinth the

Eleventh defended the Infantry amid great peril. Other and later battles brought him added laurels of fame. The arduous campaign with Sherman to the sea found them ever at their post of duty. After the surrender of Robert Lee, Company G proceeded to Washington and took part in the grand review as escort to General Frank P. Blair, being honored with that position in recognition of meritorious conduct at the battle of Hatchie's Run. Through much of the active service Mr. Kelly acted as orderly and carried messages long distances from one General to another, or from the officers to his comrades.

After having been honorably discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, in July of 1865, James M. Kelly returned via Springfield to Fulton County, Ill., and from there again came to Schuyler County. Going back to Fulton County in 1868, he rented a farm and in March, 1869, married Miss Emily, daughter of Joseph Kelly and a native of Illinois. Though bearing the same family name, the two were not blood relations. Subsequent to his marriage Mr. Kelly rented a farm in Browning Township, Schuyler County. In 1879, he bought 128 acres on Section 17, Hickory Township, where he and his wife lived in a log cabin until they accumulated the means necessary for erecting a better house. From time to time he added to his possessions and now owns 378 acres, all in one body.

The eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Kelly is Laura, born March 18, 1871; she married Charles Harmon, of Canton, Ill., and has two children, Clarence W. and Emily Ethel. The second child in the Kelly family is Abbie, born September 28, 1875, who married James D. Woodley, and has two children, Fay, born July 19, 1895, and Mae, born May 3, 1897; they reside on the old homestead. The third child, Helen, born June 11, 1877, married Fred A. Schultz of Peoria, Ill., and has one child, born February 12, 1897. The fourth child of Mr. Kelly is James Francis, born August 29, 1889, and now managing the old home farm on Section 17, Hickory Township. The youngest child, Bertha, was born August 26, 1882, and is now the wife of Edward Sackman of Peoria. For twenty-five years Mr. Kelly served as School Director and meanwhile accomplished much for the upbuilding of the schools of his district. Politically he is a staunch Republican. Though living in a Democratic township, he has been three times elected on the Republican ticket as a member of the County Board of Supervisors, and the fact that he overcame the usual large majority of the opposite party speaks much for his personal popularity. As a member of the board he proved useful and efficient and assisted in promoting the interests of his township as well as the general welfare of his county.

KENNEDY, Maxwell (deceased), was born in Logan County, Ky., near the Tennessee line, July 4, 1847. His parents removed to Canton, Ill., in the year 1849, where they resided six months, going from there to McDonough County and lo-

cating on a farm near Vermont. Here Mr. Kennedy grew to manhood, receiving his early education in the country district schools, and later attended the Vermont school. When sixteen years of age he began his career as a teacher, his first school being at Foster's Point. He later attended Eastman's Business College at Chicago, where he laid the broad foundation for his future successful work along similar lines. After returning from school he decided to take up mercantile work, and secured a position as bookkeeper for a Mr. Ravenscroft, at Vero, suffices, but he soon gave this up to resume teaching, his next position being at Quincy, where he taught several years. From Quincy he went to Industry and later to Macon, removing to Rushville in 1885, where he resided until a few days before his death.

He was twice married. His first wife was Miss Jennie Greenup of Industry, and they were married in March, 1874. She accompanied him to Rushville, and died in this city, January 19, 1889, leaving one son, Charles, now a resident of San Francisco, Cal. Prof. Kennedy was married to Miss Elizabeth Ellison of Vermont, December 30, 1890, and she survives with one son, Lloyd, to mourn the loss of a devoted husband and father.

He was a member of the M. E. church, and in his private and public life he met the full responsibilities that devolve upon the true teacher, who has in his charge the moral as well as the mental training of the young mind.

Prof. Maxwell Kennedy, former President of the Rushville Normal and Business College, at Rushville, and also proprietor of a similar school in Macon, Ill., died suddenly at Vermont, Ill., July 9, 1908.

KERR, John.—An instructive example of what may be accomplished by fixed purpose, tenacity of will, diligent exertion and strict honesty, may be found in the life of the worthy retired farmer of Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., whose name appears above, and who, although beginning his active career with no extraneous aid, started out as a young lad in the struggle for self-support, and won success by untiring perseverance and cheerful economy. Mr. Kerr was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1840. His father, John Kerr, was a native of the same county in Ireland, and the birthplace of his mother, Rebecca (Weir) Kerr, was in Scotland. Neither of them ever came to the United States.

John Kerr, to whom this personal record pertains, attended the grammar schools of County Tyrone during his boyhood, and accompanied his brother to this country when he was about twenty-one years of age. His first location was at Newark, N. J., where he was employed for a few years in the milk business. Following this he obtained work in a woolen mill in the same city, remaining in that connection until 1869, when he moved to Illinois, settling at Rushville. There he was engaged in general farming, with uniform success until his retirement from active pursuits. He devoted considerable attention also to

the operation of coal mines on his land, with profitable results.

The marriage of Mr. Kerr took place in his native country in 1859, being then wedded to Eleonor Bell, a daughter of Robert and Anna (Mayne) Bell, who spent their entire lives in Ireland, where they were born. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr became the parents of the following children, namely: Catherine B.; Joseph A.; Annie E.; Robert J.; James F.; William T.; Charles A.; and May L. In religious belief, Mr. Kerr is an earnest and consistent Methodist, and is a member of the official board of the local church to which he belongs. Politically he is a steadfast supporter of the policies of the Republican party, is looked upon as one of the most substantial members of the community and one of its most exemplary citizens.

KING, Arthur C.—During the entire half century of his life, Arthur C. King has lived on the farm in Section 4, Huntsville Township, where he was born August 12, 1857. As a boy, when general conditions were cruder and less prosperous, he bent his strength to such and more important tasks, and as a man of wide experience and worthy ambitions, he is the sole owner of this fine property, with its stretch of 280 acres, and its adaptation to all the needs of the Central Western farmer. His enviable reputation rests principally upon his success as a stock-raiser, for it is this branch of farming that he finds most congenial, and to which he brings to bear his greatest resource and most untiring industry. Mr. King owns a large and comfortable country residence, well-constructed barns and outbuildings, and well-considered facilities for caring for stock. During a year he disposes of at least 200 head of Shorthorn cattle for butchering, and many more for milking and breeding purposes, besides 150 head of hogs, and a large number of horses. His opinion regarding stock bears great weight in the community, and his advice and counsel are often sought by those of less experience along these lines.

Mr. King was reared to farming by his father, Lewis King, and his education was acquired in the public schools. He evidenced early business sagacity, and was keen at a trade long before he settled down to the serious responsibility of self-support. He has always made his work count, a fact which enabled him to buy out ten heirs to the old homestead in 1888, and in the future to pay his own taxes and direct his own farming enterprise. February 22, 1899, he was united in marriage to Louise Stahman, of Carthage, Ohio, the home of the bride's brother, Charles Stahman. Mrs. King having been born in Weisberg, Ind., November 9, 1896. She is a daughter of Henry Stahman, and Dora (Kocher) Stahman, natives of Germany, who died when she was a small child, the mother in 1875 and the father the following year. There were seven children in the Stahman family, of whom Carrie, Henry and Minnie are deceased, as is also Laura, twin of Frederick, the latter of whom

survived until his sixteenth year. Mrs. King lived with a sister after the death of her parents, and when thirteen years old began to make her own living as a clerk in the general merchandise store of F. M. King, of Augusta, brother of her husband, and it was there that she met the man who subsequently became her husband. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. King; an infant, deceased; Harriet Dorothy, born July 16, 1902; and Theodore Henry, born September 27, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. King are active members of the Presbyterian Church of Huntsville. Mr. King is a Republican in politics, but is not active except at the polls. He is highly esteemed for his ability, public spiritedness and integrity, and well deserves the success and influence which have gathered around his life.

KING, Louis E.—The ancestry of the King family is traced to French-Canadian lineage and became identified with the development of New York. Lewis R. King, who was the son of Jonas King, a soldier of the War of 1812, was born and reared in New State. Upon starting out as a farmer he and a brother, C. D. King, bought land in Schuyler County near the village of Brooklyn. During 1839 he visited his old home in New York, but returned in a few months to his farm work in the West. In 1841 occurred his marriage to Harriet McKen, who was born in Manchester, Conn., of English ancestry, and about 1836 came to Illinois with an uncle, Philip Orest, who became a prominent pioneer settler of Hancock County. During the Mexican disturbances in Hancock County, Mr. King, acting as a citizen, joined a movement which had for its object the suppression of disorder and the preservation of law, and while thus engaged witnessed the arrest and imprisonment of the two Smiths (Joseph and Hyrum) which preceded their assassination by shooting, at the Hancock County jail in Carthage, on June 27, 1844.

Immediately west of Brooklyn, on land now owned by Jonas King, was the first home of Lewis R. King after his marriage, but about 1849, he purchased 200 acres of wild land in Huntsville Township, where afterward he improved a valuable farm, erected substantial buildings and placed the land in a good state of cultivation. On his farm there was a burying ground now abandoned, and here may still be seen a marble slab that marks the last resting-place of A. W. Dorsey, the only teacher whom Abraham Lincoln ever had. On one occasion when that famous President was traveling through Western Illinois, he stopped at Huntsville in order that he might visit the grand old man, who had been the instructor of his early days. After his visit he proceeded to Macomb, where he held one of the memorable debates of 1858 with Douglas.

The family of Lewis R. King comprised ten children, all but one of whom are yet living. Milton is a farmer in Hancock County, Ill.;

Elizabeth and Frederick live in Augusta, Hancock County, across the line from Schuyler County; Sophia married J. M. Reed, of Birmingham; Adelaide was for a few years a leading merchant of Camp Point, Adams County; Henry H. died in 1866 near Mountain Grove, Mo.; Arthur C. occupies the old homestead in Huntsville Township; Mrs. Louise Stein resides at Fowler, Ill.; Harriet makes her home in Augusta; and Louis F. is the owner of Oak Mound farm on Section 16, Huntsville Township. The last-named was born at the old homestead near Huntsville May 2, 1848, and was about twelve years of age when he was bereaved by the death of his mother, April 26, 1889. The father survived for many years, passing away January 14, 1894, deeply mourned by family and friends. In the Presbyterian Church of Huntsville his loss was felt, for he long was a leader in the work, an elder of the church, and Superintendent of the Sunday school. The Bible was ever his favorite book, and many hours were spent each week in the study of its pages. Thus he acquired a thorough knowledge of its contents and became a ready and able speaker upon religious subjects. It was always his endeavor to live up to the precepts of the Scriptures. His life was patterned after the great example given us in the life of the founder of Christianity. During the existence of the Wm. party he voted that ticket, but upon the organization of the party he became identified with the Republicans. The holding of office was aversive to his tastes and invariably he declined political honors.

Excellent educational advantages were given to Louis F. King, who attended the country schools in Huntsville Township, the high school in Augusta, and Knox College in Galesburg, where he was a student for four years during the presidency of Hon. Newton Bateman, enjoying the opportunity of study under the professorship of that cultured scholar. At the expiration of a four-years' course he was given the degree of Bachelor of Science. On his return to his home he took up agricultural work. November 17, 1903, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha F. Whetstone, daughter of Marcus Whetstone, a well-known pioneer farmer of Schuyler County. After his marriage Mr. King brought his bride to a farm he had purchased in 1898, comprising 220 acres on Section 16, Huntsville Township, and here he has since engaged in general farming. He and his wife have a son, Paul Whetstone, born December 2, 1904. In religion they are identified with the Presbyterian Church at Huntsville, in which he officiates as an elder. Politically he is a staunch Republican.

Five hundred and twenty acres of land are under the control of Mr. King and his wife. A believer in scientific agriculture, Mr. King puts his theories into actual practice and ever has been a leader, not a follower. In his own county he has officiated as Vice-President of the Farmers' Institute, besides which he has been called frequently to other counties to participate in institute work, and many of his articles have

been published in agricultural papers, thus giving to other farmers the benefit of his progressive ideas. One of his theories is that only first-class seeds can profitably be kept on high priced farm land, and on his own place a visitor sees none but the best grades. As early as 1890 he began to experiment with alfalfa, at a time when most farmers achieved it could not be grown as far east as this. His success proved that its cultivation could be prosecuted with profit, and in the last season (1907) he secured three cuts this 1909 has 20 acres of alfalfa, besides which he could have cut a fourth crop, had he not considered it advisable to grow it to be pastured by the stock. The fact that this kind of hay can be raised so profitably is of decided benefit to the farmers of the county, many of whom have taken up the work, encouraged by the success of those who were pioneers in the movement.

KINSEY, William Harrison.—The life record of William Harrison Kinsey has been one of obstacles overcome, opportunities turned to good account, and obligations discharged with credit and discretion. In the past this prosperous farmer boy of Woodstock, Township, was known as a struggling farmer boy with few opportunities to promote his rising interests, or encourage him when thrown much earlier than the average upon his own responsibilities. He has successfully weathered many storms of adversity, and has demonstrated the ability of strong natures to see beyond their immediate horizon, and to endure and hope when others fall by the wayside. Born in Woodland Township, Fulton County, Ill., April 13, 1861, he is a son of John and Frances (Boyd) Kinsey, the former born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Ohio. The paternal grandparents of William Harrison came to Pleasant Township, Fulton County, Ill., about 1829, finding few there to greet them, or share with them the hardships of a frontier existence. Their farm in the vicinity of Ipava largely was covered with timber and underbrush, but this eventually was cleared, and the family assumed a proud and commanding position in the community. Being among the very earliest settlers, they kept pace with the advance of community, and were respected both for their financial ability and their many fine personal qualities. No exception to the character and ability of this family was found in John R. Kinsey, father of William Harrison, who in youth learned the blacksmith trade, and followed the same after moving to Sheldon's Grove in 1861. When the war called his attention from accustomed labor, he enlisted in Company E, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served three years as a Union soldier, or until his honorable discharge at the end of the war. Returning to his home, he again worked at blacksmithing, and later accepted a position as watchman on one of the boats riding between Peoria and St. Louis, on the Mississippi River. It is supposed that he was drowned while on one of these trips, as he never since has been heard from. The wife who survived

him married Henry Swan, and died in Beardstown in February, 1875. There were two children born of her first marriage, William Harrison and George H., the latter of whom died at the age of twenty years. By her second marriage there was a son, David, now deceased.

At Sheldon's Grove, William Harrison Kinsey worked at farming, and practically began his wage-earning career at the age of thirteen years. His first school teacher was Quinn Harrison, and to the kindly interest and good judgment of this early master does he attribute much of the success which has come his way. When very young Mr. Kinsey went to work for his uncle, Warren Spiller, receiving for the first two years fifty dollars a year, and for the last three years thirteen dollars a month. Leaving his uncle in 1882, he went to Cass County, Ill., and worked there for a Mr. Struble, and in December of the same year returned to Schuyler County, where on September 11, 1881, he was united in marriage to Della M. Miller. Mrs. Kinsey was born in Rushville Township, Schuyler County, May 22, 1866, a daughter of John Henry and Sarah F. (Holland) Miller, natives of Germany and Tennessee, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were married in Frederick, Ill., and soon after settled in Rushville Township, where they became prominent and wealthy general farmers. Mr. Miller died February 13, 1902, and his wife died February 28, 1905. Both were devout Christians, and both were active in their respective churches, Lutheran and Methodist Episcopal.

After his marriage Mr. Kinsey settled in Rushville Township, and there lived until moving to Woodstock Township, and to the farm he now owns in 1888. He has been successful beyond his most sanguine expectations, now being the owner of 346 acres of valuable land, 183 acres in Woodstock, and 163 acres in Buena Vista Township. This property is highly cultivated and devoted to general farming. Mr. Kinsey has spared no pains to surround himself and family with the best possible influences, and few country homes furnish evidence of more regard for refinement and the better things of life.

Formerly Mr. Kinsey was a Democrat, but he now is a staunch supporter of the Prohibition cause. He is a devoutly religious man, a member of long standing of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a great worker in the Sunday school. He is a member of the Mutual Parliarch League. Mr. and Mrs. Kinsey are the parents of seven children: Winnie F., born August 4, 1885; George H., born September 26, 1887, a graduate of the Rushville Normal Commercial School, class of 1906-07; Uriah L., born January 29, 1888, died in infancy; Frederick J., born April 18, 1889; John, born January 29, 1891; Margaret, born July 27, 1894; and Elizabeth, born October 3, 1906.

KIRKHAM, George H., well known in connection with "Sunny View Stock Farm," in Sections 35 and 36, Littleton Township, Schuyler County, Ill., and long a man of prominence and

influence in his locality, was born in Schuyler County, April 22, 1841, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Hankler) Kirkham, and a grandson of Henry Kirkham, whose birth occurred in Virginia, September 2, 1769, and great-grandson of Michael Kirkham, a native of Ireland. Henry Kirkham, father of George H., was born in Butler County, Ohio, and was married in that State to Elizabeth Hankle, coming with his wife to Schuyler County, Ill., in the early thirties. He first bought 109 acres of land in Woodstock Township, which he cleared of timber and improved, living there until 1861. In that year he sold this farm, and purchased eighty-two acres of prairie land in Buena Vista Township, on which he followed farming until the time of his death, in September, 1868. His wife passed away in 1847.

George H. Kirkham remained with his father until he was twenty years old, attending the district schools up to that period. On August 15, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. B. C. Gilham, the regiment being assigned to the Army of the Tennessee. The first battle in which he took part was that of Shiloh, and he afterwards participated in the Siege of Corinth; the engagement at Hatchie Bridge, Miss.; the Siege of Vicksburg; the engagement at Jackson, Miss.; and the capture of Fort Blakely near Mobile. At the Siege of Vicksburg, he was struck on the shoulder by a spent bullet. On the termination of hostilities in that quarter, his regiment was sent to Texas, where he served from April, 1865, until April 6, 1866, when he was mustered out as a non-commissioned officer, to which grade he had been appointed in 1862. After arriving at home he worked for his father one season, and subsequently followed farming on rented land in Woodstock and Buena Vista Townships. He continued thus for four years after his marriage, and then obtained from his father-in-law, 200 acres of land lying in Sections 25 and 36, Littleton Township. Of this, 140 acres are cleared and under improvement, and the rest is in timber and pasture. He has greatly improved the property. For the first season, he and his family occupied a log cabin, and then he bought a small dwelling a mile distant and moved it on to his place. The residence in which the family now lives was built by him in 1882. He is engaged in general farming, and besides growing small grains, devotes considerable attention to raising horses, cattle and hogs.

The marriage of Mr. Kirkham took place November 6, 1869, at which time he was wedded to Annie E. Garrison, who was born in Littleton Township, Schuyler County, Ill., and is a daughter of George and Sarah (Vail) Garrison, both natives of Ohio. Eight children have been the issue of this union, as follows: Charles Lewis, born January 6, 1872, and is engaged in the practice of osteopathy, at Newcaston, Pa.; Elizabeth Lorena, born March 27, 1873, and became the wife of William Blodgett, of Rushville, Ill.; Iva Frances, born November 16, 1874, and living at

home; William Ray, of Buena Vista Township, Schuyler County, born December 14, 1876; Myrtle Grace, born August 14, 1878, and married W. C. Crawford; George Henry, born May 15, 1882, who is employed as a wagon manufacturer at Quincy, Ill.; Anna Bessie Munde, born September 4, 1884, who married J. Dean Dyxson, of Columbus, Mont.; and James Orrin, born January 4, 1888.

In politics, Mr. Kirkham has been long identified with the Republican party, and served one year as Township Collector. He and his wife are communicants of the Christian Church, in which he has officiated as deacon since 1882. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., having joined the Littleton (Ill.) lodge of that order, in 1890. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post No. 131, of Rushville. No man in Littleton Township is more sincerely respected than George H. Kirkham, and he and his wife enjoy the cordial esteem of a wide acquaintance.

LAMBERT, William, in duration of residence, one of the oldest citizens of Schuyler County, Ill., and formerly one of the most substantial and prosperous farmers of Littleton Township, is now spending the evening of his life in comfortable retirement in the village of Littleton, Schuyler County. Mr. Lambert was born in Mercer County, Ky., January 1, 1832, a son of William and Catherine (Dennis) Lambert, natives of that State. His maternal grandfather, Richard Dennis, was a Virginian by birth. William and Catherine (Dennis) Lambert moved with their family from Kentucky to Rushville, Ill., in the fall of 1836, and the father kept a hotel there until the time of his death in April, 1844. After his decease, his widow sold the hotel, continuing to reside in Rushville until she passed away in 1852. He had been previously married, and had three sons by his first wife, namely: Samuel, who was a soldier in the Mexican War, holding the rank of Lieutenant; Henry, also a soldier in the Mexican War under Gen. Donipoll of Rushville, and John, all of whom are deceased. William Lambert was the eldest of the offspring of the second marriage, the others being Robert, who died in Littleton Township, in 1891; and Mary Jane, wife of M. O. Snyder, Postmaster of Littleton, Schuyler County.

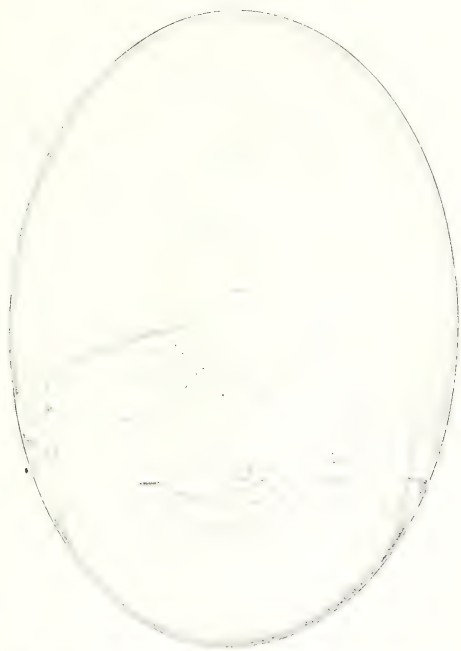
William Lambert received his education in the schools of Rushville, Ill., to which place he was brought by his parents when four years old. At the age of fifteen years he began working for himself, and continued thus, on different farms, until he reached the age of twenty years. Shortly after this period, having married, he resided, together with his brother Robert, a quarter section of wild prairie land, which they improved. In 1854, Mr. Lambert sold his interest in this property to his brother, and bought from his father-in-law eighty acres in Section 22, Littleton Township. After the death of the latter, the other eighty acres of his farm, which was improved land, became the inheritance of Mrs.

Lambert. A few years later, Mr. Lambert bought 169 acres of unimproved land, lying in Sections 11 and 12 of the same township. He now owns 320 acres in Schuyler County besides city property in Littleton. Forty acres of this second purchase he fenced and improved, putting it under cultivation and leaving the remainder for pasture. Here he was successfully engaged in farming until 1904, when he abandoned active labors, moving to the village of Littleton, where he purchased a commodious residence now occupied by himself and wife, together with a young lady, Florence Snyder, whom they reared from childhood.

Mr. Lambert has been twice married, his first wife having been Josephine Rose, to whom he was wedded April 8, 1852. She was born in Littleton Township, Schuyler County, in June, 1834, a daughter of Randolph and Sarah (Tullis) Rose, natives of Kentucky. Six children were the issue of this union, as follows: Mabel, who is the widow of George Little, and resides in Littleton, Ill.; William, a resident of Galesburg, Ill.; Ella (Mrs. Richard Leach), of Plano, Ill.; Josephine (Mrs. Henry Jackson) whose home is in Wisconsin; Edward, who operates the home-steed farm; and Fannie (Mrs. John P. Walker), who resides in Chicago. Josephine (Rose) Lambert passed away in April, 1897. On November 30, 1897, Mr. Lambert was united in marriage with Anna Little, who was born in Adams County, Pa., April 17, 1878, a daughter of Robert and Eliza (Cunningham) Little, natives of Ireland, where the father was born in County Tyrone, and the mother in Belfast. The parents of Mrs. Lambert came to Rushville, Ill., in 1850, settling in the vicinity of the town. Her paternal grandfather was James Little, and the grandfather on the maternal side was Henry Cunningham.

In politics, Mr. Lambert has always been an adherent of the Democratic party, but never an aspirant for public office. He attends religious worship at the Christian Church. In fraternal circles, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M. He and his wife are the objects of high regard throughout the community.

LANCASTER, William. It has been the fortune of the Lancaster family to be identified with the agricultural development of Schuyler County for a period of eighty years. The founder of the name in this part of Illinois was Thomas T. Lancaster, a native of Kentucky, who in 1828 left the home of his boyhood and came to Schuyler County, entering a claim on Section 12 of Browning Township. At that time he and William Robertson were the only two white men in all that region. Roving bands of Indians were wont to traverse the country on their annual hunting trips, and frequently he met them in the woods. On one occasion, after his clothing had been wasted in an encounter with a wolf den, the Indians offered him a pup to save for three ages done. In 1829 he was joined by a sister and three brothers, William, Henry and Har-



Della T. Thompson.

zell, all of whom settled in Browning Township. After four years on Section 12 he moved to Section 10, where he remained for seventy-four years, until his death.

When the "Deep Snow" of 1839 came, Thomas T. Lancaster had been in Illinois for two years and had his rude cabin well stocked with provisions for the winter, but, like other pioneers, he suffered severe hardships before the storm abated. The snow began to fall on the 28th of December and the ground was covered to a depth of four feet on the level. Had it not been for an abundance of wild game, many of the settlers would have starved before spring. The pioneers depended upon game for a large share of their support and the necessities of the times made him a skilled hunter. By constant toil he transformed a wilderness into an improved farm, and the place upon which his youthful energy was spent afforded him a home for his declining years. When he was still a few months less than twenty-one years of age, he cast his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson during the latter's first candidacy for the office. From that time he never wavered in support of the Democratic party, whose candidates he supported from Jackson to Bryan. For sixty-seven years he was a member of the Church of Christ, in which he was baptized by Rev. Beverly Curry. Possessing strong religious faith, he took pleasure in doing his duty as a churchmember and for many years served as an elder in his congregation. A thoughtful student of the Bible, as long as his eyesight permitted he loved to read the precious promises of the Book, and he died in the full assurance of a happy home beyond the grave. He was born January 28, 1807, and had been spared four days longer, he would have been ninety-nine years of age. Seventy-eight years of that period had been passed in Schuyler County, where he was one of the oldest residents at the time of his death. His last days were passed amid peace and plenty, surrounded by loyal children and affectionate grandchildren.

The marriage of Thomas T. Lancaster and Elizabeth Jackson, a native of Kentucky, was solemnized by Squire Isaac Lane, March 1, 1831. Their happy union was severed by the death of the wife in 1866. There sons and seven daughters had been born of their union; namely: Nancy, who married Samuel Burrows, a farmer in Rushville Township; Mary, widow of George Seward, and now living at the old homestead; Eufeline, who married George Wood and was last heard from in the Indian Territory; Hannah, deceased wife of J. F. Skiles, of Browning, Ill.; Thomas J., a farmer in Industry Township, McDonough County, Ill.; Elizabeth, deceased wife of Leonard Saefferli; William, a farmer of Browning Township; Selina, Emma and Sarah, deceased.

The gentleman whose name introduces this article was born on Section 16, Browning Township, Schuyler County, April 6, 1847. In early boarding schools he received his education. During 1866 he married Miss Elizabeth Walton, a

native of the same township, as himself and daughter of a pioneer. After his marriage he rented the old homestead and upon the death of his father, bought sixty acres of the estate. Here he has since made his home. Like his father, he ever has upheld the principles of the Democratic party, and like him, also enjoys the esteem of acquaintances. Of his four children two died in infancy. Benjamin T., who was born at the old homestead, October 21, 1869, married Miss Wealthy Perkins, who died May 16, 1901. Two children blessed their union, namely: Harold, who died in infancy; and Charles T., who was born July 9, 1898, and who resides with her father and grandmother on the old homestead originally preoccupied by her grandfather, father. The only daughter of William Lancaster is Mary, wife of David Royer and a native of Browning Township, born July 12, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Royer and their children, Pauline and Lawrence, reside upon a farm in Browning Township. The Lancaster family have done much to assist in the growth of their township and county, and its members enjoy the highest regard of a large circle of friends.

LARASH, William Isaac, editor and proprietor of The Schuyler Citizen, established in 1866, and The Kasson Daily Citizen, has been more or less closely identified with newspaper work ever since the close of his school-days. He was born October 2, 1851, at Allentown, Pa., a son of Isaac and Esther Ann (Kildare) Larash. On the maternal side Mr. Larash comes of Revolutionary stock, his maternal grandfather, William Kildare, having served under General Washington. Isaac Larash, father of William Isaac, was born in February, 1823, at Upper Milford, Lehigh County, Pa. For a score of years he resided at Polk, Tazewell County, Ill., to which place he moved, with his wife, in November, 1852. There he engaged in merchant tailoring, but later purchased a home in Spring Lake Township, Tazewell County, where he still resides. He married Esther Ann Kildare, who has been deceased several years. She was born at Frankfort, Pa., near the city of Philadelphia. Both parents of Mr. Larash were fervent Methodists and family prayers were daily offered.

William Isaac Larash spent a happy boyhood on the home farm. He has always been fond of outdoor sports and, when occasion offered, has admitted his fondness for hunting. After completing his school attendance at Polk, he entered the printing office of W. W. Sellers, who conducted The Tazewell Republican, and served an apprenticeship of two years, in all that period losing but one-half day. From 1869 to 1870 Mr. Larash was in the West and, during this time, had no opportunity to hunt large game. He worked as an all round printer at Omaha and other Missouri River cities, and then returned to Illinois and soon after engaged in publishing the Pacific Evening Review, the enterprise being a co-operative company composed of four wealthy printers, with Robert J. Burdette and Jesse

Cochran as editors. In March, 1875, Mr. Larash located in Rushville and in 1876 purchased and engaged in the publication of *The Schuyler Citizen*. Its successor was the late *Weekly W. Scripps*. On June 1, 1895, Mr. Larash issued the first edition of *The Rushville Daily Citizen*, which has continued without interruption to the present time. For twenty-one years he has been editor and proprietor of the *Weekly Citizen* and for thirteen years of *The Daily Citizen*, and thus is surely entitled to the name of one of the leading journalists of the State. In his newspaper work he has ever striven to uphold the right, especially in his own community, and his opinions have been open to both sides of many controversies. Occasionally his attitude has been misunderstood, but this misunderstanding comes to every man who stands above his times. In 1892, Mr. Larash launched out into a struggle to extend the circulation of *The Citizen* by means of a pressing contest, offering in the meantime property valued at \$20,000, which he had in the process for the successful estimates on the State election, the Electric Light plant in the city of Rushville, and the large brick building known as the Woolen Mills building, besides town lots and \$2,500 worth of other articles, including a piano worth \$750.

In his political views, Mr. Larash has ever been an ardent Republican. He cast his first presidential vote for General Grant, and has never failed to give support to the same party in both State and National elections ever since. In 1903 he was appointed commissioner at Rushville. Mr. Larash is prominent in Masonry. He became a member of *Itasca Lodge, No. 31, A. F. & A. M.*, passed and raised to Master Mason in 1877, was elected Worshipful Master and served in that chair in 1892 and 1901. He is a member of *Rushville Chapter, No. 284, Royal Arch Masons*, and *Rushville Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 56*. For fifteen years he served the latter branch as Prelate.

On March 21, 1878, in Littleton Township, Schuyler County, Mr. Larash was married to Emella Ann Horney, who was born in Littleton Township, July 16, 1857, a daughter of the late Col. Leonidas and Jane Horney. Col. Horney was killed at the battle of Champion Hills, Miss., while in command of the Tenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, on May 16, 1863. Mrs. Larash is a graduate of the Rushville High School in the class of 1876, the first class graduated after the establishment of the high school system, and subsequently became a public school teacher. To this marriage have been born three daughters and one son, namely: Leonidas Horney, born December 7, 1883; Elizabeth Lou, born November 17, 1886; Winifred Lush, born October 24, 1888; and Esther Jane, born January 19, 1895.

Mr. Larash has been a member of the Methodist Church ever since early childhood. In 1877 he united with this body at Rushville and served for many years as class leader and on the official board, and at present is Recording Secretary of the same. Nothing personal attributes

and tendencies, Mr. Larash is a lover of home and family surroundings. He has been a factor in making public opinion on many questions in his section, but is of retiring disposition, never seeking for himself those places of prominence he might possibly readily occupy. He is a man of detached inquiries, of helpful spirit and takes a large measure of satisfaction in what he has been able to accomplish.

LASHBROOK, Samuel, of Schuyler County, Ill., where he resides in Section 2, Woodstock Township, besides being one of the most successful, well-to-do and favorably known farmers of the county, is one of the best distinguished number of honored veterans of the Civil War. He was born in Orange County, Ind., March 7, 1814, a son of William and Rebecca (Taylor) Lashbrook, the father being a native of the State of Maryland and the mother of Indiana. The latter, of whom her son Samuel has but a faint recollection, died when he was four years of age. She was of English ancestry. John Lashbrook, the paternal grandfather, was born on the Atlantic coast. The great-grandfather on the paternal side was born in England, as was also the great-great-grandfather, who came to America about the time of the Revolutionary War. John Taylor, the maternal grandfather, was a soldier in the War of 1812. William and Rebecca Lashbrook, the parents of Samuel, reared a family of seven children, as follows: John Wesley, Mary, Samuel, Solomon, Elizabeth, Jeremiah and William H. The eldest son, John W., served during the Civil War as a member of Company H, Ninety-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and died in 1867 on a hospital boat at Memphis, Tenn.; Mary is the wife of William H. Kirby, of Beardstown, Ill.; Solomon comes on farming in the vicinity of the old homestead in Orange County, Ind.; Elizabeth was married to Frank Moore, a farmer living near French Lick, Ind.; Jeremiah is a builder and contractor located in Terre Haute, Ind.; and William H. is a farmer in Indiana, located near his father's former place in Orange County. Some time after the death of Rebecca (Taylor) Lashbrook, William Lashbrook was married a second time wedding Nancy M. Moore, of Sullivan County, Ind., and of this union, three children were born, namely: Hiram W., Terre Haute, Ind., where he has been a Methodist minister for many years; James W., a carpenter and builder, residing in Terre Haute, Ind., and Emma, who lives in Texas, where she is the wife of C. H. Bortz, of Dallas. William Lashbrook died November 15, 1888, and Nancy M. Lashbrook lives in Terre Haute, Ind., making her home with her son, James W. The father in early life learned the trade of a blacksmith, following this occupation, together with farming, and being so proficient in the smithing that no kind of repair work could be taken to his shop which was too difficult for him to undertake. For some years, when a comparatively young man, he taught school, and later, was a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal

Church. He was one of the leading citizens of his locality. Warm in his impulses, he was generous to the needy, and liberal in his support of all charitable enterprises. His home was always open to the weary and distressed, and no one in trouble was ever turned away from his door. When the Civil War was raging, his house was the neighborhood headquarters for news from the field of combat, and being a good reader, he read aloud to those gathered to hear, the tidings from the front. By one and all he was familiarly known as "Uncle Will," and during those trying days, many who had sons, fathers or husbands fighting in defense of the Union, called on him for sympathy and advice. He was tenderly kind to the widows and orphans of those who were slain in battle or perished in the hospitals, and scores of people still remember him with deep gratitude and profound respect.

Samuel Lashbrook was reared on the farm, and received his education in the district schools. Remaining at home until 1862, he enlisted on December 2d, of that year, being mustered into service at Indianapolis, Ind., as a private in Company F, Thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, his regiment going thence to Louisville, Ky., and from there to Nashville, Tenn., supplied only with infantry arms. For this reason it was sent back to Louisville to be properly armed, and after receiving Enfield rifles, etc., proceeded to Paducah, Ky.; Nashville, Tenn.; and Huntsville, Ala., returning in the fall of 1863 to Louisville, via Nashville, where the command was mustered and furnished with cavalry accoutrements. After taking part in some guerrilla skirmishes, Mr. Lashbrook participated in the battle of Franklin, marching on thence to Huntsville. In 1864 he was sent again to Nashville, and spent five weeks in Camp Edgefield, whence the Thirtieth Indiana was ordered to Chattanooga, but being cut off, went down the Tennessee River, thence to Vicksburg and to New Orleans, where it remained until spring. The regiment was engaged in the battle at Spanish Fort, being under fire for about ten hours, and afterwards was sent to Mobile, skirmishing on the march. Mr. Lashbrook has a lively remembrance of a feast of sweet potatoes and other palatable edibles, which the "boys" enjoyed after the battle of Spanish Fort, the Rev. Mr. Kirby, who was visiting the camp of the Thirtieth, being present on the occasion. That night, the Thirtieth "went after" Gen. Kirby Smith, having a brisk skirmish with a portion of his command. The regiment was then sent to Greenville, Ala., where the cheering news was received of Lee's surrender to Grant, which caused great rejoicing among the men. From Greenville the regiment moved to Montgomery, Ala., skirmishing with the retreating enemy. At Montgomery, the command did garrison duty, Mr. Lashbrook being detailed as a messenger to Jackson, Miss., and thence to Vicksburg, where he was mustered out of service November 16, 1865, going then to Indianapolis, for his final discharge. Returning

home he again turned his attention to farm work, continuing thus one year on the old home place. In 1867 he moved to French Lick, Ind., where he was engaged in carpenter work four years. About the year 1871, he went into a partnership in the undertaking business, the firm manufacturing coffins and caskets for their trade. Seeking out his interest in this concern in 1874, he moved to Woodstock County, Ill., and went to work on a farm for Oronzio Parks, in Section 11, Woodstock Township, moving into a log cabin and remaining on the place eighteen months. In 1875, he bought land from Hout Perry Lonsdon, which he occupied until 1880, when he bought 120 acres in unimproved land in the same section, known as the "old Cliff farm," and established himself in his own home. He built a basement barn, measuring 36 by 44 feet, and two sheds, afterwards erecting a fine, two-story frame residence, with a cellar 16 by 32 feet in dimensions. In 1890, he rented the Ridge farm, which he cultivated one year, and in 1899 purchased 170 acres in Section 2, Woodstock Township, on which he has since lived. On his first arrival in Woodstock Township, his cash capital was limited to 25 cents, and now, 500 acres of good and finely improved land in the township belong to him. Though independent resolution, unwavering persistence and successful management, he has become one of the most prosperous farmers in Schuyler County. Although confronted sometimes by adversity, he has overcome all obstacles and is now enjoying the well merited rewards of his arduous labors.

On April 16, 1866, Mr. Lashbrook was united in marriage with Nancy J. Wilson, a most excellent woman, who was born in Orange County, Ind., a daughter of William and Biddy (Johnson) Wilson, natives of Orange County. Mr. and Mrs. Lashbrook have reared eight children, as follows: William F., Andrew J., Mary Alice, Frederick, Melissa, Cora, Nettie and Earl. The eldest son, William F., lives on the home place; Andrew J., who is engaged in farming in Brown County, Ill., married Miss Annie Cooper; Mary A. is the wife of Cyrus Bell, a farmer at Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County; Melissa was married to Edward Flindt, whose parents were among the earliest settlers of Schuyler County; Cora became the wife of Loren Searlett, of Whitefield, Kan.; Nettie was married to Oscar L. Lear, a farmer in Woodstock Township; and Earl lives with his parents. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Politically, Mr. Lashbrook has always acted with the Republican party, taking a good citizen's interest in public affairs, but never seeking the distinction of local office. Fraternally, he is a member of Col. Homer Post, No. 1211, Grand Army of the Republic, of Rockville. He is a man of genial temperament and cordial manners, a most hospitable and interesting entertainer, and has a wide circle of acquaintances, among which he numbers hosts of friends.

himself, and continued in this occupation with invariable success until the time of his abandonment of agricultural pursuits in 1903, when he established his residence in Rushville, Ill., in order to secure better educational facilities for his children. He has since lived in retirement, having a very attractive home on East Adams Street.

Mr. Lawler has been twice married. His first marriage occurred at Rushville, in 1873, when he was wedded to Maria Greer, a daughter of James L. and Martha (Wilson) Greer, who was born in Rushville Township in 1837. Two sons resulted from this union,—Clyde L. and William R. The elder of these, while exhibiting a fine horse at a local county fair in 1898, was kicked by the animal, and died from the injury thus received. William R., the younger son, is a graduate of the Normal School, and also completed a course of commercial study. In 1886, his first wife having passed away, Mr. Lawler was joined in matrimony with Nora Kirkham, a daughter of Silas and Mary (Garrett) Kirkham, who was born in Kansas in 1858. The issue of the second marriage was three children, namely: Orrin H., Mildred and Frances. The first named, having finished his preparatory course by graduating in 1905, is now a student in the Illinois State University, being a member of the class graduating in 1909. On his removal to Rushville, Mr. Lawler turned over the management of his farm of 165 acres to his son, William R., who keeps a fine grade of horses, cattle and hogs, especial attention being given to Shire horses. In politics, Mr. Lawler is allied with the Democratic party, and has served the public as Township Assessor. He is one of the most prominent citizens of Rushville, and for many years has been closely identified with the agricultural interests of Schuyler County.

LAWLER, George Edward (deceased).—Among the worthy pioneer settlers of Schuyler County, Ill., upon whose resolute minds and sturdy bodies rested the herculean task of developing a wilderness into a civilized community, none is entitled to a greater measure of praise than George Edward Lawler. To ascribe to him and his contemporaries the credit which is justly their due, to recount their arduous labors, depict their noble traits of character, and perpetuate in enduring form the record of their achievements, is a grateful task for those of a succeeding generation, who are the fortunate beneficiaries of the great work accomplished by them. In the ranks of these honored pioneers, George E. Lawler, is one of the foremost, as typifying all those qualities that enter into the composition of perfect manhood. Mr. Lawler was a native of the "Old Dominion," where his birth occurred in Fauquier County December 30, 1817. He was a son of Alexander and Margaret B. (White) Lawler, the father having been born in Warrington, Fauquier County, Va., in 1791, and the mother also in Virginia in 1798.

Alexander Lawler was of Irish descent, his ancestors coming to America in the colonial period. His wife was of Swiss descent. The former died in 1854, the latter succeeding him until 1874, when she passed away at the age of 66 years. Grandfather James Lawler was private secretary of General Washington, serving in that capacity during the Revolutionary War, in which he took part in many of the most sanguinary battles. After the termination of that memorable conflict, he retained his name, and resumed his occupation of farming and surveying. He surveyed and platted the farm and home grounds of General Washington, at Mount Vernon.

He was considered as one of the best educated and most polished gentlemen of his day. George E. Lawler was brought to Schuyler County, in 1839, by his parents, who settled in Bainbridge Township, on a farm which is still in possession of the family. He remained on the home place until the time of his marriage, which took place in 1841. The wife of Mr. Lawler, who died June 27, 1879, was formerly Caroline Hymer, a daughter of John Hymer, one of the most esteemed of the early settlers of Schuyler County. Mr. Lawler then bought his first property, sixteen acres of land, and built a log cabin, at that period the best one in his section of the country. He had the first cook-stove and carpet in use in that locality. His family ultimately consisted of eleven children, nearly all of whom were reared to maturity. Their names are as follows: Sarah Margaret, wife of Jacob Hammond, a narrative of whose career appears in this volume; George W., who is engaged in the grocery business at Rushville, Ill.; Zerilda J., married Samuel Wheelhouse, of Rushville; John W., a retired farmer and merchant, whose life is also portrayed in this work; Josephine, wife of A. B. Lawler, a farmer located near Rushville; James A., who operates a grist mill at Rushville; Charles L., a retired farmer, residing at Rushville; Henry, who died in 1864, at the age of eight years; Oliver F., who occupies the old homestead farm in Bainbridge Township; Ernest J., who died in March, 1865, when five years old; and Dwight L., a merchant at Riverdale, Kan. The father of this family was long one of the leading farmers and citizens of Schuyler County. Beginning with sixteen acres of land, he gradually increased his possessions until he became one of the most extensive landholders in the county, owning at one time 803 acres. As the children grew to years of maturity, he gave each a goodly portion to start them in active life, providing liberally for all, after equipping them with a thorough education. He was extremely public-spirited, and unselfishly active in promoting the best interests of the community. He was always ready to extend a helping hand to the needy who deserved assistance, bestowing his charities without ostentation, and the number of those whom he has succored when in temporary straits, and who owe their subsequent success to his liberal

mindful philanthropy, will never be fully known. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife belonged to the Methodist denomination. Mr. Lawler died August 24, 1898. His memory will long be cherished for the shining virtues of his character and for his beneficent deeds.

LAWLER, John W., one of the most substantial and favorably known citizens of Rushville, Ill., was born in Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, October 4, 1845, a son of George E. and Caroline (Hynes) Lawler, his father having been born in Virginia, December 20, 1818, and the mother born in North Carolina. George E. Lawler followed farming for a livelihood. He went with his parents from Virginia to Ohio at an early period, and during the 'thirties accompanied them thence to Illinois, the family settling in Woodstock Township, Schuyler County. At a later period George E. Lawler located on a farm in Bainbridge Township, on which he built a dwelling and followed farming until 1873, when he retired from active pursuits, establishing his home in Rushville, where he died in 1896.

John W. Lawler enjoyed the benefits of attendance at the district schools of Bainbridge Township when a boy, and throughout his youth busied himself by assisting his father in the daily routine of farmwork. On attaining his majority he engaged in farming for himself, and continued thus until 1869. At that time he secured employment in a general store, where he remained a few years. He then resumed farming operations, which he afterward again relinquished and made a trip to the West. Returning home he once more applied himself to farming, and was thus employed until 1884, when he embarked in the grocery trade in Rushville, selling out in 1906 and withdrawing from active life.

Mr. Lawler has thrice entered into matrimonial relations. His first marriage took place in Rushville in 1875, when he wedded Rose Patterson, who died in 1883. Four boys and two girls were the issue of this union, namely: Clarence, who died at the age of four years; Marvin, who married Tillie Ems, and has one son, Lawrence, living in Beardstown, Ill., and employed as a conductor on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; Ray, also a railway conductor, running out of Denver, Colo.; Carroll, of Rushville, who married Mary Walker, of the same place; Grace, wife of Frank Ross, of Gatesburg, Ill.; and Bessie, wife of Guy Patterson, who has two children.

In 1899, at Peoria, Ill., Mr. Lawler married Emma Reelin, who died in 1899. In February, 1892, at Rushville, he was united in marriage, with Emma M. Harmon, who was born in the vicinity of Rushville in 1865. The offspring of the last marriage is one son, John J., living at home. In politics, Mr. Lawler is a Democrat. He is a man of excellent character, and enjoys

the respect and confidence of a large acquaintance.

LAWLER, Oliver T.—One of the most interesting and valuable landmarks in Bainbridge Township is that owned and occupied by Oliver T. Lawler, son of the pioneer, George Edward Lawler. Around this old place are centered the manifold happenings of almost three-quarters of a century; the birth of a large family of children, their development from youth to manhood and womanhood, their departure upon their respective independent walks of life, and the return of Oliver T. as manager and eventual owner of the homestead laden with harvest. Upon this farm Oliver T. was born August 24, 1858, and here began the tasks which fitted him for his large responsibility as a representative farmer and stock-raiser of the twentieth century. His opportunities were similar to those of the other lads of his neighborhood, and included attendance at the district schools during the winter months, and work in the fields during the summer. After the removal of the father to Rushville in 1873, he augmented his previous training by graduating at the high-school of that town, and October, 1879, was united in marriage to Mary C. Morris, daughter of John W. Morris, a sketch of whose career may be found on another page of this work.

In the spring of 1880, Mr. Lawler brought his young wife to the farm upon which he was born, and which he retained until 1898. He then bought the place outright, and now owns the 320 acres, all of which is under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Lawler breeds, feeds and ships considerable stock, and engages in general farming on a large scale. His residence, barns, outbuildings, fences, drainage and general improvements indicate thoroughness, method, and fine regard for the aesthetic as well as financial side of existence, and taken all in all the property constitutes one of the most delightful homes and profitable agricultural enterprises in Schuyler County. The owner is a man of firm but progressive ideas, a conscientious student of the best ways of farming and the most enlightened ways of living, and the possessor of practical and common sense ideas upon subjects engaging the popular attention.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawler have had eight children, three of whom died in infancy. Of those living, Lou M. was born November 2, 1888; Dorothy G., was born September 6, 1891; Florence C., was born May 20, 1893; Bernice was born April 19, 1897; and Ernest was born August 20, 1902. In politics Mr. Lawler is a Democrat, but in local matters he is broad enough to sometimes recognize the limitations of the Democratic ticket. He enjoys social prominence in marked degree, is popular with all classes, and is an honored member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

LAWLER, Robert A.—The advantage of honest business principles, unswerving devotion to



J. D. Thompson

the best tenets of a necessary and important occupation, and appreciation of the courtesy, consideration and faithfulness which unfailingly amplifies and dignifies human endeavor, are factors emphasized in the enterprise of J. W. Lacey & Company, funeral directors of the city of Rushville. This firm has been in existence since 1898, and in 1902 its working force was augmented by Robert A. Lawler, to whose fair neighborliness, progression and unremitting industry and good judgment is due a large share of its merited success.

Robert Alexander Lawler was born on a farm in Woodstock Township, Schuyler County, Ill., December 22, 1877, and is the youngest of the four sons and one daughter of Washington M. and Lilly (Burnside) Lawler, the former of whom was an early settler, and the latter a native of Schuyler County. Washington M. Lawler, who in early life was a farmer and cooper and, in later life, a farmer, is given attention elsewhere in this work. He settled on the farm where his son was born in 1849, and from small beginnings arose to wealth and influence, owing, at the time of his death, November 5, 1907, 240 acres of improved land. His wife survived him until February 15, 1907. Of their children, Theodore W. is a farmer of Warren County, Ill.; Alice is the wife of Eugene Chamberlain, of Bainbridge Township; Thomas H. lives in Kewanee, Ill.; and Fred H. is a traveling salesman. The elder Lawler was a prominent and public spirited man, greatly interested in the roads and schools of the township, and though of a quiet, unostentatious nature, the soul of friendliness and good humor.

As did his brothers and sister, Robert A. Lawler attended the district school in early youth, and in 1898 entered the Rushville Normal Business College, from which he was duly graduated in 1900. For two years he combined oversight of the home farm with school-teaching, that well worn thoroughfare from country to city life, and in so doing laid aside the small competence which was to constitute his financial start in life. August 28, 1902, he was united in marriage to Myrtle Lickey, daughter of J. W. Lickey, of Rushville, and immediately afterward became the business associate of his well known father-in-law. In the meantime he has advanced to a foremost place in his profession, has made a thorough scientific study of embalming, and has been granted license No. 929 by the State Board of Embalmers. He takes a keen and unfailing interest in his work, invests it with forethought and intelligence, and by his tact and understanding, diverts from the necessarily gruesome occupation much that is objectionable and depressing. The firm occupy two floors of an establishment on the northeast corner of the square, and their equipment is in accord with the most modern and progressive funeral directing and embalming methods. The confidence of the public has been gained by skillful and dependable service, and the exercise of those personal niceties and considerations which ap-

peal to those who have sustained the loss of their near and dear ones. In connection with their line of services and general funeral arrangements, the firm carry a stock of furnishings, trunks and are general. Mr. Lawler is Secretary of the Normal Cooperative Rural Association, which has a membership of 2500000000.

To train and succeed in his business Mr. Lawler has two sons, Harold and Eugene. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which both himself and his wife are very active, and, fratrically, is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Friendship Lodge No. 24, of which, he is Noble Grand, and is a member and presiding officer of the M. E. Wagoners No. 474, his wife having been Secretary of the same for the past five years. Mrs. Lawler also is a member of the Rebekah, as is her husband, and he is connected as well with the Modern Woodmen of America and Knights and Ladies of Security. From a business and social standpoint Mr. Lawler is one of the prominent and successful men in his part of the State, and enjoys a wide acquaintance with many of its foremost families.

LAWLER, Robert E., an enterprising and progressive young farmer whose home is in Section 22, Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, Ill., and who is one of the leading citizens of his locality, was born on the farm, where he now lives, June 18, 1889, a son of John Hugh and Mary (O'Connor) Lawler, natives of Fauquier County, Va., whence the former was brought to Schuyler County, Ill., by his father, James W. Lawler, in 1835, when he was about eleven years old. James W. Lawler was one of the earliest settlers of Bainbridge Township. Here John H. Lawler married a Miss Edmondson, and by her had two children, both of whom died in infancy. After the mother's death he married Andrea Perry, and their union resulted in four children, namely: Albert, who died at the age of twenty-two years; William, who died in 1899; Nancy, wife of Edward Hood, and Ann Elizabeth, wife of James Self, both husbands being farmers in Bainbridge Township. The mother of this family died in Bainbridge Township, and John H. Lawler subsequently married Mary O'Connor, born near Lyons, France, who was brought by her parents to this country when she was about six years old. Her father, Matthias O'Connor, settled in Camden Township, Schuyler County, where he died in 1880. John H. and Mary (O'Connor) Lawler were the parents of six children, as follows: Clinton, who died in infancy; Jessie L., deceased wife of John Vaughan, who died in 1898; Martha K. and Lucy D., of Rushville, Ill.; and Robert E., to whom this personal record pertains. John H. Lawler departed this life March 2, 1901, his widow surviving him until July 2, 1897, when she, too, passed away. When the former first came to Schuyler County, wild game was abundant, and deer trails were visible in all directions. The land in Bainbridge Township where the Lawlers

made their home, was heavily covered with white and blackish timber. James W. and John H. Lawler cleared this wilderness, and on ground then haunted by struggling Indians, whose wigwags had since disappeared, now stand churches, schoolhouses and beautiful homes, to perpetuate the memory of the sturdy pioneer of the Lawler family.

Robert E. Lawler was fourteen years old when his father died, and passed his boyhood in assisting in work on the home place and attending the district schools. After finishing his education in the Rushville Normal School he taught for two years, and then turned his attention to the farm containing 330 acres, which was left to his care, burdened with an indebtedness to be discharged. Well has he performed his task, and he and his sisters have become the owners of 210 acres of the homestead property.

On April 13, 1863, Mr. Lawler was united in marriage with Grace E. Hood, who was born in Cass County, Ill., a daughter of Edward Hood, a prominent farmer of Bainbridge Township. Mr. and Mrs. Lawler have two children, namely: John D., born May 2, 1894; and Mary Lucille, born August 2, 1896.

In politics, Mr. Lawler is a Democrat, and has taken an active part in the political affairs of his township, in which he has become an influential factor. In 1893, during Mr. Lawler's absence from home, the Democratic Township Convention nominated him for the office of Supervisor, and he was elected by a decisive majority, being eight years the junior of the next youngest member of the Board of Supervisors. He is looked upon as one of the most prominent citizens of the community, and he and his amiable wife have a host of friends.

LAWSON, James P.—To the average farmer in Illinois horticulture, as a science, is a closed book, the study of which seems hardly justified by the results thus far achieved in the Central West in connection with the fruit-raising industry. Yet one has but to scan the work of certain landsmen whose attention has thus been directed with successful results, to realize the injustice of the opinion commonly held. One of the most interesting and informing exponents of this sort of nature-loving spirit to be found in Schuyler County, is the farm in Section 16, Camden Township, owned and occupied by James P. Lawson. The man bent upon horticultural or agricultural success might travel far and not find so encouraging an exposition of what may be accomplished in fruit-raising when backed by enthusiasm, broad understanding and untiring industry.

James P. Lawson was born in Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, July 6, 1851, a son of Robert Lawson, and in boyhood removed with his parents to Camden Township, where the family settled on a farm now owned by his brother William. Here the subject of this sketch attended the public schools as opportunity offered, and upon attaining his majority, began

work on his own account, though still making his home with his mother who, by this time, had become a widow. Industrious and frugal in his habits, he had no difficulty in securing employment, and having few and simple wants, was able to lay aside a portion of his earnings for future investments. His mother in the meantime having passed away, on March 17, 1889, he was married to Miss Hester Marlow, a daughter of Levi S. and Margaretta (Kiser) Marlow, and a native of Camden Township. A sketch of Mr. Marlow will be found in its proper place in another part of this work.

After his marriage, Mr. Lawson resided on the old home farm for one year, when he removed to Camden, remaining there for about five years. In 1896 he bought ninety acres of the paternal farm, to which he later added by purchase eighty acres more on Section 16, making a total of 170 acres, of which twenty acres is in Section 9 in Camden Township. This property he has improved by the erection of farm buildings, setting out orchards and a variety of small fruit-bearing shrubs, besides developing a vegetable growing department that will add materially to the production of the farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawson have had two children, one son, Vernie, who has received a good education and is now assisting his father in the supervision of the farm, and one daughter, Gracie, who died as the result of injuries received by being accidentally scalded, although she lingered for a week after the accident—a calamity which left a pall of gloom upon the family, depriving them of the society of a bright child who was a source of happiness to the household. Mr. Lawson is a Democrat in politics, while Mrs. Lawson is a member of the M. P. L. and Star Lodge of Camden, their son, Vernie being identified with the A. F. & A. M. and M. W. A.

LAWSON, Joseph Robert.—An interesting and instructive demonstration of scientific agriculture and horticulture is presented on the beautiful farm of Joseph Robert Lawson, in Section 22, Camden Township. Eighty-two acres in extent, this farm represents the acme of comfort and order, and makes strong appeal to the artistic, refined and home-loving nature of the man who has presided over its developing fortunes for the past twenty-three years. Hither he came as a renter in 1884, two years later purchasing the property from its owner, Drew Dawes, and thereupon instituting a systematic renovating of its facilities, which were sadly in need of repair. There was much timber to be cleared away, fences to be renewed and buildings to be repaired, in the meantime there being erected upon it the modern two-and-a-half story house, which compares favorably with the best in the county, besides capacious barns and out-houses, and many other general improvements to which the average, plodding farmer, is a total stranger. While engaging to some extent in general farming, Mr. Lawson's greatest pride and

pleasure is his fruit, to the raising of which he has devoted a large share of his time, and has made exhaustive research among recognized authorities. He has set out strawberries, raspberries, currants, grapes, apples, peaches, pears, and practically all of the fruits which flourish in Illinois, besides introducing a variety of desirable vegetables for the early market. An additional resource is blooded English Berkshire hogs, English horses and Short-horn cattle, also a variety of fowl, which here attain to rare breeding.

Born in Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, Ill., February 6, 1856, Mr. Lawson is a son of Robert and Mary (Moore) Lawson, who were born in Hampshireshire, England, and settled in Schuyler County at a date which has not been attainable by the writer of this sketch. Joseph was educated in the public schools and remained at home until his eighteenth year, when he went to work by the month for a farmer living near Peoria, his services netting him \$22.00 per month. In 1871 he returned to his father's farm, and the following year went to work at the blacksmith trade for William Cody, with whom he remained four years. In 1879, on account of the death of his father, he returned to the old homestead, this time remaining until 1882, when he rented the Melvin farm, north of Camden, for two years, thereafter locating on his present farm in Section 22, Camden Township. He never has lost track entirely of the blacksmith trade, and during the winter season the blows of his hammer resound from the anvil, while his summers are entirely devoted to the general duties of the farm. At first he was obliged to incur indebtedness on his farm, but this long since has been cancelled, and a comfortable balance is increasing for his declining years.

The marriage of Mr. Lawson and a daughter of William Wightman mentioned elsewhere in this sketch, occurred August 21, 1880, and of the union there are four children, of whom Walter Whitson, a farmer in Bainbridge Township, married Maggie Lashbrook, and has three children; Wayne, Pauline and Allen; Curry Delbert. Guy and William are living on the farm with their parents. Mr. Lawson is a Democrat in politics but never has been active in local party affairs. He is a firm believer in churches, charities and social organizations, and while contributing generously towards their financial support, has thus far not seen his way clear to tender his personal association.

He has been a resident of Schuyler County fifty-two years, has grown from boy to manhood within sight of many who still make Camden Township their home, and it is safe to say that no man whose home has been in the same township forty-six years, has a larger claim upon the confidence and friendliness of the people of Camden.

LEARY, Jeremiah R.—An important factor in the management of public institutions in Schuy-

ler County is Jeremiah R. Leary, Superintendent of the Alms House, for the past four years, and formerly one of the extensive and successful farmers and stock raisers of Buena Vista Township. Mr. Leary, recalls the actual introduction of some of Irish pigstubs was made in high standards of work and (manager in this county, and was prominently noted for natural ability and excellence for his present position and widely influential position. Born in Hancock County, Ill., January 21, 1857, he is a son of Timothy and Anna (Hagerty) Leary, both of whom came to America from Ireland in the same sailing vessel, and who later were married in Coonrocks, Ohio, which remained their home for some years. About 1849, they located on a farm in Hancock County, Ill., where Mr. Leary assisted in the construction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, continuing this until the road had been completed between Quincy and Galena, Ill. About 1866, he came to Schuyler County and rented land in Buena Vista Township, later purchasing forty acres, and operating an additional 120 acres, until his death, May 29, 1895. His wife survived him but a few months, her death occurring January 7, 1896. Mr. Leary was a Democrat in politics, giving that party supreme adherence from the time of his arrival in the county. In religion he was a devout Catholic. Of his eight children, three sons only are living; John, a laborer in Rushville; James, assistant superintendent of the Alms House; and Jeremiah R.

Jeremiah R. Leary acquired the rudiments of his education in what was known as the old Taylor School, of Woodstock Township, and he was early taught to make himself useful upon the home farm. In 1878 he had saved sufficient money to enable him to purchase a forty acre tract in Section 6, Buena Vista Township, to which he added forty acres, the entire tract having no improvements upon it and a large part of it being covered with timber and undergrowth. Eventually his industry created a fine and valuable farm, having modern buildings, fences and machinery, and upon disposing of it in 1892 he realized a profit of twenty-four dollars per acre over the purchase price. The next bought 116 acres in Section 8, the same township, adding to this until he owned 134 acres, which, in turn, he converted into a profitable farm and beautiful home. In January, 1904, he disposed of this property also, determined to enter upon some less arduous means of livelihood.

March 1, 1904, Mr. Leary was appointed Superintendent of the Alms House by the Board of Supervisors of Schuyler County, and since has managed the home and farm of 210 acres. His administration has met with general approval, and has been the means of vastly improving the output and general advantages of the farm. At the present time there are on the place about eighty-one head of cattle and sixty head of hogs, and each year he has raised on an average two sets and eighteen calves. About fifty acres of the farm are under corn each year, and this

amount has been sufficient for all feeding purposes. During the past three years the wheat yield has been good business. The general atmosphere of the place is kindly and homelike, although idleness is never encouraged or permitted when the inmates are able to make themselves useful. One is impressed with the absolute cleanliness which prevails in house and field, and with the strictly enforced sanitary observances. The financial affairs of the institution are in every way satisfactory, economy and thrift being the keynote of the present management.

Like his father before him, Mr. Leary is a Democrat, and was a member of the Board of Supervisors of Lueda Vista Township during 1889-91. In religion he is a Catholic.

On January 25, 1897, Mr. Leary was united in marriage to Martha E. Hare, who was a native of Schuyler County, born June 15, 1870, and for several years previous to her marriage, a successful teacher in the public schools. After marriage they began housekeeping on a farm Mr. Leary had purchased the year previous, and in the neighborhood of their parents they lived until they sold their farm and Mr. Leary was appointed Superintendent of the County Farm March 1, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Leary have one son, James Harold Leary, born January 21, 1900.

LEWIS, Isaac. Men who are wont to declaim upon their scant opportunities, the vicissitudes of even the most fortunate life or the slow rewards of practical industry, should take heart from the experience of Isaac Lewis, than whom no citizen of Schuyler County has been handicapped in greater degree in his struggle for a recompense. Nevertheless, great usefulness has come out of his adversities, political and social prominence has followed in the wake of his keen mentality and philosophical acceptance of fate, and many friends brighten his life with their appreciation and good will. This well known resident of Rushville was born on a farm in Woodstock Township, Schuyler County, Ill., July 9, 1865, a son of John R. and Martha (Kennedy) Lewis, the former born in Alabama, and the latter in Ohio. John R. Lewis came from Alabama to Brown County, Ill., in the early days of State history and finally settled in Woodstock Township, which then was very sparsely populated. Here he cleared his land, engaged in farming for the balance of his active life, and died on the farm which represented the best industry of his life, in 1901, at the age of eighty years.

The district school of Woodstock Township and the Rushville Normal School contributed to the education of Isaac Lewis. Then, as now, he was an earnest student, and possessed an inquiring and adaptive mind. He early was trained to the practical side of learning, and it was while cutting cover for seed at the age of twenty that his team ran away, and through contact with the machinery he lost both of his

hands. A less sturdy heart would have been crushed by a misadventure of this kind, but Mr. Lewis looked on the bright side of his affliction and resolved that so material a catastrophe should not blight his capacity for usefulness in other directions. Natural resource has overcome almost all obstacles in connection with his misdeed, and he has filled many positions of trust and responsibility requiring manual as well as mental skill.

The pleasing personality and fine traits of Mr. Lewis won him a wife who has materially promoted his happiness and success, and who has been an invaluable aid to him in the transaction of his general and political business. Mrs. Lewis formerly was Miss Della Clitwood, daughter of W. E. and Elizabeth (Stutsman) Clitwood, the former born in Bainbridge Township, and the latter in Woodstock Township, Schuyler County, Ill., and who have always been well and favorably known residents of Schuyler County. Carefully reared and practically educated, she is a woman of good sense and refinement. Early in life she entered the profession of school teaching and continued in that line with much success, up to the time of assuming her duties as deputy in the office of the County Clerk, in connection with her husband, in which she is at present engaged.

Mr. Lewis has voted the Democratic ticket ever since attaining his majority, and as a political servant, the people has found an important and influential field of activity. He was for eight years Assessor of Woodstock Township, and now is finishing his third term as County Clerk, having been elected to that office first in 1898. His last election was November 6, 1906, when a gratifying majority testified to their appreciation of his integrity and ability by giving him their vote. In fraternal circles he enjoys enviable popularity, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Willard Encampment, Knights of Pythias and Rebekas. In religion he is a Presbyterian.

LICKEY, John Wesley.—The successful funeral director of the first years of the twentieth century is a long way removed from his prototype of even a decade ago. While members of the profession can seemingly never attain the results achieved by the Egyptians, whose art was inspired by their belief in bodily as well as spiritual immortality, science more and more is coming to the aid of the present generation of embalmers, creating out of what formerly was crude and repellent, an art and science combined. Representatives of this latter-day advancement is the business of J. W. Lickey & Company, of Rushville, who, in connection with the conducting of funerals, embalming, and supplying caskets and other burial paraphernalia, carry a varied stock of art goods, and novelties.

John Wesley Lickey, establisher of the present firm, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, December 8, 1852, and is a son of Wilson and Hannah (Hill) Lickey, natives also of Ohio.

Mr. Lickey is named for his grand-fathers, John Lickey and Wesley Hill, the former of whom was born and spent his entire life in Ohio, while the latter came at an early day to Illinois, locating in the vicinity of Brooklyn. In 1849 Mr. Hill went to Pike's Peak, Colo., to engage in gold mining, and while there his wife died, a fact which rendered his home-coming inexpressibly sad. He survived for several years, however, his death finally occurring in Warren County, Ill. Wilson Lickey came to the vicinity of Brooklyn, Ill., in 1855, when John Wesley was three years old, and in 1861 removed to Vermont Township, Fulton County, where he followed general farming and stock-raising until 1867. He then bought the Schenk farm near Brooklyn, Schuyler County, and died there in 1896, leaving to the wife who survives him, and who still occupies the old place, a splendidly improved and valuable property. Wilson Lickey and wife had seven children, one of whom died in infancy. The oldest son, James William, lives on the old place; Newton and Abraham (twins) have farms adjoining the old homestead in Brooklyn Township; Jane is the wife of Leroy Swift, a farmer of McDonough County, Ill.; and Emma lives at home with her mother. Mr. Lickey was a quiet, unpretentious man, a Republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He led a well balanced and industrious life, and was highly respected by all who knew him.

The oldest in his father's family, John Wesley Lickey, early assumed prominent responsibilities upon the home farm, and largely through the application of his leisure to studious pursuits, acquired a liberal and practical education. March 30, 1878, he married Mary M. Arick, stepdaughter of William Loring. Mrs. Lickey was also born in Ohio, and lost her father, Henry Arick, in the Civil War, he having enlisted in an Ohio Regiment, and through exposure while waiting on the sick contracted the illness which proved fatal. Mrs. Lickey came to Illinois with her mother who subsequently became the wife of William Loring. She received an excellent education in the district and normal schools of Rushville, and after completing her training, was for several years one of the popular and successful educators of Schuyler County. Mr. and Mrs. Lickey began house-keeping in Brooklyn Township, and at the end of five years, having sold their farm located in Rushville, where Mr. Lickey followed his early trade of carpentering and building until about 1888. He then engaged in the grain and elevator business with J. B. Stewart & Company, and in 1892 removed to Indianapolis, and engaged in the furniture and undertaking business. So successful was he in this line of activity that in 1896, he sold out his business in order to move to a larger city, and in 1898 he purchased the stock of the People's Furniture Company, continuing the business under the firm name of Lickey & Reece. Mr. Reece was a graduate embalmer, and at the time of his death, May 4, 1904, was

greatly missed as one of the best exponents of his occupation in Schuyler County. The firm then was changed to J. W. Lickey & Company, the junior partner being Robert A. Lawler, son-in-law of Mr. Lickey, and husband of his only child, Myrtice Lickey. Mrs. Lickey also is a practical embalmer, and has been of great assistance to her husband in promoting his business. Mr. Lickey is a member of the Embalmers State Association, and stands in the first rank of those who follow the necessary calling. He has a nicely equipped establishment, and his patronage is recruited from all parts of the township and county. He is a believer in honest methods and fair representation, and has won out solely through his grit and determination, and rare common sense. Socially he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Mystic Workers, Rebekahs, and Modern Woodmen of America. Mrs. Lickey is also a member of the Rebekahs, and both are connected with the Presbyterian Church.

LITTLE, George.—Born February 9, 1808; died March 5, 1896. Of the early settlers who came to Schuyler County in its formative period, George Little was indeed who exerted a more potent force in the commercial life of the community than did George Little. His life was an illustration of the masterly control of early limitations, such as was the lot of the pioneer settlers, and the wise utilization of ordinary opportunities that were available to the many, but grasped by few. For more than fifty years his career was identified with the business interests of Rushville, and his name will long be remembered after the present generation has passed away. Mr. Little was accompanied by his parents and became one of the builders of Rushville, and lived to see the city achieve its modern improvements in which he played no small part.

George Little was born on a farm near Columbia, Lancaster County, Pa., February 9, 1808, and was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father, James Little, was born in County Tyrone, Ulster, Ireland, in 1786, and his paternal grandfather, James Little—or Lytle, as the name then was spelled—was a native of Scotland. His mother's maiden name was Rebecca Greer.

It was in 1836 that Mr. Little made his first visit to Rushville and he journeyed from the East on horseback to look the country over, and was so well satisfied that he returned the following year making the journey by way of the Ohio and Illinois Rivers. At this early day Mr. Little was young, energetic and resourceful and, seeing the possibilities of a mercantile career, at once engaged in business in a small way. Later he formed a partnership with Dr. Adam Dunlap, and conducted a store on the east side of the public square. His store conformed to the ideal of merchandising in those days and was a motley collection of groceries, wearing apparel, drams and sundries. Its ordinariness and crowded appearance disappeared, however,

with the improvement of the community, and at all times arose to the emergency created by an increase of population and participation of ideas.

In May, 1844, the firm of Little & Ray was formed, which continued until the death of Mr. Ray in 1881. For a time this firm did business on the south side of the square, and Mr. Thomas Wilson was admitted as a partner, but in 1853 the stock was removed to the present location of The George Little store, a handsome three-story building erected by the founder of the business in 1894.

The firm of Little & Ray did a tremendous business in early pioneer times, and in addition to general merchandising they engaged in pork-packing, and later established the first bank in the city, the history of which is given in the history of the county.

In his business affairs Mr. Little took keen pleasure and, at a time in life when most men would have sought pleasure in rest and recreation, he found his greatest satisfaction in directing the business he had founded, and which is today continued under his name as an incorporated company.

On September 1, 1840, Mr. Little was married to Miss Jane Lloyd, of Pittsburgh, Pa. To them were born three children only one of whom, Mrs. Mary Scripps, lived to reach adult age, but who died in 1871, leaving two young sons, John Locke and George Henry Scripps, to Mr. Little's care. February 16, 1852, he was again married, this time to Miss Lydia Elizabeth Scripps, who died March 4, 1896. To them were born five children, and the surviving ones are: John S., Grace and Virginia E.

During his long and active life Mr. Little lived close to high ideals, and his citizenship was such that it imparted strength and substantiality to every undertaking in which his worth and ability were enlisted. He was companionable and well posted, observing the world from a wide range, and ever retained his faith in the goodness of mankind and in the existence of opportunity for all who seek it. A man of strong purpose, steady application and keen perception, he forced his way to the front by his own unaided efforts, and his long, busy life contributed much to the commercial prosperity of the city and county which constituted the theater of his activity. In manner he was quiet and unostentatious, avoiding all publicity and craving no official or political recognition; and yet he was ever ready to lend his personal support to every industrial and social movement that was for the best interests of the community. In politics Mr. Little was a supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and participated in its first organization in Schuyler County and maintained his allegiance to the party's principles to the end of his life.

LITTLE, John Scripps.—Of the men who are lending dignity, strength and special qualifications to the banking business in Rushville, none are held in higher esteem than John Scripps

Little. Mr. Little is forty-two years old, having been born in Rushville February 23, 1864, and substantially more than twenty years of his business life have been devoted to the study of monetary science. He was educated in the public schools, and early developed a taste for the kind of routine and precision which are among the most valuable assets of the embryo banker, in 1881 entering into the banking business practically in connection with the Bank of Rushville. He is a man of pleasing personality, and has the faculty of banking and keeping friends. Socially he is connected with the Masons, and is a member of the Fair or League and Hamilton Clubs of Chicago. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Little is of Scotch-Irish-English ancestry, a son of George and Lydia E. (Scripps) Little, the former a native of Columbia, Pa., and the latter born in Jackson, Mo. His paternal grandparents were James and Rebecca (Greer) Little, the former born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and his paternal great-grandfather was James Little, or Lytle, as the name then was spelled, who was born in Scotland, married a Miss Martin, and settled in County Tyrone, Ireland. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Little were George Henry and Mary (Huler) Scripps, natives of London, England, and Tennessee, respectively, and his maternal great-grandparents were William Ammer and Grace (Locke) Scripps, natives of England, the former born in the quaint cathedral town of Ely.

LINCOLN, Charles, a greatly respected veteran of the Civil War, who was formerly engaged in farming in Littleton Township, Schuyler County, Ill., but in recent years, has been a resident of the village of Littleton, where he lives in retirement from active pursuits, was born in Brooklyn, Ill., June 15, 1844. Mr. Lincoln is a son of Jefferson and Sarah (Ryan) Lincoln. Jefferson Lincoln was a soldier in the Mexican War, and after returning from Mexico, he went to California, joining the eager throng of men who made their way to the gold fields in 1849 in quest of the precious metal. When starting homeward again, his journey having already begun, he met an old friend who induced him to remain in California for a time, and from that period he was never again heard from. Two years after the latest advices from him, his wife moved to Frederick, Ill., and made her home in Rushville, Ill., until the date of her death. Charles Lincoln remained with his mother until the summer of 1862, when he entered the army, receiving his education during his term of service. He enlisted at Rushville in August of that year, in Company C, One-hundred and Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, his regiment being mustered in at Quincy and constituting a part of the Sixteenth Army Corps, under command of Gen. A. J. Smith. He was in the Army of the Mississippi, and took part in many of the engagements in that department. Upon his discharge from the service in the spring of 1865, he



MRS. JAMES D. THOMPSON

stayed a month at Mobile, Ala., and then came by boat to St. Louis, and up the Indiana River, going to Springfield, Ill., and finally returning home. Working for a while as a farm hand, he afterwards bought eighty acres of land in Section 13, Littleton Township, on which he followed farming for fifteen years. Selling out at the end of that period, he withdrew from active labor, purchasing a residence in Littleton, Ill., which has since been the family home.

Mr. Lincoln has been twice married, his first marriage taking place in the fall of 1866, when he was wedded to Anna Palmer, a native of England. By her he had nine children, as follows: Mary Jane (Mrs. David Gay), of Oakland Township, Schuyler County; William, a resident of Canton, Fulton County, Ill.; Sarah O. (Mrs. Usury), of Industry Township, McDonough County, Ill.; Alfred Barton, who lives at Adams, Ill.; Oscar, whose home is in Canada; Charles E., of Rocky Ford, Colo.; James, who lives in Canada; Thomas, a farmer of Littleton Township; and Nellie Bertha, who died in 1893, at the age of seven years. Anna (Palmer) Lincoln departed this life March 12, 1898. On November 11, 1899, Mr. Lincoln was joined in matrimony with Margaret L. Green, who was born in Wayne County, Ill., February 5, 1810, a daughter of James Y. Green, later a resident of Quincy, Ill. The father of Mr. Charles Lincoln was a cousin of President Abraham Lincoln.

In politics, Charles Lincoln is identified with the Republican party; is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to the Grand Army Post of Rushville. His religious connection, as also that of his wife, is with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is deeply respected, not only for his excellent qualities as a man and citizen, but because of his worthy record as one of the few survivors of Schuyler County's representatives in the great struggle for the preservation of the Union.

LOGSDON, George William.—Visitors to a farm lying on Section 29, Bainbridge Township, are invariably pleased with the well-kept orchards, neat buildings and cultivated fields, nor are they less pleased with the picturesque environment and the splendid view. Standing on the highest point of the farm (which, according to government reports, is only one and a half feet lower than the highest point in the State, near Galena), the eye beholds a delightful vision of smiling valleys, thriving towns, neat farms and waving fields, and one recognizes as never before the fascinating environment of the Illinois agriculturist. The farm is owned and operated by George William Logsdon, who has been a resident of Schuyler County since boyhood. While he is proud of the entire estate, perhaps he finds his chief source of gratification in the peach orchard of eight acres, containing all of the finest varieties of that delicious fruit and said to be one of the finest orchards of its kind in the entire State. There are now 1900 fruit-bearing

trees in the orchard, and in addition there is a small orchard of various varieties of apple trees.

The record of the Logsdon family will be found on another section of this sketch of Perry Logsdon. Suffice it to say in this connection that Joseph and Lucy (Patterson) Logsdon moved from Brown County, Ill., to Schuyler County, in 1844 and settled in Woodstock Township, where they cleared a farm. Their son, George W., was born in Brown County, September 14, 1852, and was twelve years of age when he came with his parents to Schuyler County, where he attended the district schools. Later he was sent to the Glen City Business College in Quincy. On his return to Schuyler County he taught school for two terms in the county, where he was born, but afterward devoted his time to clearing land and cultivating a farm.

In 1881 Mr. Logsdon married Miss Margaret J. Kirkham, daughter of Henry and Clara Kirkham, both of Scotch lineage. In an early day her father came from his native State of Indiana to Schuyler County, Ill., where he and his wife now own their home in Bainbridge Township. The year after his marriage Mr. Logsdon bought 600 acres on Section 29, where he has since engaged in tilling the soil, raising stock of good breeds, and occupying one of the finest peach orchards in the State. Of his marriage seven children were born, namely: Lucy C., Seth D., George E., Emma Lou (who died in infancy), Mary Agnes (who died at the age of three years), Ruth A. and George M. Fraternally Mr. Logsdon is a Mason, a member of Glass Lodge of Bountystown, Ill., and an ardent believer in the philanthropic principles of that organization. All through his life he has made a study of the money question, which he considers one of our most important national problems. The result of his study has led him to cooperate with the Greenback or Populist party, whose principles he firmly believes to be based on justice, and ever since casting his ballot for Peter Cooper, he has never swerved in his allegiance to the men and measures pledged to secure for our country those monetary changes which he believes to be essential to business success and permanent prosperity.

LOGSDON, Jacob.—Prominent among the progressive and successful descendants of pioneers of Schuyler County is Jacob Logsdon, who, through the exercise of practical and prize-worthy qualities, has become the owner of a farm of 250 acres in Bainbridge and Woodstock Townships, and who is further recognized as a leader in political and social undertakings, and is a stockholder in the Bank of Schuyler County. Mr. Logsdon was born near Cooperstown, Brown County, Ill., March 13, 1858; a son of Joseph Logsdon, well known in the earlier annals of farming in this part of the State.

Until reaching his twenty-sixth year Mr. Logsdon remained on his father's farm, having come to Schuyler County in 1885. His education is that furnished in the district schools, and on the

practical foundation he has built a character and capacity for usefulness which well may be an inspiration to the youth of the coming generation. In 1881, Mr. Logsdon sought to try his fortunes in the State of Kansas, but after a brief experience in Cowley and Sedgewick Counties, was taken ill and returned to his Schuyler County home for recuperation. Convinced that he lived in a pretty good part of the United States, he since has transferred his home, and as soon as he recovered from his illness he rented land and bought and fed cattle. Thrifty and farsighted, he had by all possible means earnings, and in 1885 bought his first eighty acres of land, in Section 12, Woodstock Township, where at that time was practically destitute of improvements. For two years he tamed this land, and in the spring of 1888 built a small three-room house. October 17, 1888, he married Anna Kothe, daughter of Lewis J. Kothe, and born in Rambridge Township, Schuyler County, December 26, 1863. Installing his young wife in the little house, the house-keeping and hand of culture went hand in hand; children came to gladden the parents and bring sunshine into the well kept home, and a spirit of harmony and success grew out of earnest toil and unrelenting concentration. In 1903 the house that had witnessed so many changes and given shelter in so many storms, gave place to the modern structure now occupied by the family, which has eight large rooms all airy and well furnished. There are few rural homes in the county which afford so many advantages as does this one, and in which is expressed such interest for the physical, mental and moral well being of its inhabitants. With the latest magazines and periodicals always on hand, with opportunities for music and varied entertainment, and with the most genial and delightful of outdoor surroundings, this farm may be called an ideal one of its kind, and it is widely considered one of the most hospitable and productive.

To Mr. and Mrs. Logsdon have been born five daughters, of whom Amy Louisa, a graduate of the Rushville High School, class of 1908, gives promise of literary success, having already contributed many readable articles to current periodicals; Ada Leonora, born January 20, 1892, is attending the Rushville High School; Sophia Ellen Lucy was born August 11, 1894; Viola Agnes was born July 11, 1895; and Violet Augusta was born October 3, 1899. The children are receiving every advantage which means and intelligent direction can command, and will be proficient in musical and other accomplishments. The parents of this interesting family are enthusiastic sharers of the interests of their children, and as a result they are their best companions and most confidential advisers. From such an atmosphere come the best men and women in the land. Sometime since Mr. Logsdon retired from active labors on the farm, but he still supervises its management, and is as keenly interested as ever in its output and improvement. He is a generous contributor to

many worthy causes, is an earnest if not an active Democrat, and fraternally is an honored member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has been a stockholder in the Bank of Schuyler County since 1902.

LOGSDON, Hon. Perry.—It would be difficult to find an old resident of Schuyler County to whom the name of Perry Logsdon is unfamiliar, for Mr. Logsdon has been long and intimately associated with the agricultural and political life of the county, and has been especially prominent in Woodstock Township long his home and headquarters. Thirty-five years and more have passed since he acquired his first landed estate in the township, the date of his purchase having been December 23, 1871, and the amount, 120 acres of Section 11. About two years after acquiring his first property he erected a commodious residence on Section 1, and in this attractive home he has since remained, welcoming to its hospitable walls the many friends whom he has won in a long and honorable career. At this writing he owns 335 acres, all within Woodstock Township except an eighty-acre tract in Rambridge Township.

Born in Madison County, Ky., July 8, 1812, Perry Logsdon is a son of Joseph and Lucy (Clarke) Logsdon, also natives of Madison County. When he was eighteen months old he was brought to Illinois by his parents, who settled in Bowen County and remained there from 1814 until 1865. During the latter year they removed to Schuyler County, settling in Woodstock Township where the father died June 11, 1900, at the age of ninety-one, and the mother May 30, 1902, at the age of seventy-eight years. Nothing of especial importance occurred in the early life of Perry Logsdon until the outbreak of the Civil War turned his mind from the studies of school and the work on the farm to graver duties connected with citizenship. December 1, 1861, his name was enrolled and he was mustered in as a member of Company H, Fifth Illinois Infantry at St. Joseph, Mo. The date of his enlistment papers should have been one month earlier, as he had been accepted as a volunteer at that time.

The Fifth Illinois Regiment took part in many long marches and hard-fought battles, and Mr. Logsdon endured all the vicissitudes incident to a soldier's life. Among his first engagements in which he participated were those at Fort Henry and Donelson, at Shiloh and Corinth, Miss., and Resaca, Tenn., after which he fought at Alcona and Bentonville. From January of 1864 the history of his regiment is that of Sherman's army in its march to the sea. At the close of the war the regiment participated in the Grand Review at Washington and Mr. Logsdon was mustered out July 13, 1865, as First Lieutenant of his company. During his absence in the army his parents had removed from Bowen to Schuyler County, and thither he came after receiving an honorable discharge. On Friday he arrived at the new home of his parents and, on Monday fol-

lowing, began work in the harvest field, after which he continued actively engaged in farming pursuits.

The marriage of Perry Logsdon and Miss Eliza Myers was solemnized September 4, 1807, in a log cabin erected on the day of the inauguration of William Henry Harrison as President of the United States. They are the parents of three children: Luella, at home; Julia, widow of George Howell, and now living with her parents; and Charles, who married Grace Cox of Coopers-town, has one son, Russell, and one daughter, Greta Corine. The son is engaged in farming on Section 2, Woodstock Township. Mrs. Logsdon is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Logsdon is a contributor to the same, as well as to all religious movements, although not personally identified with any denomination. Politically he has been a local Republican leader for years. During the 'seventies he was Township Assessor and a member of the Board of Supervisors from Woodstock Township. It is evidence of his popularity that he was several times elected Supervisor in face of a customary Democratic majority in his township. Among all classes of people and all parties, he is admired and honored as an able citizen and honored veteran of the war. A high honor came to him during 1884 in his election as Representative in the thirty-fourth General Assembly, comprising the counties of Schuyler, Cass, Mason and Menard, and four years later he was again chosen to the same position. During his service as Representative he was a member of many important committees and always voted for the interest of the people, winning an enviable position in the confidence of his constituents. One of the most memorable incidents in connection with his membership in the Legislature, was his attitude as one of the patriotic "One Hundred and Threes" who determinedly and persistently stood for the election of Gen. John A. Logan to the United States Senate. In that critical period Mr. Logsdon acquitted himself with honor and fearlessness, and won a reputation by no means limited to his own district. The county which, for so many years, has benefited by his loyal citizenship, is dear to him by the ties of long association, and he has been a persistent champion of all measures for its benefit. In the city of Rushville, where he is a Bank Director, he has a large number of friends among the most honored social circles, and his pleasant country home has been the scene of many reunions of the old friends of the family.

LOOP, Josiah.—The genealogy of this well-known farmer of Schuyler County is traced to Germany, whence some of the name crossed the ocean to America in a very early period of our country's history. The records show that George Loop removed from Ohio to Indiana and thence to Illinois, where he died in Clark County. During his residence in Ohio his son David was born, and from there he accompanied the family to Indiana, where he met and married Mary Beach,

a native of Pennsylvania. About 1847 they removed from Indiana to Illinois and settled at Pleasantview, Schuyler County, where he built his first home in Illinois. While he made tanning his principal occupation, he was handy with tools and did other work, for a time following the coopers' trade. The sons that his children were were often of his own workmanship, for he had picked up, on each, the knowledge of the shoemaker's trade.

Leaving Pleasantview about 1855, David Loop removed to Missouri and entered government land in Scotland County, where, in 1860, he leased of the property and returned to Illinois. Shortly afterward he bought eighty acres on Section 1, Humesville Township, Schuyler County, besides forty acres in Birmingham township. The land was in its primeval state of wilderness, no attempt having yet been made at plowing it under cultivation and its agricultural possibilities being unknown. After building a home, he at once began the arduous task of breaking ground and raising his first crops. The results were gratifying and he continued on the place until about 1879, at which time he had about 300 acres. During that year he removed to Carthage, Hancock County, where he bought a house with four acres of ground. Having sold this place in 1884, he bought property in Camden village, where he died in 1887, his wife passing away eleven months later.

In the family of David Loop there were ten children, of whom three sons and two daughters are now living. One child died in Infancy; Samantha died about 1902; George, who was a soldier in Company E, Seventy-ninth Illinois Infantry, until the close of the Civil War, died about 1907; Amanda is the widow of Nicholas Bugwood and resides at Galesburg, Ill.; John, of Augusta, Hancock County, was a member of Company E, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, and served from July, 1861, until the close of the war. Next in order of birth was Josiah, born in Vermillion County, Ind., July 5, 1844. Mary, Mrs. Robert Redding, is deceased, as is also Caroline, who was the wife of J. M. Walters, of Keokuk, Iowa. Catherine is the wife of Rev. Amos Kitzey, of the United Brethren Church, and they make their home in Adair, McDonough County, Ill. The father of this family was an influential member of the United Brethren Church, in whose doctrines he and his wife were consistent believers, and to whose support he contributed generously. The various township offices to which he was elected he filled with fidelity and diligence. It was his privilege to hear the illustrious Lincoln in some of his debates, and the first speech he listened to was sufficient to convert him to a belief in Republican principles, after which he always cast his ballot with that party.

From the eldest son of the family to Schuyler County in 1847, Josiah Loop was a child three years of age. Hence his early recollections cluster around the scenes familiar in his mature years. With the exception of a brief period

Huntsville Township has been his home for many years. When he was twenty-two years of age he left home to give his services to the Union in the Civil War, enlisting October 2d, 1861, in Company E, Forty-third Illinois Infantry, and remaining with his regiment until he was honorably discharged in October of 1862. On his return to Schuyler County he resumed farming pursuits. In 1868 he married Miss Loring, daughter of John Pierce, and during the same year he and his bride began co-suspecting in Kansas, where he and a brother, John Loring, bought land in Cherokee County. While making his home there his wife died in 1873, leaving two sons, Sidney P., now at home, and Charles E., of Chicago. The year following his wife's death he returned to Illinois and resumed farming in Schuyler County, where in 1876 he married Mary E. Milton. Afterward he bought forty acres, to which he has added 120 acres, making a quarter-section farm located on Section 12, Huntsville Township. Of his second marriage nine children were born, namely: William, who died in infancy; John E., a farmer in Birmingham Township; Mary, Alice, who died at the age of eighteen; Amanda J. (Mrs. George Myers), of Camden, Schuyler County; James S., at home; Lulu Belle, who died in infancy; Benjamin N., at home; Ruth M., who died at two years of age; and Annes, at home. Mrs. Loring is a member of the Christian Church. In politics Mr. Loring votes with the Republican party, while the memory of war times is kept fresh through association with comrades in the Grand Army Post, of which he is an active member. Throughout the community he is honored as a persevering farmer, patriotic citizen and honorable man, one whose life has been characterized by integrity and whose success is richly merited.

LORING, Jesse Monroe, a well-known and quite popular attorney-at-law, of Rushville, Ill., who commands the respect and confidence of a considerable clientele, and has an excellent standing in the estimation of the general public of his locality, was born in Buena Vista Township, Schuyler County, Ill., February 11, 1874. Mr. Loring is a son of William H. and Sarah (Grig) Loring, natives respectively of Welsh County, Ill., and Zanesville, Ohio, the latter being a farmer by occupation. The paternal grandfather was John Loring, of Pennsylvania, the maiden name of whose wife was Erner. In boyhood Jesse M. Loring attended the district schools of Buena Vista Township and was subsequently a student of the Rushville Normal School. His professional education was obtained in the Chicago College of Law, from which institution he was graduated in 1900. After completing his legal course, he devoted his attention to the real-estate and land-business, in which he continued until 1903, when he turned upon the practice of law in Rushville. He is a lawyer of solid attainments and is recognized as one of the most promising among the younger members of the Bar of Schuyler County.

On October 1, 1900, Mr. Loring was united in marriage with Bessie M. Danner, who was born in Astoria, Fulton County, Ill., and received her education in the district schools in the vicinity of Depue, Mo. One child, Marguerite May, has been the result of this union.

In politics, Mr. Loring is identified with the Republican party, and works no small influence in its local councils. Formerly, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M.; the I. O. O. F.; the K. of P.; the M. W. of A.; Mystic Workers of the World; the M. P. of E.; and Eagles. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife is also a member. In the social circles of Rushville, both are held in cordial esteem and their friends are numerous.

MALCOMSON, James.—A representative of the whole-some and dependable transplanted Irishman was found in James Malcomson, who, though he spent the greater part of his life under the possession of the Stars and Stripes, retained always traces of his virile nationality, more especially of the quality of adaptability which makes his country man at home in any clime and in almost any occupation. Mr. Malcomson was born in December, 1825, in County Down, Ireland, a principal maritime and agricultural section, a son of Robert and Ann (O'Leary) Malcomson, neither of whom ever stayed from the humble surroundings of their native land.

Average advantages and an observing mind created auditions in the mind of James Malcomson which never could have found realization in the land of his forefathers. He was twenty-two years old when he embarked for America, and his first stopping place was New York City, where he worked at shoemaking several years, and where, in 1851, he was united in marriage to Ann Boyle, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, who came to the United States with her sister in 1850. Mr. Malcomson continued to ply his trade in New York until moving to Youngstown, Ohio, and from there he came to Pleasanton, Rushville Township in 1872, the same remaining his home until his death, February 18, 1900. In Illinois he abandoned the tools of the shoemaker for the implements of the farmer, and succeeded well at general farming and stock-raising, developing his valuable property into one of the most fertile and homelike places in the township. Around him he reared an interesting family of children, to all of whom he gave every advantage within his means, and all were trained in the duties of house or field, according to their needs and tendencies. In the order of their birth the children are as follows: Mary, wife of John A. Ballou, who was born in 1854 in New York, and who is the mother of three children, as follows: Dr. Jesse Ballou, a practicing physician of East St. Louis, Illinois, wife of Maudie Leckie, who resides at Liberty, Ill.; and a daughter named Florence C. Ballou and resides in Rushville Township; Ellen Malcomson, born in 1855,

wife of Leander Kennedy, and mother of Bessie, Ruby and James Kennedy; Lizzie, wife of Robert H. Hamilton, a retired farmer of Randolph, McDonough County, Ill., and mother of four children—Mabel, wife of Howard Smith, Maude, John and Eva; William, who is farming on the old home place, on September 21, 1898, married Julia Dodds, born in Bainbridge Township, January 29, 1875, a daughter of Thomas Dodds, and whose daughter, Ruby, was born October 19, 1890, and son, Ralph J., born May 28, 1905; Florence, who lives on the home place with her mother; James, who married Addie Dunlap, resides in Bainbridge Township and has eight children; and John, whose biographical record appears elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Malcomson's farm formerly belonged to Samuel Lowry, father of Thomas Lowry, of Minneapolis, and the latter was reared to manhood upon it, departing upon his present broad and useful life with the complete equipment of a youthful farmer. In political affiliation Mr. Malcomson was a Republican, but he had no desire for the honors of office. In religion he was a Methodist Episcopalian. Some of his saddest memories were in connection with the Civil War, in which he enlisted as a private in Company A, One Hundred and Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving from July, 1862, until July, 1865. After the war he became a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

MALCOMSON, John.—As the operator of 180 acres of land in Frederick Township, Schuyler County, Ill., eighty acres of which he owns, John Malcomson is maintaining the family prestige for intelligent and successful farming, and for honest and useful citizenship. Mr. Malcomson was born in Youngstown, Ohio, January 29, 1869 and with his father, James Malcomson, came to Schuyler County in 1872. He was educated in the public schools, and when a youth, shared the general advantages and diversions of his neighborhood, developing a genuine liking for the occupation to which his life is being devoted.

The turning point in the life of Mr. Malcomson was his marriage, at the age of twenty-one, to Carrie Bellamy, who was born in Brownings Township, Schuyler County, a daughter of Josiah Bellamy, one of the honored pioneers and farmers of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Malcomson have two children, Maggie and Florence. The eighty acres of land owned by Mr. Malcomson constitute one of the earliest settled properties in his township, and the place is also one of the most valuable and highly cultivated. He is engaged in raising general produce and stock, and has a comfortable residence, substantial barns and outbuildings, well kept fences and the most practical of agricultural implements. He is a thorough and painstaking farmer, well ahead of the times, and bids fair to take a prominent place among the wealthy and influential farmers of his neighborhood.

The activity of Mr. Malcomson extends beyond

his home acres to the general affairs of the community, embracing matters pertaining to education, politics and religion. He is fraternally connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Russellville, and the Modern Woodmen of America, of Pleasantview, and in politics favors the Republican party. The public has profited by his conscientious service in several good offices, and he has been, and still is, one of the strong forces in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been a member of the church for many years, has served several years as a trustee, and was the chief selector at Russellville, the erection of the present church edifice at Pleasantview. This church is 39 by 44 feet, in ground dimensions, with a sixteen-foot ceiling, and a basement and heating apparatus. Among its best known contributors was Thomas Lowry, of Minneapolis, who spent his youth in this neighborhood, and who gladly donated \$1,000 toward its construction. Mr. Malcomson has been unflinching in his devotion to the interests of this denomination, a fact which indicates a warm religious nature, manifested not only on the Sabbath, but every day in the week and every week in the year. Mr. Malcomson is an exemplary young man, of kindly disposition and broad views, and his life fully justifies the confidence and esteem in which he is held by the residents of the township.

MALCOMSON, Robert.—There are few finer examples of filial respect and attachment than are presented in the career of Robert Malcomson, while a resident of Schuyler County. He was born December 18, 1857, in County Down, Ireland, a son of Thomas and Eliza (McDowell) Malcomson, who were also natives of that country. In 1839, after their marriage, they came to America, first locating in Youngstown, Ohio, but in 1864 returning to their native land, where the wife and mother died. Tenderly placing her remains in the cemetery near her old Irish home, father and son then started back to Youngstown, but their stay there was short and in October of the same year they located in Schuyler County, Robert then being a boy about seven years of age.

Thomas Malcomson, a gardener by occupation, was an expert in the rearing of hot-house plants and an artist in the arrangement of flowers and shrubs. In his younger days he was an expert bookkeeper, but not liking that profession, despite his proficiency in it, turned his attention to gardening with pronounced success. For some years father and son kept bachelor hall together finding busy and profitable employment in their chosen field, and finally out of their savings, were enabled to purchase sixty acres of land in Section 25, Russellville Township, the place being owned by William D. Clements. After they had erected a one-story dwelling they commenced to grub the stumps and clear off the timber eventually making of it a fine homestead which was subsequently bought by John A. Ballou. The father and son then purchased 109 acres of land

In Section 26, in the same township, known as the old David McVossers farm. A variety of improvements had then been made, and the place was little more than a wild blackberry patch. Moving into a small frame building they resumed their lonely housekeeping, and the work of grubbing, clearing, cultivating, and making general improvement, but this homestead was only fairly in shape before the wind of death struck the labors of the father and separated him from the faithful son. The deceased was a member of the Presbyterian Church, which he had joined in his native land, and both in religious and educational work he was an active and valued participant while residing in Schuyler County.

On May 20, 1892, after his father's death, Robert Malcomson was married to Eliza Adams, born December 25, 1870, and also a native of County Down, Ireland. She is a daughter of Charles and Ann (Redmond) Adams, and her parents are still living in the old country. Two of her brothers, David and Charles Adams, are living in Chicago, while her sister Jane is the wife of Samuel Dalzell. The brothers and sisters residing near her old home in Ireland, who are either farmers or the wives of farmers, are as follows: Margaret; William McMillan; William John, who married Ellen Graham; Minnie, now Mrs. Hugh Kerr; and Blanche, Mrs. Robert Gamble.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Robert Malcomson began housekeeping in the modest house which had been occupied by the father and son, and there remained until the completion of their fine home. This consists of ten large, light rooms, supplied with hot and cold water, furnace heat and all modern improvements—one of the most complete residences in Rushville Township. To the original purchase of 100 acres Mr. Malcomson has added fifty acres, so that he has now a homestead of good size, thoroughly improved and embracing a good grade of all kinds of stock.

Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Malcomson, as follows: Anna, Margaret C., Blanche, Minnie Black, Robert Adams and Thomas Charles. Anna was born June 3, 1894; Margaret C., January 1, 1896; Minnie Black, September 1, 1898; Robert Adams, May 20, 1902; and Thomas Charles, March 7, 1904, the Lord blessing him home the same year. Both parents are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, Mr. Malcomson is strongly Republican, and, while earnestly desirous of his country's success and an active worker therefore, he has always declined the honors which have been tendered him, centering his energies in the proper rearing of his family, and the continued development of the property to which are attached so many tender though sad recollections.

MANLOVE, William R.—It is an undisputed fact that Mr. Manlove pays a larger realty tax than any other resident of Birmingham Township, Schuyler County, Ill., a statement which shows him to be the largest landowner in the

township. To his original purchase of 170 acres he has added from time to time, until he now owns over 1,000 acres, all of which has been accumulated through his own industry. His first boyhood dreams were as a farm hand, receiving in compensation for his services the handsome wage of twenty-five cents a day; occasionally he added to his little hoard by trapping in the woods. It was with the money thus earned that he contributed his share toward erecting a suitable monument to the grave of his father, who passed away when he was a lad of about six years.

The Manlove family was established in Schuyler County by the great father, William Manlove, coming here from North Carolina in 1830. His family originally comprised six children: William, George, Jonathan, David, Ann Mary, and Rachel, but all are now deceased. With his wife, formerly Charity Bodenhammer, Jonathan Q. Manlove came with his father to the wilds of Illinois, settling on a lot in Rushville, and it was on this lot in the winter of 1830, that his son William B. was born. Two years later he purchased land near Sugar Grove, which lies south of Rushville, Illinois, there about a year, and then moving to Birmingham Township, where he established his home and spent the remainder of his life. These were indeed trying times to the early settlers, but those who were of stout heart ultimately reached success through persistent effort. After clearing a small patch of ground he planted the land to corn, and from season to season brought more land under cultivation. In 1835 he erected a log cabin on the farm, his death occurring here June 9, 1836, at the age of twenty-one years, his death having occurred in North Carolina, March 15, 1808. March 5, 1830, he was married to Charity Bodenhammer, who was born February 4, 1809, and at his death he left his wife with four little children, one of their children having previously died October 6, 1834. Bersey Manlove, the eldest daughter, was born October 8, 1832; she died in Kansas in 1904, the wife of William Delapp. His death, occurring two years later, Mary Manlove was born August 22, 1834, and died October 26, 1894. David Manlove was born April 29, 1836, and was now a resident of Linn County, Kansas.

The eldest child born to his parents was William B., who was born in Rushville, Ill., February 28, 1830. The fact that his father died when he was only six years old left little hope of sweeping even the meager education which the primitive schools afforded. As his mother's main support the two struggled together to earn a living for themselves and the other children, the mother's weaving and spinning, however, contributing at this time more largely to their support than did the efforts of the young child. Some time after the death of her first husband she married to Jacob Wire, who was born in North Carolina December 6, 1800. Her death occurred about 1847, up to which time William had continued to make his home with his mother.



W^m. J. Thompson

step-father. The loss of his mother marked the beginning of a new era in his life, and from this time on he was entirely dependent on his own resources. His first work consisted of clearing the timber from one acre of land, for which he received fifty cents a day, it requiring eight days to fell and clear away the heavy hickory trees with which the land was covered. Other work of a similar character was offered and accepted, and with the proceeds of his labor he was finally enabled to purchase a yoke of oxen, which he used in breaking a farm of thirteen acres in Birmingham Township, which he later planted to corn. The next year, 1851, he sold the yoke of oxen and bought a mare. His marriage, March 31, 1853, united him with Abigail L. Swisegood, a native of North Carolina, who had made her home in Illinois since 1816. After their marriage they began housekeeping in the log cabin on the farm, and although their home and surroundings were primitive, they were young and hopeful, and their united efforts soon began to make a marked difference in the outlook. Mr. Manlove bought an undivided half interest in 170 acres of land for which he paid \$200, and as his brother reached his maturity he purchased the latter's interest in the land, paying him \$800 therefor. To his original tract of 170 acres he has continued to add as his means would permit, until as previously stated, he now owns over 1,000 acres of land in Birmingham Township.

Six children were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Manlove, four of whom were sons. Eli died of typhoid fever at the age of twenty-four, leaving a widow, formerly Nettie Lawler, and one son, William, who married Minnie Raymond, by whom he has one child, Donald. Laura Manlove became the wife of Frank Cassidy, a farmer of Birmingham Township, and they have the following children,—William, Ethel, Roy, Ray and Ivy, one child having died in infancy. Jacob Manlove, a farmer in Birmingham Township, married Etta Twidwell, and they have three daughters and one son—Inez, who is the wife of Alvah Higgins and the mother of two children, Marie and Raleigh; Mary, wife of John Wear and mother of one child, Dorothy; Thomas and Blanche. Isabel Manlove became the wife of George Homburger, a farmer of Birmingham Township, and is now deceased, having been the mother of one child, Zephth. James T. Manlove is a farmer of the same township, as is also his brother Joseph L., who married Ada Copeland, and has four children—Troy, Floy, Leo and Ralph.

In the death of his wife, March 8, 1907, Mr. Manlove was bereft of his companion of over fifty years. She is remembered as one of the pioneer women of the township, and side by side she worked with her husband under circumstances which were often discouraging, but through it all she retained her hopeful, cheery disposition. In the early days they went a long distance to the Congregational Church, she riding horseback,

and he walking by her side. Since those days many radical changes have been made, and Mr. Manlove has been no small factor in bringing them about. With Samuel DeCotter, he shares the honor of being one of the two oldest residents of Schuyler County. Mr. DeCotter having been born in Woodstock, Ill., October 6, 1827, and Mr. Manlove in Rushville, December 28, 1830. Mr. Manlove cast his first vote for Millard Fillmore, and since that time has voted for Republican candidates. He takes commendable pride in the fact that he has never in his life bought a drop of liquor as a beverage, has never played a game of cards, and has never used tobacco in any form.

MANYX, Patrick.—The Manyx family presumably originated in County Clare, a maritime county of Munster, Ireland, where Patrick Manyx was born in 1810, and whence he came to America in a sailing vessel in 1854, at the age of fourteen years. Accompanied by his aunt, he spent some time in Pennsylvania, and in 1859 came to Illinois, where he married to meet Miss Mary Bowe, who subsequently became his wife, and who surviving him, has demonstrated remarkable ability in overcoming obstacles and managing a large estate. The marriage of Miss Bowe and Mr. Manyx occurred in Peoria about 1861, and a year later the young people came to the farm owned at that time by Mrs. Manyx's father, James Bowe, and now the prized possession of his daughter. Mr. Manyx died on June 22, 1882, and Mr. Bowe, December 24, 1886. To Mr. and Mrs. Manyx were born six children, four of whom are living: James, born January 22, 1862, a resident of Rushville; Mollie, who died at the age of fourteen years; John, on the home place; Mike, a farmer in Fairbridge Township; an infant who died unnamed, and Lizzie, wife of Andrew Volk, a farmer in the vicinity of La Grange, Brown County, Ill.

Although an industrious man and quite successful as a farmer, Mr. Manyx left his family almost no available assets, his widow having, after all expenses had been paid, the sum of twenty-five cents in money. From this nucleus she has developed truly wonderful results, has lifted the mortgage from the small farm, and added to it until now she owns 700 acres, 245 acres in Woodstock Township, 455 acres in Fairbridge Township and 80 acres in Mt. Sterling Township, Brown County, bought in 1907 at a cost of \$11,000. In this she had the help of her sturdy and willing sons, but her brain has done the planning, and her economy the saving, and unquestionably there are few women in the line of business in this part of the State who have established such a record of achievement. The farm owned by the family is remarkably homelike, and its improvements conform to the most exacting standards of the present. The buildings are modern and commodious, the fences in good repair, and the machinery selected with the greatest care and good judgment. Mrs.

Manyx has ever been a hard worker, but she has found time to give her children every advantage within her power, and to train them to noble and useful manhood and womanhood.

James Manyx, who inherits his father's managerial and business ability, was married in 1863 to Mary Sullivan, of County Clare, Ireland, who came to America alone in 1881. Mr. Manyx is a scientific farmer, and in stock devotes his attention principally to the breeding of Poland-China hogs. He is thoroughly devoted to the farm, and finds little time for the outside-interests of the community. As was his father, in politics, James Manyx is a Democrat, and in religion a Roman Catholic. The family enjoy an enviable reputation and have many friends among the best people of the community.

MARKEY, Harvey B.—The Markey family came originally from England, the grandfather, William Markey, emigrating from Gloucestershire, and planting the name in the New World. From Maryland, where he first located, he went to Harrison County, Ohio, and there died prior to the birth of his grandson, Harvey B. In Harrison County his son and namesake, William Markey, was born, and here, too, he was reared and married. With his wife, who was formerly Lucina Smith, he came to Illinois in 1829, overland, and until 1832 they made their home in Fulton County. In that year they went to Hancock County and four years later, in 1836, located in Birmingham Township, Schuyler County, and purchased 180 acres of the old Landrus farm. Times were hard and Mr. Markey found it difficult to provide for his large family from the products of his farm alone. It was this condition which led his son Harvey to accept the position of mail carrier between Plymouth and Rushville, receiving for his services \$450 per year, and making one trip per week. The father, in his early life, was one of the most extensive stock buyers of Harrison County, Ohio, buying all kinds of stock, which he drove to Pittsburg and Baltimore. He was also engaged in mercantile business with a partner, but through unscrupulous dealings, the latter cheated him out of his interest. A number of years before removing from Ohio (in 1852), Mr. Markey sent his son Daniel to Illinois with a drove of 2,000 sheep, but the venture was a total loss. When he located in the State himself in 1859, he came practically empty-handed, having only a warrant for eighty acres of land and possessing \$20 in cash. He traded the land warrant for eight head of milch cows, and from this small beginning persevered steadily until he owned over 100 acres of as fine land as could be found in Schuyler County. Politically, he was first a Whig and later a Republican, and was a strong advocate of the cause of temperance. Previous to the Civil War his home in Ohio was one of the stations on the "underground railroad," and many a fugitive slave was cared for under his hospitable roof. He died in 1889 and his wife, the mother of Harvey B., passed away in 1891. By his

first wife he had eight children, of whom but two are living,—Hannah, the wife of C. Spruce, and Liza V., wife of George Floyd, both of Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Fourteen children were born of his marriage with Lucina Smith, of whom only eight are now living, viz: Mary, who married Elard Hale, a farmer of Birmingham Township; Harriet, widow of Harry F. Coo, who lives in Bladensburg, Ill.; Harvey B.; John B. and Anne S. twins, the former a resident of Hancock County, Ia., and the latter, wife of Oliver Brack of Plymouth, Ill.; Jesse M. and Jesse Lee, also twins, the former a resident of Liberty, Ill., and the latter, wife of J. Vanden, of Meadow Grove, Neb.; and Noah R., a farmer in Birmingham Township.

Harvey B. Markey was born in Harrison County, Ohio, September 5, 1847, and was therefore a lad of about twelve years when the family settled in Illinois. He well remembers the struggles of the early days in the new surroundings, and as previously stated, when he was only eighteen years of age, he drove the mail wagon from Plymouth to Rushville. He continued to make his home with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, when he went to work by the month for Charles Mitchell. His marriage took place in Sangamon County, November 9, 1876, Charlotte Mitchell, the daughter of Charles and Hannah Mitchell, they becoming his wife. She was born in Sangamon County, Ill., March 29, 1855. For several years after their marriage the young people made their home in Sangamon County, but in 1881 they moved to Schuyler County, and located on the farm which Mr. Markey then purchased in Section 12, Birmingham Township, where they have since made their home. Seven children were born to them, but only four are now living, three having died in infancy. Of those surviving, Edith became the wife of Albert Jones, a farmer in Schuyler County, and they have one child, Myra. The others, Frederick, Bessie and Frank, are still at home with their parents.

Much credit is due Mr. Markey for what he had accomplished since taking up his home in Birmingham Township, where he is known as one of the most up-to-date farmers, owning 164 acres of excellent farming land. In addition to general farming he raises considerable stock, making a specialty of red cattle. Everything about the farm marks the owner as an industrious and progressive farmer, the fences and outbuildings being kept in repair, as is the residence, which is a commodious eight-room house. Mr. Markey has filled many offices in Birmingham Township, among them that of Justice of the Peace, in which capacity he served for eight years. Politically, he is a staunch Republican, and, traditionally, he belongs to the Masonic lodge at Hopedale, and to the camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, at Birmingham. Mr. and Mrs. Markey are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and both are held in high esteem in their home community.

MARLOW, John Wesley.—The agricultural interests of Schuyler County, Ill., have a well-known representative in John Wesley Marlow, a native-born son of Camden Township, where practically all of his busy and useful life has been passed. The subscription schools of this locality afforded him such advantages as were possible in pioneer days. The churches of the community gave him religious training and taught him in youth the duty which he owed to God and mankind. The soil of the township, tilled in a systematic manner, netted him a fair income from early life and laid the foundation of his present prosperity, enabling him from time to time to add to his possessions until at this writing he owns 265 acres of valuable farm land.

The record of the family appears in the sketch of Levi S. Marlow, presented upon another page of this volume. John Wesley Marlow was born at the old homestead August 16, 1840, being a son of Hanson Marlow. After having gained a knowledge of the three R's in the neighboring schools, he turned his attention to general farming, in which he acquired a thorough training under his father. On August 15, 1861, he was united in marriage with Eliza Jane Green, daughter of William and Hannah (Spencer) Green, honored pioneers of Schuyler County, but both now deceased. Of the Green family one son and one daughter (Mrs. Ayers) alone survive, and they are residents of Camden Township. After his marriage Mr. Marlow settled on Section 14, Camden Township, where he bought ninety-five acres of bottom land wholly unimproved, and during the next five years he was busily engaged in the cultivation of the property. While living on that farm two of his children were born. About 1866 he sold the land and removed to Richardson County, Neb., but in the fall of that year he returned to Schuyler County and traded his Nebraska property for eighty acres on Section 27, Camden Township, where he has since made his home. In 1881 he lost his first wife, by whom he had the following children: Levi, William Ray, Mary E., Henry, Rosetti, Charles W., and Annie. Levi was born May 31, 1862, and died January 26, 1895; Mary E. was born October 26, 1864, and died September 11, 1876; William R. was born February 25, 1866, and died December 8, 1868; Henry, born February 11, 1868, is a farmer in Camden Township. He married Sophia Weightman, by whom he has had seven children, five of whom are living. Rosetti, was born December 10, 1869, is the wife of Albert Lung, a farmer in Camden Township, by whom she has had nine children, seven of whom are living. Charles W., born November 18, 1871, died February 12, 1873; and Annie, born April 18, 1874, deceased wife of Mead Clayton, left one child.

The second marriage of John Wesley Marlow united him with Jennina Weightman, who was born in Camden Township February 1, 1862, being a daughter of that honored pioneer, William Weightman, who is still living, his wife having died February 4, 1908. Of this union six chil-

dren were born, namely: Asa U., born December 6, 1883, who died November 2, 1903; Martha Jane, born May 10, 1885; Getrude Victoria, born December 28, 1886, who is the wife of Bert A. Davis, a former of Camden Township; John W., born March 17, 1890, who assists his father on the farm; Minnie Elizabeth, born May 1, 1891; and Nettie Ruth, born July 29, 1895. The hospitality of the Marlow family is proverbial. Their guests look with esthetic pleasure upon a visit to the farm, whose genial owner deserves ranks among the honored men of the township. In local improvements he has maintained a constant interest. His devotion to his native county is unquestioned, and his solicitude regarding its permanent prosperity is deep. In religious work he has been faithful and generous. The Union Chapter owes his organization and usefulness largely to his labors. To the building of this house of worship he contributed \$55 in cash and forty-five days' work, while Mr. Weightman gave \$50 and his work, the united labors of the two men being the means of dedicating the church free from debt. Many have been the changes his eyes have beheld since his youth. Agricultural processes have been revolutionized. In early days he was accustomed to the tedious task of threshing the wheat with a flail; the grain was then hauled by wagon to Quincy, where it was sold at twenty-five cents per bushel. The days of "dollar wheat" were then undreamed of, nor were there any prospects to herald the coming inventions which would radically change all known methods of harvesting and threshing. The telephone was then unheard of, and many other conveniences, which are regarded as necessities by people in the twentieth century, were then unknown, yet the pioneers look back upon those days with a keen recollection of the many pleasures they enjoyed and a vivid appreciation of their happiness in spite of the lack of modern improvements.

MARLOW, Levi S.—Adjacent to the village of Mabel, Schuyler County, Ill., lies the farm of 200 acres which for sixty-three years, or during his entire lifetime, has been the home of Mr. Marlow. Here he was born August 16, 1844, the son of Hanson and Esther (Whiteman) Marlow, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter a descendant of Virginian ancestors. About the time of his first marriage, in 1825, Hanson Marlow came to Illinois as a pioneer and here he was deprived of the companionship of his wife, here death occurring soon afterward. Subsequently he was united in marriage with Esther (Whiteman) Ayers, a widow, whose husband had died of cholera. About 1826 Mr. Marlow came to Schuyler County, settling at first near Littleton, and about 1837 he came to Camden Township, on Section 22, and here he rounded out the remainder of his long and useful career. At the time he came to this locality there was little to encourage one to battle with the rude conditions which existed on every hand, but with the true pioneer spirit he steadfastly adhered to

his purpose to make a home for himself and family, first erecting a small log cabin. In the course of time after a portion of the land had been cleared and the land cultivated, this rude structure gave place to a more commodious double-log cabin, and here, and in the same previously mentioned, all of the four sons were born and reared. Some idea of the scarcity of neighbors at the time Mr. Marlow came to this section, may be gathered from the fact that when he erected his first house there were only two or three cabins in Rushville, now a thriving village, no settlers between his cabin and Rushville, and but few between his cabin and Quincy. Mr. Marlow's first purchase of land consisted of 130 acres, part of the land now included in the old homestead, and in partnership with his brother, Alfred, he purchased another farm of the same size, which they operated together for a number of years. By purchases, Hanson Marlow added to his original acreage until he had 160 acres, to which he supposed he had a clear title, but his claim to ownership was disputed and he was obliged to pay for the land again. As his means permitted he purchased other land adjoining, until at one time he owned 520 acres. At the time of purchase the greater part of the land was heavily timbered, but with the assistance of his sons he cleared away the timber and underbrush, and in time waving fields of grain were to be seen in their stead. As his children grew to maturity, he gave to each a share of the home farm. The eldest son, Henry, is a resident of Sullivan, Ind.; Hanson, who is now deceased, married Miss Nancy Davis, by whom he had a son and daughter, both of whom are now deceased; the other son, besides Levi S., is John W., who owns and cultivates a farm in Camden Township. The mother of these children passed away in 1890, and some years later the father was united in marriage with Mrs. Nancy Green, who was left a widow about one year after her marriage, and she, too, is now deceased. The death of Hanson Marlow occurred 1863 and was deeply felt in the community where he had made his home for so many years and toward whose upbuilding he had done so much. Throughout his life he adhered rigidly to the religious teachings of his parents, and was an ardent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During the early days, before a house of worship had been erected, his home was the stopping place for the circuit riders who came to minister to the people. Hospitality was one of his chief characteristics, a quality which he inherited from a long line of Southern ancestors.

Levi S. Marlow was born in the double log cabin on the old homestead, August 16, 1844, and all the school training he received was in the district school at Camden, three miles from his home. As soon as he was large enough he began to aid in the duties which fell to the lot of every farmer's son. His father at that time owned 520 acres, well stocked with cattle. Until he was thirty years old he worked continuously on

the farm, but at this age he took up work at the plasterer's trade, building cisterns principally, and also to some extent, worked at the carpenter's trade. Among his accomplishments in the latter trade may be mentioned the first Methodist Episcopal Church, South, known at that time as the Union Chapel. He gave the ground on which the edifice was erected, 825 in cash, hewed the frame, and in addition gave sixty day's work. The services of the church and Sunday-school have been maintained without interruption since the church home was built, church services being held every two weeks, and Sunday-school, class and prayer meetings every Sunday. Though not a member of the church, Mr. Marlow is a liberal giver to its charities and is especially active in Sunday school work, and since its organization has been treasurer of the Sunday school at Camden. Many of the finest houses in Camden stand as monuments to Mr. Marlow's skill and ingenuity, and taken all in all, he has been a prominent factor in the matter of progress in this part of Schuyler County.

Mr. Marlow's marriage, in West Quincy, Mo., January 6, 1865, united him with Margaretta Rice, a native of Columbus, Ohio, and a daughter of John and Rebecca Rice, both natives of Pennsylvania, whence they removed to Ohio, and still later to Missouri. Their last home was in Indiana, where both passed away, the father dying in 1867. Of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Marlow, Henry A., a farmer in Camden Township, married Mary E. Terrell; Esther became the wife of James Lawson, a farmer of Richmond Township and had two children, one of whom, Verna, is living; the next died in infancy; George W., by his marriage with Mary C. Gorsey, became the father of three children, of whom one died in infancy; Lena is now four years old and Guy is a farmer in this locality; Julietta and Jeannetta were twins, the latter being killed by a runaway horse and the former being the wife of William Lawson by whom she has one son, Ray; Ida May, the wife of Thomas Fitch, has two children, Guy and Carl Frederick; Fannie, the wife of Elmer Carter, of Gray, Stevens County, Wash., has five children—Herald, Henry, Louis, Ernest and Opal Olive, three having died in infancy; Eva M. was first married to Emory Calvert, by whom she had two children—Maude and Myrtle Ruth; by her marriage with Merd A. Clayton, she has three children—Roscoe, Emory and Leonard; Carl L., a farmer in Camden Township, married Nettie Elliott. Mrs. Margaretta Marlow died November 18, 1887, leaving to mourn her loss a family of devoted children, and many friends who had learned to love her for her many noble christian virtues. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Marlow was subsequently married to Mary E. Elder, who was born in Buena Vista, Ill., a daughter of Robert and Hannah (Allen) Elder. While she was a mere child Mrs. Marlow was left an orphan, and was reared and under-

cared for by Mrs. Margaret Eifert, with whom she remained until her marriage.

Socially, Mr. Marlow is a Mason, belonging to the lodge at Camden. Six times he has been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, serving in this capacity for twenty-four years. Three times he has been elected Collector, and has also been thrice elected Assessor. Mr. Marlow's long retention in office is an excellent indication of his fitness for the trusts in question, and an unmistakable evidence of his popularity in the community.

McCABE, John.—Since a comparatively early period in the history of the township and city of Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., brickmaking has been an important industry in that locality. The pioneer settlers were succeeded by men who not only profited by the experience of their predecessors, but who themselves established a standard of achievement for those who should succeed them. In the early 'fifties was witnessed a decided impetus towards brickmaking on a large scale, and a young and sturdy element was introduced in the person of John McCabe, then twenty-two years of age, who was destined to spend at least half a century in the manufacture of this necessary building material.

John McCabe, Sr., father of the retired brick manufacturer of Rushville, whose name furnishes the caption of this sketch, was born in Pennsylvania, and when quite young, was taken by his parents to Ohio, where he was reared on a farm and where he learned the blacksmith's trade. He married Mary Hevel, a native of Ohio, and settled on a farm in Coshocton County, in that State, where he combined farming and blacksmithing, and where his son and namesake, John, was born March 11, 1828. In 1844 the elder McCabe removed to a farm in Marion County, Ind., and three years later settled in Woodland, Ill., where he followed his trade until he became a soldier in the Civil War. He enlisted in the Sixty-second Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and his son, John, enlisted in 1862, in Company A, Eighty-fourth Illinois Regiment. The father, after a year's service, fell in the Battle of Pittsburg Landing, and another name was added to the list of soldier heroes. A desolated home in Woodland bespoke the dependence which had been placed upon him, and it became the duty of those still remaining under the family roof to contribute their best to the maintenance of the family.

While still in his "teens," John McCabe, Jr., began to work in a brickyard, and because he was observant and industrious, succeeded in learning the business in three or four seasons. At the age of twenty-two years, he established a brick yard at Littleton, Schuyler County, and two years later, removed his yard to Masons, Ill., where he operated it until his enlistment for the war. In 1866 he came to Rushville, and in 1879, added to his kilns the machinery for the manufacture of tile. His enterprise resulted in the constant growth of his business, and he re-

tained with a competence, and with credit for having materially promoted an increasingly important industry. For sixty-five years he was actively engaged in brickmaking, selling out in 1903, since which time he has enjoyed the quiet repose so richly his due. He was married, in 1851, to Mary Clark, of Indiana, and his family consists of four children, James, Arthur, Howard C. and Gena, two children having died in infancy. Mr. McCabe is a deeply religious man, and for many years has been identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1863 Mr. McCabe joined the A. F. & A. M. at Macomb, Ill., where he was spending the period of his furlough, having been wounded at the Battle of Chickamauga, and being then obliged to use crutches. He has since taken all of the degrees in the Masonic Order, up to that of Knight Templar, and for thirty consecutive years was treasurer of the Blue Lodge, resigning this office against the wishes of his fellow members. No man stands higher in the estimation of the people of Rushville than John McCabe, the soldier, brickmaker and old time Mason.

McCORMICK, David.—May, 1907, marked the fifteenth anniversary of the arrival of David McCormick upon the farm in Rushville Township, Schuyler County, Ill., which has since been his home. He was twenty-five years of age when he thus shaped his course into independent channels, but he was no stranger to the locality, for in 1836 he had arrived in Rushville with his parents, from Troy, N. Y., where he was born February 17, 1832. He was of rugged Scotch ancestry, descended from men who had the courage to fight for a good cause or invade the wilderness in search of homes and fortunes. Both his grandfather, Samuel McCormick, and his father, Andrew McCormick, were born in Scotland, and came to America in time for the grandfather to shoulder his musket in the Revolutionary War. Andrew McCormick devoted his active life to farming, and his death occurred in 1849, four years after his arrival in Schuyler County. His wife, who was formerly Jane Hill of New York, survived him until 1850.

In his youth, David McCormick had only such opportunities as he created for himself. To be able to attend the district school was a privilege sufficiently rare to be appreciated, and inspired in him a longing for further knowledge, to be acquired during the greater leisure of his mature years. While still in his teens he learned the cooper's trade, which he followed several years in connection with farming, but which he long since abandoned. The farm purchased by him in May, 1857, had some improvements, but these have been replaced for the most part with those better adapted to modern needs. The McCormick farm combined large money making possibilities, with the comforts and refinements possible only under the most favorable country conditions. It gives evidence of the perseverance and sound judgment of its owner in its every department, and speaks volumes for the possession of quali-

ties which go to the making of a substantial and prosperous farmer.

On June 4, 1858, Mr. McCreery married Margaret J. Ellis, a native of Schuyler County, Ill., and of this union there are six children, namely: Carrie J., Sarah C., Violet H., John A., Tom J., and N. F. Mr. McCreery is a Republican in politics, but has never aspired to political honors. His life has been a quiet and uneventful one, blessed with a good share of prosperity and happiness, and devoted in all ways to the well-being of his family and to the interests of the community of which he is a respected citizen.

MCREEERY, L. J.—Almost from time immemorial agriculture and education have been regarded as the bulwarks of community existence. As man progressed towards a larger usefulness and greater happiness through a simplification of the problems of life, these factors drew nearer and nearer together, until the establishment of an ideal country enterprise presupposes a trained and well adjusted mental equipment. It is to these fundamental occupations that L. J. McCreery has devoted attention during the greater part of his active life and as an agriculturist and educator he has won that recognition due an earnest and painstaking worker. Mr. McCreery was born in Birmingham Township, Schuyler County, Ill., November 21, 1857, a son of William Thomas, and a grandson of Lewis McCreery, both natives of Ireland.

William Thomas McCreery was born in Ireland in 1830, and in 1845, when eight years old, came to America with his parents, and located on a farm in Birmingham Township. He had the advantages of the average country-reared boy of the Central West, and finally, through marriage, united his own with another and still earlier pioneer family of Schuyler County. His wife, formerly Esta Farr, was a daughter of Jacob Farr, who moved to Schuyler County from his native State of Ohio before the birth of his daughter. Mr. McCreery was not only successful in general farming and stock raising, but he became prominent in politics, and held many offices of local importance. For three terms he served as Representative in the Legislature (1876-80 and 1888-90) and for several years was Chairman of the Board of Trustees at Huntsville, Birmingham Township. His death occurred in 1901, his wife having predeceased him in 1886. He was a man of strong character and decided opinions, and his identification with the county and township redounded to its permanent well being.

L. J. McCreery was educated in the country schools, at the Augusta high school, and Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. He has always made his home on a farm, and for eighteen years was identified with educational affairs, for fourteen years as a teacher, and for four years as Superintendent of Schools of Schuyler County, to which office he was elected in 1908. In 1881 he was united in marriage to Almada Burwood, daughter of Philip and Lucinda (Hoad) Bur-

wood. Philip Burwood was born in Germany in 1820, and in 1841 came to America with his parents, locating permanently in Pennsylvania. He arrived in Schuyler County on an early day, married in 1855, and spent his active life in the pursuit of a good living. To Mr. and Mrs. McCreery has been born a son, Chester Ray. Mr. McCreery is social in his tendencies, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a Democrat in politics, and in religion a Presbyterian. The present high standard of education maintained in the public schools of Schuyler County is in large measure due to the untiring efforts of Mr. McCreery. He is no mere intellectual visionary, but a practical, energetic, far-sighted educator, in touch with the times and its demands, and with the hopes and possibilities of that great predominating middle class which derives its working equipment from the ideal of human equality known as the public schools.

MCGRATH FAMILY.—Among the older residents of Schuyler County are the McGrath family. James McGrath came from Pennsylvania to Illinois in 1857 accompanied by his family consisting of his wife and nine children—six sons and three daughters—locating at Doddsville, McDonough County, just north of the Schuyler County line. Here he remained until 1865, when he removed to Schuyler County, settling in the southwest part of the northwest quarter of Littleton Township, which has been the family home to the present time. His children all grew to manhood and womanhood in McDonough and Schuyler Counties, and four of his sons became soldiers of the Union Army during the Civil War. Of these, Lloyd was killed at Vicksburg, Miss., during the siege of that place, and John was wounded at Chickamauga, as a consequence of which he finally died. One remarkable thing in the history of the McGrath family is the fact that, during a residence of fifty-one years in the same community, none of its members have ever been engaged in a lawsuit, either as plaintiff or defendant.

MCGRATH, Thomas C., one of the oldest living residents of Schuyler County, Ill., which has been his home for more than half a century, and an honored veteran of the Civil War, is residing on his home in Section 5, Littleton Township, an object of sincere respect and warm regard to the large number of his fellow-citizens who are familiar with his worthy traits of character. He is a member of the family which can boast of the high distinction of having given four sons to the defense of the Union in its mighty struggle for existence, all of whom were wounded, one being killed and another dying as a result of wounds received in the conflict. Mr. McGrath was born in Franklin County, Pa., carrying his origin even farther back into Scotch or Irish ancestry. He is a son of James W. and Barbara (James) McGrath, natives of that State and county. His



Margaret J. Thompson

paternal grandfather, John McGrath, was a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, and the latter's wife, Sarah (Collins) McGrath, was born in Connecticut. The grandparents on the maternal side, Joseph Jones and wife, were Pennsylvanians, born in Lancaster County. James W. McGrath and Barbara Jones were married in the vicinity of Meadsburg, Pa., in 1818, 1819. There the father improved his trade of blacksmithing, but in 1850 journeyed with his family, by wagon, to Pittsburg, and thence by boat on the Ohio, Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, to Schuyler County, Ill., stopping at the Village of Frederick. Having friends in McDonough County, he located there, working at his trade until 1865, then moving to a farm in the northwest quarter of Section 5, Littleton Township, Schuyler County, which he had purchased. It was wholly a prairie tract, and one of the first pieces of land of this kind to be cultivated in Schuyler County. James W. McGrath died January 4, 1892, at the age of seventy-eight years, five months and fourteen days, and his worthy wife passed away March 4, 1895, at seventy-three years, one month and sixteen days.

James W. and Barbara Jones McGrath were the parents of nine children, namely: John H., Jacob, Thomas C., William C., Joseph V., James B., Elhora, Sarah E., and Jennie B. John, the eldest, married Eliza Chandler, who was born in Ohio, and they are the parents of two sons and two daughters. He enlisted in September, 1862, in Company G, Seventy-third Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded in the right hip at the Battle of Chickamauga, taken prisoner, and confined fourteen days in a field hospital. Then he was paroled and sent to a St. Louis hospital, staying there two months. After this, he was detailed for duty in charge of prisoners at St. Louis, and was discharged from the service four months later. The wound received at Chickamauga finally resulted in his death. Jacob died in Pennsylvania, at the age of eighteen months. Lloyd A., born September 20, 1840, enlisted in the fall of 1862, in Company A, Tenth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at Vicksburg, June 23, 1863. William C., born July 31, 1843, is living on the old home place. Joseph V., born October 27, 1844, married Nancy Gregg, a native of McDonough County, Ill., and is the father of one child, William, of Ringgold County, Iowa. He enlisted in December, 1863, in the Eighth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving through the war. He was wounded in the right side by a rifle ball at Fort Blakely, near Mobile, Ala., by reason of which he draws a pension. After the war he went to Kansas City, Mo., where he now resides. James B., born February 20, 1846, lives on the homestead; Elhora, born July 1, 1849, lives at Cimarron, Kan., and is the widow of Robert J. McGinnis; Sarah E., born December 10, 1851, became the wife of David Werents, and died in September, 1892; and Jennie B., born May 10, 1854, is living on the home place. After the death of their parents, all the surviving mem-

bers came home to live, James B., owning half of the property, and the remainder belonging to William C. and Jennie B.

Thomas C. McGrath, after his school days were over, assisted in the work of the paternal farm, remaining at home until the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion. On May 24, 1861, he enlisted at Rushville, Ill., in Company G, Sixteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, continuing in service until the termination of hostilities. Since then he has been successfully engaged in farming in Section 5, Littleton Township. In politics, Mr. McGrath has been long an adherent of the Republican party, and for six years, filled the office of Township Assessor with ability and ability. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

McGraw, James Thomas, who follows farming in Schuyler County, Ill., on an extensive scale, owning a large amount of land, and being, moreover, one of the most prominent and influential citizens in his locality, is a resident of Section 27, Littleton Township, where he is known and respected by all. Mr. McGraw was born in Pendleton County, Ky., October 30, 1857, and is a son of Matthew and Julia (Bigs) McGraw, both natives of that State and County, the birth of the father occurring November 19, 1801, and that of the mother, January 11, 1812. The maternal grandfather was Thomas Biggs, also a native of Kentucky. In April, 1881, Matthew McGraw and his family moved to Illinois, settling in Brooklyn Township, Schuyler County, and living for two years on rented land. The father then bought 160 acres of partly improved land, on which he completed the improvements and farmed four years afterwards disposing of it, and purchasing 160 acres in Buena Vista Township, in the same county, also partially improved. When he had further improved this place he added 200 acres to it, 60 acres of which were under the plow. Selling the farm to his son, James, in 1891, he went, in March, of that year, to Audrain County, Mo., where he bought some land, and also a house and lot in Centralia, Boone County. In 1904 he sold the Audrain County farm and bought another, of 80 acres, in Boone County. He now lives in Centralia, Mo., where he owns considerable property, the management of which occupies his time. James T. McGraw remained with his parents until he reached the age of 26 years, his education being received in the district schools of Buena Vista Township. After his marriage, he located on a farm of 115 acres in that township. To this he subsequently made additions, increasing his holdings to 800 acres in Sections 5 and 8, 200 acres of which is tillable land. There he lived until the fall of 1909, when he moved to a farm of 80 acres in Section 27, Littleton Township. In 1903, he purchased 120 acres in Section 22, and in March, 1907, became the owner of the southwest quarter of that section. This land is all in one body, and of the highest agricultural quality. Besides general farming, he devotes con-

siderable attention to raising horses, Shorthorn cattle and Poland China pigs.

On January 17, 1881, Mr. McGraw was united in marriage with Cornelia Neeson, who was born in Littleton Township, November 7, 1826, receiving her education in the district schools in the vicinity of her home, and in the Macomb Normal School. Mrs. McGraw is a daughter of Teel and Jane (Little) Nelson, natives of Pennsylvania. Her paternal grandparents were Henry and Mary Ann (Teel) Neeson, born in Ohio, and her grandparents on the maternal side, Robert and Eliza (Cunningham) Little, were natives of Ireland. Five children blessed this union, as follows: Anna Lois, born October 31, 1881, now the wife of William Lehart, of Buena Vista Township; Ruth E., born February 1, 1886, who married Roy L. Winters, of Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill.; Vera M., born March 9, 1890, who is at home; Beulah A., born October 28, 1891; and Julia M., born October 30, 1897.

Politically, Mr. McGraw is identified with the Democratic party, and wields a strong influence in local politics. While a resident of Buena Vista Township, he served one term as Collector, and has held the office of Assessor one year in Littleton Township. In April, 1896, he was elected Supervisor of the latter township for a term of two years. He is one of the leading farmers of Schuyler County, and in connection with the civic affairs of the community, maintains a high standing.

McKEE, William (deceased).—Out in the open twilight, within sight of the old and loved ancestral home, and within the shadow of the trees that he had fostered for more than seventy years, the long, stirring life of William McKee came to an end December 17, 1897. He died almost on the site of the place where, as a lad, nearly three score years before, he had worked to assist in the erection of a home in what was then a wilderness. He loved the scenes of his childhood, and after he had satisfied that intense longing for a stirring life, so readily vouchsafed to the youth of the early 'thirties and 'forties, he returned to the home of his father, and there, amid its peace and quiet, honored by all, he enjoyed the well-earned fruits of his early labor. Although he there lived the uneventful life of a farmer, he retained to the last what may be called the pioneer disposition, being in spirit and habits an unaffected man of the people. While he made no religious pretensions, he was blessed with that kindly spirit which prompted him to assist those in want without embarrassing them with a sense of obligation. In his last days he was cheered by the companionship of the aged wife and his daughter and only surviving child, who is now the wife of C. L. DeWitt, of Rushville, Ill.

It was in April, 1826, that Mr. McKee was brought to Schuyler County. He was born in Crawford County, Ind., January 22, 1813. His father came here in the preceding year, and the

rich and attractive country of Central Illinois had induced him to seek a home in the new, wild region. He returned to Indiana, and in April, 1826, brought his family here. In the party besides the family who came to Schuyler County, were Joel Tullis, Charles Hammond, Isaac Linder, Vincent Westfall and James Thompson. Having purchased near \$100, 160 acres of land in Section 18, Rushville Township, the father, with the assistance of his thirteen-year old son, commenced to prepare the way for his wife and six children. The site of Rushville, almost adjoining their place, had been selected as the county-seat in the preceding February, but was still but a town on paper. Mr. McKee staked his claim not on the clear, fertile prairie which stretched for miles around, but along the wooded banks of the creek. The log cabin which the father and son erected was of the pioneer type, with trimmed logs for the walls and the roof of clapboards. Mr. McKee went back to Indiana shortly afterwards, but soon returned, bringing with him the tools and machinery necessary in the construction of a grist mill, and finally setting up a wind-mill run by horse-power. He developed a thriving business, people coming even from Rock Island to have their grain ground. There was also a blacksmith's shop in the near neighborhood, and both establishments did a thriving business from the start. Sam and Fox Indians moved farther north with the coming of the early settlers, but along Spoon River, in Union County, there remained a large band, members of which often came to the mill and blacksmith shop. They were lazy but peaceable, and gave the pioneers of this region little trouble. On the McKee farm is still to be seen a silent memorial of aboriginal days in the form of an Indian trail, which may be traced through a beautiful stretch of woods, once a favorite rendezvous of the dusky sons of the forest and prairie. Mr. McKee not only operated his grist mill, but soon after putting it in operation, constructed a saw-mill, in the early 'thirties erected on a dam across Sugar Creek and operating the latter by water-power. There were several mill sites on that stream, the McKee dam being located at what is known as the Main Ford, where the creek is crossed by the road from Rushville to Browning.

In those days one need not go far abroad in search of thrilling adventures, and the hardy race of pioneers who battled against such odds in order to found and maintain their homes have their reward in the permanent extension of American civilization and the profound gratitude of their immediate descendants. The McKee family experienced all the adventures and suffered all the hardships of pioneer life. Its members struggled through the awful winter of the deep snow (1831) when the level prairie was buried four to five feet deep, and the ravines were filled to the hillsides.

William McKee the son, was the last of the one hundred and fifty volunteers in Schuyler County to answer Governor Reynolds's call for a

force to drive Black Hawk and his murderous band beyond the bounds of Illinois. During the winter of 1831-32 the entire chief had assembled his warriors on the Iowa side of the Mississippi for the purpose of invading this State, and the alarmed settlers had called upon the Governor for protection. The one hundred and fifty volunteers from Schuyler County gathered at Rushville in April, 1832, and were eloquently addressed by William Marshall before starting for Beards-town, Cass County, the general point of rendezvous. They had furnished their own arms and equipments. Mr. McKee, who was then nineteen years of age, having been furnished by his father with a wagon and a team of horses, Abraham Lincoln, with his company, encamped over night half a mile north of Rushville. The entire force of the State finally marched toward Rock Island, and later, in what is now Ogle County, met the disaster known as "Stillman's defeat." In this engagement eleven whites and eight Indians were killed, and after the battle, Mr. McKee drove over the field and buried six of the dead soldiers to a place where the bodies were safe from the danger of mutilation.

In 1839, because of ill-health, Mr. McKee went to that vast northwestern region then known as Oregon, where he remained for a year, exploring the country and regaining his strength. He returned home, one of the main incidents of his trip being the formation of an intimate friendship with Dr. Marcus Whitman, who saved that part of the country now including Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, to the United States. During his first trip to the Oregon country Mr. McKee was employed by him in a grist mill for about six months. In the winter of 1842-43 Dr. Whitman rode from Oregon to Washington, a distance of 3,000 miles, for the purpose of arousing the interest of statesmen at the National capital in the vast natural wealth of the Oregon region, and thwarting the attempt of the British Hudson Bay Company to exclude American settlers and make it a province of Great Britain. He was so far successful in his mission as to receive the sanction of the United States Government in his project of leading an emigrant train of 575 hardy American pioneers into the coveted territory. This bold and wise action undoubtedly saved this grand region as a part of the public domain of the United States. In November 1847, this patriotic and intrepid man was murdered, with his wife and twelve other members of his household, by the Cayuse Indians.

In the early part of the year just mentioned, Mr. McKee, with his brother, Joel, and Joel Tullis and the latter's family, started overland for the far-distant Oregon country, with which the first named was already quite familiar. The trip was filled with hardships and sorrows, especially to Mr. Tullis, two of whose children died on the way and were buried along the Indian trails where they happened to meet the weary settlers of the country were stopped profoundly by the Whitman tragedy, and a call was issued

to quash the Indian uprising, of which this was the leading cause. Mr. McKee was naturally one of the first to offer his services, and although he was, in the first, of the three months' campaign which comprised the active part of the conflict with the Indians, he escaped without injury. From Oregon, in 1849, he went to California, where he, three years later, joined the northern line of the cattle ranchmen, but in 1854 returned to the old homestead in Schuyler County, and seemed never again to wish to leave his appropriate place of permanent abode. For the five years thereafter he lived a quiet life of industry, honesty and good neighborliness, and finally passed away at the age of eighty-four, without a moment of pain or a candle light, which quietly turns to the sunset and expires.

In 1830 Mr. McKee was united in marriage to Sarah C. Whitton, and five daughters were born to their union: Mrs. Henry Tate, Mrs. Samuel D. Whitman, Mary C. and Meta McKee, and Mrs. Cyrus L. DeWitt. (See sketch of Cyrus L. DeWitt in another portion of this history.) Mrs. McKee and her daughter, Mrs. DeWitt, are the only surviving members of this honored pioneer family, and, having removed from the old homestead, the venerable widow is living in honored retirement with her daughter in Rushville. The former still owns the beautiful farm, which was the scene of her early joys and sorrows, and which she so faithfully shared with her honored son-in-law. After coming to Schuyler County, four more children (making ten in all) were added to the family by the elder McKee, and of this number none is now surviving.

McLAREN, Harry E.—The Schuyler County Herald was established at Rushville, Ill., February 28, 1904, by Harry E. McLaren, a young man, whose journalistic experience has been further enlarged by the publication of the Astoria Argus for ten years. The Herald maintains a Democratic policy, and in general trend, is a vehicle and mouthpiece of the most advanced public opinion.

Mr. McLaren was born in Astoria, Fulton County, Ill., June 3, 1874, and comes of a family of which much reasonably might be expected. He is a son of Robert F. and Amanda (Cramer) McLaren, natives of Fulton and Schuyler Counties, respectively, of whom the former enjoys the distinction of having been one of the most prominent and public-spirited men of Astoria for almost half a century. He was Justice of the Peace for thirty-two years, and during that time united two hundred and twenty-seven couples in marriage. For eighteen years he was a notary public, for eleven years Township Clerk, for six years City Clerk, Assessor for two terms, and member of the Board of Education for many years. In 1903 he became a member of the polished columns of Rushville.

Harry E. McLaren was educated in the public schools of Astoria and Pacific University of Iowa. He began at the bottom round of the journalistic ladder by learning the printer's trade, gradually

making his way to the front office of the Astoria Argus, over whose editorial destiny he presided for ten years. Mr. McMillen is prominent socially, and is identified with the Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and other fraternalities. His personality is pleasing, and he has the tact and good judgment which keeps the wide-awake newspaper man on good terms with himself and the world in general.

McMILLEN, Gilbert. The enviable standing of Mr. McMillen among the people of Oakland Township, Schuyler County, Ill., where he was born and where he has made his life-long home, may be appreciated from the statement that six consecutive times they have chosen him to represent them on the Board of County Supervisors. Though elected by the Democrats as their nominee, he is popular with representatives of all parties, and during his twelve years of service on the board he was a staunch supporter of progressive enterprises contributory to the progress of the county, while at the same time abiding by his influence and ballot to conserve the interests of the tax-payers.

The genealogy of the McMillen family can be traced back to Scotland, but several generations have lived in the United States. John McMillen, a native of Ohio, born in 1815, came to the then unknown frontier of Illinois during early manhood, and in Schuyler County, in 1843, he married Margaret Pittenger, who was born in Virginia in 1823, and came with her parents to Illinois, settling in Schuyler County in 1836. Since that time she has remained at the old homestead, now operated by her son, Gilbert. Her husband died in 1888, at the age of seventy-three, after a long and useful life devoted to agricultural pursuits. They were the parents of seven children, but three of these died in early life. Eight are now living, namely: Sarah, who married William H. Baxter, a farmer in Littleton Township; Mary, the widow of William Billingsley, living in Rushville Township on a farm; Belle, who married William Bly, a farmer near Macomb, Ill.; Nicholas, of Macomb; Margaret, at home; Gilbert; Henry, who is now in the West; and Ollie, wife of Charles Varney, station agent at Elmwood, Ills., for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company.

The McMillen homestead, on Section 26, Oakland Township, where Gilbert McMillen now resides, is his birthplace, the date of his birth being January 1, 1857. During boyhood he attended the district school near the farm. On December 23, 1896, he was united in marriage with Mira, daughter of Peter Rose, an early settler of Schuyler County, having removed hither from Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. McMillen have four children, namely: Harry, born January 20, 1898; Phoebe, January 29, 1900; Mildred, July 2, 1901; and Mabel, May 25, 1903. The family attend the Methodist Church, of which Mrs. McMillen is an active member. While devoting himself with assiduous care to stock raising and

general farming, Mr. McMillen has found leisure to participate in public affairs. He has been connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, and has been a staunch worker in the interests of the Democratic party. Besides serving as Supervisor, as before stated, he has filled the positions of Collector and Assessor of his township, and in every relation of life, has proved a patriotic and progressive citizen.

MEAD, Dr. Mary Ward, a prominent practicing physician of Camden, Schuyler County, Ill., was born in her present place of residence, October 2, 1872, a daughter of Jas. N. and Martha (Parrish) Ward, the former a native of Camden, Ill., and the latter of Macoupin County, Ill. Her parents were married in Schuyler County, and the father, after pursuing the life of a farmer, is now living in retirement with his daughter, Dr. Mary Ward Mead, the wife and mother having died July 16, 1887. Joseph N. Ward, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was a pioneer settler of Schuyler County, was a native of Kentucky. The father, James N. Ward, is a Republican in politics, though not a politician in the sense of being an office-seeker, and has been a life-long member of the Christian Church.

In her childhood and youth, Mrs. Mead attended the primary school at Noho, near her birthplace and later, the public school at Huntsville, Schuyler County. She began her professional career as a trained nurse in the Mercy Hospital at Keokuk, Iowa, during this period having charge of laparotomy cases, the treatment of which, with a single exception, proved successful. On October 2, 1899, she was married at Huntsville, Ill., to Dr. Richard Homer Mead, whose biography appears on another page in this connection. After her marriage, she studied medicine under the tutelage of her husband, and as the latter became less active, proved a useful assistant in his extended practice, her previous training as a professional nurse, qualifying her to enter upon a collegiate course. She then attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Ia., from which she graduated with high honors in the Class of 1907. After graduation, she returned to her home at Camden, Ill., and engaged in active practice in which she has met with marked success, both in growth of patronage and its extension in wider fields, her reputation as a practitioner having extended into adjoining counties. She is a member of the Schuyler County Medical Society and the International Medical Society, and fraternally, is identified with the Order of the Eastern Star and the Royal Neighbors, being Martha of the former and Camp Physician of the latter.

Dr. and Mrs. Mead are the parents of three children, namely: Miss Clara Melissa, born April 26, 1901; Miss Andrew Jackson, born December 18, 1903; and Hughes Ramsey, born April 10, 1908. Each of the older children has received a superior education, the daughters being grad-

nates of the High School, and having begun their college course in September, 1906, Clara intending to study medicine, and her sister, to become a nurse. They are especially well trained in music, often being called upon to take part in public entertainments, in which they have been remarkably successful. Both parents and children are members of the Christian Church. The heads of this family, engaged in a like professional task, are living harmonious and useful lives, in which they are able, while co-operating with each other, to benefit a wide circle of patrons.

MEAD, Richard Homer, M. D.—Rarely do men in the medical profession express the many-sidedness and versatility found in Dr. Richard Homer Mead, an eminent practitioner of Camden, Ill., and known also as a soldier during the Civil War, as a writer of more than average force and elegance, as a politician of integrity and wide usefulness, and as a promoter of education, sanitation, fraternities and general community interests. Dr. Mead is a native of Schuyler County, and was born January 16, 1847, a son of Andrew J. and Mary (Briscoe) Mead, long residents of Huntsville, in the same county.

Primarily, Dr. Mead was educated in the public schools of Huntsville, but owing to interruptions in his youth, his higher training has been largely self-acquired. As was the case with thousands of the boys of the land, his principal and most developing experience was the Civil War, which broke over the country when he had attained to barely sixteen years. Enlisting in Company K, Eighth Iowa Cavalry, at Camp Roberts, Davenport, Iowa, he went with his company to Nashville, Tenn.; and during the winter of 1862-3 was on duty in the hospitals of Tennessee. With the coming of spring his company was on the left wing of General McCook's cavalry, and with Sherman's army advanced on Atlanta. After engaging in fighting for one hundred days the regiment returned northward, and was the first to oppose Hood's crossing the Tennessee river, an effort which resulted in defeat, although later they prevented his advance at Duck River. After the Battle of Nashville they continued to pursue the wily Confederate general to the Tennessee river. In the spring of 1865, Croxton's brigade became detached from Wilson's corps, successfully fighting the Battle of Selma, but was unable to return to the command and became known as the "lost brigade." It fought its way and fought at well over Alabama, being in two mountain engagements. After the surrender of Lee, neither the opposing Federal cavalry nor Croxton's command had any knowledge of the event until two weeks after its occurrence. Later the regiment was sent in pursuit of Jefferson Davis to Macon, Ga., and August 28, 1865, Mr. Mead was mustered out of the service, having proved himself a soldier of rare courage and endurance. He was taken prisoner on the McCook raid in the rear of Atlanta, but escaped in a few hours. Not so

his fellow brethren at arms, for fully half of the company died in Andersonville prison.

Returning to his home in Illinois, Dr. Mead continued his study of medicine before he had attained the majority of the Union soldier. His first professional instructor was his father, and in November, 1866, he entered the College of Physicians & Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, graduating first in that class of 1867. Locating in Huntsville, Ill., he practiced until 1882 with his father, and then to Texas, where, for five years, he was connected with the L. & G. N. Railroad Company. During 1883-4 he attended the St. Louis Medical College, and then resumed his practice at Huntsville, which he continued until 1881. Although his educational opportunities seemed not to warrant the experiment, the doctor applied to the civil service commission for examination, and upon passing in the class at Burlington, Ill., he was appointed season clerk at Washington, D. C., August 18, 1884, being the nineteenth man from Illinois to pass the examination. March 2, 1885, he became a permanent member of Class 1, and in October, of the same year, he was promoted to class 2. On April 24, 1886, he was detailed to the field as special examiner in Maine, New Hampshire, and New York, and December 28, 1886, resigned his position, but continuing an honorably discharged soldier, he can reenter the service without examination whenever inclination dictates.

Returning to Huntsville, the doctor engaged in a general medical and surgical practice until locating in Camden. He is one of the best known and most carefully trained practitioners in his part of the country. His state of his other interests has never allowed him to interfere with the conscientious assistance of professional obligations, and cold, heat or storm have never been known to keep him within the shelter of his home when duty called. He is the genial friend and dependable adviser in hundreds of families, and has presided at the entrances and exits of many of the foremost people of the community. He has left no stone unturned to advance his usefulness and add to his opportunities, and has been a constant attendant at professional conventions, including that of the National Gynecological Medical Association at Washington, D. C., in 1885-6.

The doctor was physician of the Illinois Southern Penitentiary for four years, and served two years as Assistant Superintendent of the State Insane Asylum at Chester.

The marriage of Dr. Mead and Mary, daughter of James N. and Martha (Parrish) Ward, occurred October 3, 1880, and this union resulted in two daughters, Clara Briscoe, Andrew Jackson, and a son, Hughes Barrow. A biographical record of Dr. Mary Mead appears on another page in this volume. Dr. Mead is an ardent naturalist, and is identified with Huntsville Lodge No. 165, A. F. & A. M.; American Chapter No. 78, R. A. M.; Alhambra Commandery No. 32, K. T.; and Columbia Lodge No. 135, I. O. O. F., of which he is a charter member and one of the organizers. He is prominent in Grand

Army circles, always attends local and national encampments, and is a neighbor of George A. Brown Post, No. 417.

He is a consistent and active member of the Christian Church of Cananda. In politics he is a strong Republican, and was a delegate from Schuyler County to the famous "deadlock" State Convention of 1901, supporting Gov. Yates to the end.

MESSERER, Anthony (deceased), one of the best known men and most successful farmers among the early settlers of Frederick Township, Schuyler County, Ill., whose career reflected lasting credit upon the name of his adoption, was born in Germany in 1766. Of his parentage and family history, all records have been lost in the lapse of time. Together with an elder brother, Anthony crossed the Atlantic when six years old, the brother being seized with yellow fever on the passage, from which he died, his body being buried at sea. The young lad, thus left alone, completed the voyage to a port on the West India Islands, and was bound out to a Spaniard. There he stayed until he was twenty-one years old, when his Spanish master set him free. After traveling for some time he finally came to the United States, settling in Pennsylvania. In the West Indies, he had been employed on a large plantation in charge of negroes, and on arriving in this country he applied himself to farm work. Subsequently, he journeyed westward to St. Louis and Peoria, and later to Schuyler County, Ill., where about 1831 he entered up a tract of government land in Frederick Township. But one dwelling had been built in the locality where he settled, and Indians still lingered about, and game also being plentiful. For marketing, it was necessary for him to make trips to Beards town.

In Pennsylvania, Mr. Messerer made the acquaintance of Margaretta Weaver, a native of Harrisburg, that State, whom he married about 1833, and after spending some time in Peoria, Ill., and later in St. Louis, in 1834, settled on a farm in Frederick Township, Schuyler County, there being then but one house in Frederick. He there bought 320 acres of land and through his industrious habits and frugal management, finally became the owner of more than 800 acres, and one of the most extensive farmers in that vicinity. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors for Frederick Township for many years. A member of the Masonic fraternity, he was a Lutheran in religious faith, his wife being a Christian. Mr. Messerer died in 1859, and his wife on November 10, 1881, having survived her husband twenty-two years.

Of five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Messerer, two died in infancy: Joseph, after spending his youth on the home farm, of which he took charge after the death of his father for three years, entered into the milling business in California, about 1880 going to Calif. South America, where he was superintendent of a mine until his death some years since; Elizabeth (now de-

ceased) married Hudson M. Deane of Frederick, Ill., February 27, 1850, and died March 3, 1902, having borne her husband seven children, of whom four died in infancy; and Louisa, born in 1811, on February 8, 1865, married Lewis H. Cunniff, who died May 17, 1873. On January 1, 1879, she married Benjamin F. Reumann of Frederick, and is now the only member of her father's family still living. Five children were born of the first union, of whom Abner, Bert, Beulah and David (now the last two twins) are still living, and represent the second union, of whom Gail and Herman Reuman are living, the former a teacher and the latter with his parents on the farm. (see sketch of Benjamin F. Reumann in another part of this volume).

MILBY, Edward T.—In the mind of Edward T. Milby the best living pioneer history of Schuyler County, Ill., remains a vivid and enduring memory. His life is of the homespun kind, a record of hard work performed with cheerfulness and intelligence, of obstacles surmounted with vigor and determination, and of sacrifices made with true Christian courage and fortitude. Incidents of early times recalled by him are tree felling, stump pulling with oxen, log cabin rearing, plowing, cultivating and harvesting with the cradles, or agricultural implements, spinning, weaving, tallow dip making, flint fire lighting, husking bees, barn raisings, apple parings and chicken "scauls" and donations. In all of these Mr. Milby took an active interest, although certain of them fell to the lot of the women members of his own and his father's household. In his present leisure he delights to recall the comparative quiet of a time long since elapsed, and to contrast it with the nerve-racking, competition-race in which his declining years are being spent.

Mr. Milby is one of the wealthy retired farmers of Russellville, Ill., and all that he has is the result of his own untiring exertions. He was born in the State of Delaware, August 4, 1835, and is a son of Nathaniel and Eliza J. (Wilson) Milby, also natives of Delaware. The father developed the pioneering inclination and sold his Delaware property in 1839, and in the winter of 1840, with his wife and four children, undertook the journey to Illinois, which consumed the greater part of the season. Edward T. Milby remembers well this arduous journey, although he was but five years old, and especially that part made on the canal, through which they were drawn on a boat by a single horse. During this portion of the trip the older members of the family walked for a considerable distance along the tow path, probably out of consideration for the poor, overworked horse, whose lot can only be not an enviable one. The journey was continued in a covered wagon, and the arrival in Frederick, Schuyler County, was not calculated to inspire enthusiasm for the journey to which the wayfarers had so laboriously and hopefully treaded. The day was bitterly cold, the snow penetrated the cracks of the wagon, and the wind whirled



Arthur Thompson

across the prairies, striking a dreary chill to the heart of even the most courageous. Finding no desirable resting place, the little party soon after pushed on to Rushville, making the small village their home until the following spring. The father then located on a rented farm, and in the fall of 1811, bought eighty acres of land east of Rushville, in the township of that name. The timber on this land was dense and varied, and arduous tasks confronted the settlers. To the small log cabin which they found on the land, the father added, as such addition became necessary, until finally he had what was called a double log cabin. In this humble abode were born the rest of the children, in all eleven, eight of whom attained maturity. Three of these still survive, namely: Edward T.; Zadoc L.; and Dora, wife of David Wray, a farmer of Jefferson County, Iowa. Zadoc now owns and occupies the old homestead.

Three years after the close of the Civil War (in 1868) the log house was torn down and a modern, six room, two-story, frame dwelling was erected. This was made possible largely through the efforts of Edward T. and Zadoc, who so faithfully had worked at grubbing trees and hauled bushes, using oxen for the task, and hitching a chain around the stump or bush at which the strong animals tugged until accomplishing the task. The mother, in the meantime, rocked the cradle with one foot, while with the other she ran the spinning wheel; and later she made her cloth into jeans for her sons and into dresses for her daughters. Her toil seemed never ending, and her working day extended from the rising to the setting of the sun. The father lived to see eighty acres of his land cleared and under the plow, and he was in fairly prosperous circumstances at the time of his death, July 28, 1873. The wife who had shared his hard labors did not long survive him, her death occurring on October 12, next following. They had occupied the same farm continuously for thirty-two years, and were among the honored and influential people of the township.

Among the first of the children to leave the old Milby homestead was Edward T., who, with a practical education acquired under great difficulties, and an amount of farm experience which fitted him for conducting almost any agricultural enterprise, was married, in November, 1860, to Lizzie Hillis, and thereupon settled on a rented farm in Huntsville Township. In 1865 he purchased a small piece of land in Buena Vista Township, and there his wife died the following November, leaving him with the care of three children, of whom Frank is deceased; Clement is a farmer in Schuyler County; and Lizzie is the wife of Frank Haughduffer of Los Angeles, California. In 1873 Mr. Milby was united in marriage to Lizzie J. Davidson and from this union resulted two children; Walter, a farmer on Oakland Township; and Ed., wife of George Rogers, of Pleasant, Arizona. Mrs. Milby died in 1878, and on January 21, 1886, Mr. Milby married Mary Bower, a native of

Cincinnati, Ohio, and an early resident of Schuyler County.

Mr. Milby added frequently to his land until he owned a large tract, some of which still remains in his possession. He was industrious and progressive, lived always within his income, and was an exceedingly conservative in adopting new and untried methods of farming. In 1863 he left the farm and moved to Rushville, where he lived also many of his friends of the strenuous pioneer days. Politically, he has always been on the side of the Democratic party, but has steadfastly refused the honors of local office. The Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has worshipped since early manhood, has profited continuously by his generosity and zeal, and in all the walks of life, its teachings have been his guide.

MILLER, Henry Franklin.—One of the best authorities upon stock raising in Schuyler County is Henry Franklin Miller, who, though young in years, is old in experience and rich in knowledge pertaining to this important branch of farming. Mr. Miller comes honestly by his liking for stock and his appreciation of a fine animal. His father, John Henry Miller, whose industrious life is sketched elsewhere in this work, instilled into him the tendencies success strongly developed, and the successful manipulation of which have placed him among the men of worth and influence in Rushville Township. Mr. Miller was born in this township July 3, 1872, and was educated in the district schools and the Rushville Normal, spending two terms at the latter institution. Upon the completion of his student life he entered into partnership with his father and brother, Simon, operating the paternal farm of 460 acres, and raising principally cattle, hogs, horses and sheep. Some of the best stock which reached the Chicago market matured on this farm during this partnership, and the three men worked in harmony and with due regard for the reputation and best interests of the stock company.

Upon the death of his father in 1902, Mr. Miller continued in business with his brother until the following year, when he reaped his present farm in Section 27, Rushville Township, which is a portion of the old homestead and to which he permanently succeeded upon the death of his mother, and the division of the property. He has made many fine improvements on his land, always with the view of increasing his stock, and his farm is a splendid example of the best things known to country life at this stage of the world's progress. In 1907 he erected an eight-room, two-story modern dwelling, having the latest devices for comfort and convenience, and he has also built a barn 36 by 44 feet, ground dimensions, and eighteen feet to the eaves. He rears with particular favor Hereford cattle and Poland China hogs, and has also a high grade of horses and sheep. Keeping in close touch with the markets, and supplying the best demands, he is prospering in his affairs, and financially, rears

as hopeful a future as any man similarly employed in the county.

The bachelor life of Mr. Miller ended with his marriage, July 25, 1899, to Carrie Kruse, who was born in this township February 12, 1877, a daughter of Henry Kruse and Harriet (Beard) Kruse, natives of Woonstock Township, Schuyler County, the former a son of Franz Henry D. Kruse, a native of Germany, and a very early settler of Schuyler County. Into the Miller home there have come two bright, happy children to add good cheer to this household. They are: Esther Winman, born June 21, 1900; and Harold Henry, born January 21, 1908. Mr. Miller is a staunch Republican, but not an office seeker. With his wife, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, although he later was reared in the Presbyterian faith. A pleasing personality and a desire to be in harmony with his fellow men have contributed much to the popularity and success of Mr. Miller. He is a master of the best ethics of business, and a promoter of the principle that people receive about what they give out in this world.

MILLER, John Henry (deceased), formerly an extensive farmer of Schuyler County, Ill., and father of Simon Burnett Miller, whose sketch appears in this connection, was born in Bippen, Hanover, Germany, November 4, 1824. He received his early education in his native country and in 1844, at the age of about twenty years, came to the United States, spending the first few months after his arrival in this country in Warren County, Mo., where one of his sisters had settled at an earlier date. During the spring of 1845 he came to Schuyler County, Ill., first locating in Frederick Township where two of his uncles, Henry and John Wilkey, had previously settled. Here he was employed in various occupations by the month, meantime attending school at intervals until 1849, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the English language. In that year, the period of the gold fever, he purchased an ox-team and with Joel and Alford Holland, two brothers of his future wife, he crossed the plains to the Pacific Coast. As the wagon was loaded with luggage, provisions and implements, much of the journey was made by the adventurers on foot. On their arrival in the gold region, the Holland brothers turned their attention to keeping a hotel, while Mr. Miller engaged in digging for the precious metal. After spending nearly two years in the mining region, he returned to Schuyler County in 1851, and soon afterward bought 100 acres of timber land, of which a previous occupant had cleared about twenty acres, besides building thereon a log cabin. Taking possession of this land in 1852, by later purchases he increased this holding to 940 acres, upon which he conducted farming operations on a large scale and with profitable results.

On February 8, 1856, Mr. Miller was married to Sarah F. Holland, who was born in Nashville, Tenn., January 20, 1829, a daughter of John

and Nancy (Kelly) Holland, early settlers of Schuyler County. Mr. and Mrs. Miller became the parents of two sons and six daughters as follows: Mary Louise (Mrs. Dean); Emma Frances (Mrs. Armstrong); Nancy Isabella, Della May (Mrs. Kinsey); Dora Ann (Mrs. Drovey); Franklin H.; Anna L. (McGonick); and Simon B., who, with his sister, Isabelle, occupies the old home place of 240 acres, which they now own. John H. Miller's arduous and successful life came to an end February 13, 1902, the long-time companion of his toils, privations and successes passing away on February 28, 1905. They left a reputation for integrity and devotedness to the interests of their family, and of the community, in which their children, while inheriting the results of their faithful labors, take a just pride.

MILLER, Simon Burnett, a well known and respected farmer of Schuyler County, Ill., residing on Section 34, Rushville Township, was born on the place on which he now lives, July 22, 1860, the son of John Henry and Sarah Frances (Holland) Miller, the former born in Bippen, Hanover, Germany, November 4, 1824, and the latter in Nashville, Tenn., January 20, 1829. Other additional details of the Miller family history, so far as John H. Miller in this connection, Simon Burnett Miller grew upon the home farm in Rushville Township, in the meantime receiving his educational training in the local district schools, and thus by inheritance and association acquiring those traits of character which have led him to devote his energies to agricultural pursuits, and have contributed to the success which he has attained in that line.

Mr. Miller has never been married, but has always remained under the parental roof, with his sister, Isabelle, and his brother, Franklin H., giving attention to the welfare of their parents and looking after the large property of the family. They occupy the home farm of 240 acres, of which they are now the owners, having an interest in other portions of the estate.

Inheriting the political faith of his father, Mr. Miller is a supporter of the principles of the Republican party, but takes no active part in political contests. In religious belief he is a Methodist, and enjoys the respect and confidence of a large circle of friends.

MILLS, William Henry Harrison, was born in Moorefield, Harrison County, O., March 19, 1840. He is a son of Elias and Isabel Jane (Glandorf) Mills, natives of that State. Elias Mills devoted many years to farming, but conducted a hotel at Moorefield, Ohio, for a considerable period. Towards the end of his life he moved from Moorefield to Millersburg, O., where he died in 1892 at the age of eighty-two years. His wife died when her son, William, was quite young. There were the parents of six children, four of whom are living, namely: William H. H.; Theodore C.; Lavina, widow of David Davis; and Mary E., wife of Stephen Lewis.

In early youth Mr. Mills attended the common schools of his native place, completing his education at Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio. After leaving college, he taught school until the Civil War broke out, when he enlisted under the first call of the President for three months' troops, joining the Thirtieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served in West Virginia, being detailed from the ranks as quartermaster sergeant, and was honorably discharged December 31, 1861. Subsequently, he taught school several years in Ohio, Illinois and Nebraska. In the last named State he was for some time connected with the Press, acting in the capacity of editor of the "Political Forum." He also studied law in that State and was admitted to the bar, but never engaged in practice. The farming experience of Mr. Mills in Rushville Township, Schuyler County, commenced in 1863, but in the following year the farm dwelling was destroyed by fire, and he then established his home in Rushville, Ill.

Mr. Mills was married at Macomb, McDonough County, Ill., October 2, 1895. On that date Neosha M. Teel became his wife, Rev. J. H. Brattan, of the Presbyterian Church, performing the ceremony at his residence. Mrs. Mills was born in Rushville Township, on November 28, 1859, and is a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Smith) Teel. A sketch of her father's life may be found elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Mills are the parents of three children, namely: Ruth Elizabeth Teel, born June 22, 1897; James Teel, born April 28, 1899; and Theodore Roosevelt Teel, born March 25, 1901.

In politics, Mr. Mills is an earnest and steadfast Republican. He is a man of superior intelligence and sound information, and takes a good citizen's interest in public affairs.

MOORE, James.—The extremes of poverty and affluence have met in the career of James Moore, the pendulum of whose life has swung between a rude log cabin, sixteen feet square, sheltering resolute pioneer parents and their twelve children, and a beautiful home in Rushville, including 450 acres of as fine land as is to be found in Schuyler County. Many useful lessons tell from the life of this earnest, high-minded retired farmer, and among these the value of industry, definite purpose and belief in one's own good destiny are by no means the least important.

Mr. Moore has far exceeded the biblical allotment of life, being more than fourscore years old. He was born in Lincoln County, Ky., August 30, 1828, his parents, Thomas and Mary (Elmore) Moore, being natives of the same State, in which one of his ancestors, from North Carolina, settled previous to the Revolutionary War. At the age of thirty-five, the elder Moore was appointed a drillmaster of militia for the region of Kentucky in which he lived, and served in that capacity for eight years. The family removed from Kentucky to Schuyler County during the fall of 1829, and located in what now is Buena Vista Township, but which at that time

had not been visited by a surveyor, or platted in even irregular fashion. The first surveyor was a Mr. Libberson, who also did the assessing for the whole county. Mr. Moore was about eight years of age when brought to Schuyler County, and his early experiences were among hard and self-sustaining toils. The constantly increasing number of children in the Moore household proved a drain upon the comparatively meager resources of the crude farm, with its crude implements, but in spite of never ceasing toils during the summer, and but little leisure in the winter, he gained a fair common school education, and developed great self-reliance and determination.

The monotonous routine of farm life remained unaltered for Mr. Moore until the neighborhood in which he lived became infected with the gold fever in the early 'fifties. With characteristic readiness to recognize and utilize the opportunities of life, he set to work to make his drudgery of wealth concrete, seeking for some way to reach the opulent land, basking under the perpetual California sun. The winter of 1852-53 found him busy with consultations and preparations for the long jaunt across the plains, and in March he started out with his cousin and a friend, their equipment consisting of two yoke of sturdy oxen, a yoke of cows, a wagon with a cover, and the necessary provisions for six months on the road. The long train left the Missouri River to encounter a thinly settled region, and upon the present site of Omaha was an Indian trading post, surrounded by the huts of a few wandering settlers. The travelers made settlement in the northern part of California, camping beside Snake Lake, which Mr. Moore thought appropriately named, as thousands of reptiles infested both lake and the immediate country. Mr. Moore found work at Bidwell's Bar for a time, whence he went to Hanstown, and later to Placerville, where he remained until 1855. He then returned home by way of Panama and New York, reaching the latter place February 1, 1855. His luck had been only that of the average miner, but he had stored his memory with a wealth of varied experience, and had gained much of self-assurance and independence from contact with the rough elements of the mining camps.

Again in Schuyler County, Mr. Moore invested his earnings in a farm of 140 acres in Oakland Township, paying \$800 down and going in debt for a similar amount. Much timber and undergrowth abounded on the place, but when it was cleared and the land tilled, he sold it at great advance over the purchase price. He then purchased 150 acres in Buena Vista Township, built on it a fine residence, barns and outbuildings, and in time added to it until he was the owner of his present farm of 450 acres. His land is fertile and successfully improved, and has been the scene of important scientific operations in accordance with the best known methods. Mr. Moore has also possessed keen business sagacity, a trait which has belonged to many members of

his family, and upon which all have prided themselves. He is liberal-minded and generous enough to attribute much of his success to the help and sympathy of a capable wife, whom he married October 5, 1859, and who was formerly Margaret L. Ellis, daughter of James Ellis, one of the honored pioneer farmers of Schuyler County. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Moore, the first of whom died at the age of seventeen months, and the second at the age of five months. Louis, next in order of birth, is living with her parents; Bertha is the deceased wife of Joseph Chow, an attorney of Chicago; and her only child, Margaret, is making her home with her Grandfather Moore; Mary is the wife of Robert R. Jones, for some years Washington correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, and later managing editor of that paper, and is the mother of three children, Robert M., James M., and Ellis P.; and Harriet M. is the wife of George Thomas, a belt manufacturer of Evanston.

In 1876 Mr. Moore left his farm and located in Rushville in order to educate his children, and in 1893 he went to Evanston in order that his daughters might attend the Northwestern University. In the education and training of his children he has maintained the same high standards and ideals which made his work as a farmer worthy and successful, and in tacit moral and religious development he has shown great consideration and forethought. All of the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of the twelve children born to Thomas and Mary (Ellmore) Moore, seven are now living, and all are prosperous and engaged members of the communities in which they live. No greater contrasts could picture human scenery than those cherished by Mr. Moore and his brothers and sisters. The small farm of the establishment of the name in this part of the State has been lost in the properties of the Moore Brothers, which, in the aggregate, would cover more than two square miles. Gas and electricity are at the disposal of these people who chop hands with the crude pioneer days, but all can recall how the cabin was lighted by a tallow dip, and how the mother often would be driven to the expediency of putting her little brood to bed by the light of a burning rag in an iron spoon filled with lard. Throughout all of these changes Mr. Moore has kept his nature serene and his heart young, and today he is conscious of few of the infirmities usually associated with men of his years.

MOORE, John D.—Upon no couple identified with the retired farming population of Rushville does the spirit of other days rest more tenderly and impressively than upon John A. and Mary A. (Turner) Moore. The lives of this devoted and intelligent man and woman—the former of whom is eighty-two and the latter seventy-seven years of age—express a degree of constancy and philosophy rarely achieved by mortals who have shared in a common struggle for so many years, and this fact, as much as the one of material

and general prosperity, entitles them to a warm place in the hearts of the people, as it does in the annals of Schuyler County.

Born on a farm in Kentucky, December 7, 1825, Mr. Moore is a son of Thomas and Mary (Ellmore) Moore, also natives of the Bourbon State, who came overland with a covered wagon and horses to Schuyler County at a very early period in its history, locating on land which thus far was a stranger to the ways of the white brethren of the plains. The father erected a cabin near a stream, cleared a space for his first crop, and eventually gained a modest fortune for those dependent upon his care. The son, John D., had few early advantages, and his youth slipped by in the dull routine of farming, his education being acquired in the subscription school in the neighborhood of his home. He was studious and ambitious, however, and saw beyond the rim of the paternal acres. Especially was he open to the chances around him, and when glad tales of untold wealth discovered on the Pacific coast reached his quiet home, his alert spirit responded with more than average fervor. The winter of 1848-49 passed all too slowly for the youth with golden dreams, and in black March he joined an ox-train bound for California, starting from Brooklyn, Schuyler County, and arriving at the south fork of the American River, August 12 following. Good fortune attended him almost from the first, and in one day he took out three hundred dollars worth of gold. On the south and middle forks of the same river, he was equally fortunate, and in his two years' absence from his home he cleared up about \$2,000. In the fall of 1851 he returned to Schuyler County, fully satisfied with his sojourn in the West, and on February 29, 1852, was united in marriage to Mary A. Turner, who was born in Rushville, March 8, 1831, a daughter of Samuel and Rachel (Robertson) Turner, natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Turner were among the very early pioneers of Schuyler County, coming here from the South during 1829. They had three children, the survivors of whom are Mrs. Moore and Allen Turner, the latter a farmer of Buena Vista Township.

While in California Mr. Moore sent home word to be invested in land in Buena Vista Township, as his marriage was already a settled plan, and upon it was based his fortune-getting aspirations. The young people settled upon this land directly after their marriage, beginning housekeeping in a rude log cabin with clapboards for shingles, and the most primitive and incomplete furnishings. To his first purchase he added ninety acres after a few years, and thus had a farm of 150 acres, upon which he followed general farming and stock raising for the rest of his active life. More land was added as success in greater degree came his way, and at the present time he is the owner of 700 acres of fine land, practically all under cultivation, and located in Littleton and Buena Vista townships. In 1865 Mr. and Mrs. Moore moved to the city of Rushville

where they own and occupy a pleasant home, which is the delight of their many friends, and the center of never failing hospitality. Mr. Moore has declared many times and oft that the most fortunate event in his life was his marriage in 1852, for his wife has made his home a constant joy, and his life a continuous inspiration to well doing. Many have been the wedding anniversary celebrations of this couple, but the last attended and most important of all was the golden wedding, March 1, 1882, when friends came to greet and congratulate them from near and far, among other tokens of their regard presenting the husband with a gold headed cane, and the wife with a gold thimble. Both are justly proud of these tokens of esteem, and are also proud of the fact that their health is excellent, their spirits undiminished, and their interest in life as keen as when they swelled the list of cabin builders in the dawn of the county's history. Cheerfulness, kindness and goodness abound in this comfortable home, and from the lives of its occupants he who would may read the value of these inestimable qualities.

On the farm in Buena Vista Township were born the eleven children of Mr. and Mrs. Moore. George T., the oldest son, is deserving of special mention as a clergyman of unusual zeal and high character. This minister was one of the early settlers of Des Moines, Ia., and in youth learned the blacksmith trade. Having no one to build his church in Des Moines, and no money to hire it built, he put on his blue jeans, went to the concrete factory and made the fifteen hundred blocks of concrete necessary for its construction. He then, with his own hands, put the blocks together, finished the church in its every detail, and started upon a ministry which bore wonderful fruit as the years passed, and kindlier opportunities came the way of the zealous church man. Of the other children, Andy died at the age of nineteen years; Christopher died in infancy; James B. married Minnie Scott, and lives in Sherman County, Kans.; Geneva, a resident of Macomb, Ill., is the widow of Hardin L. Richey; Mary A. is the wife of Sevalis Ross, of Buena Vista Township; Miner A. lives in Canada; Wheeler A. lives on the old farm and married Carrie Boyd; Anna B. is the wife of George Denmore, a railroad man living in Danville, Ill., and Peter lives with his parents.

MOORE, Lewis Ross, Sheriff of Schuyler County, Ill., was born in Oakland Township, Schuyler County, September 16, 1864, and is a son of Solomon and Sarah Jane (Logan) Moore. The father, a native of Kentucky, became a resident of Schuyler County in 1854, buying a farm on Section 27, Oakland Township, where he died July 18, 1877, aged sixty-two years. His wife was a daughter of Joseph Logan, who came to Littleton Township when wolves were plentiful and wild game abundant. After the death of Solomon Moore, his widow made her home with her children and died March 6, 1901, at the age of seventy-five years. In religion she ad-

hered to the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was also the religious belief of her husband. Politically, Solomon Moore voted with the Democratic party.

During his youth Lewis R. Moore attended the district schools until he was fifteen years of age, when he started out to shape his own career, and for many years was employed on farms in the neighborhood. Later he turned his attention to carpentering and was employed at this trade during the summer months for several years. In 1886 he became clerk in a general store in Ray, Ill., where he was employed for three years, and here his circle of acquaintances was widened to include practically every one in the township, and it was most natural that he drifted into local politics, as he had a natural aptitude for making friends. He was first elected Collector of Oakland Township in 1888, and served two terms, and in 1900 was elected Assessor, after which in 1902, he was chosen to fill the position of Township Clerk. During these later years in which he was taking an interest in local politics, Mr. Moore represented his township for several terms on the Democratic County Central Committee, and was also the Ray correspondent of the Rushville Times, and soon became well known through the county as one of the workers in the Democratic party.

In 1902 Mr. Moore was appointed Deputy Sheriff under Loris Jackson, and so well did he acquit himself in this office that in the following campaign he was chosen as the party candidate for Sheriff by a large majority, and at the election on November 6, 1906, he received a majority of 267 votes. In the administration of his office Mr. Moore has proven himself to be efficient, capable, honorable and thoroughly fearless, a champion of justice and a firm upholder of the law.

On May 16, 1906, Mr. Moore was united in marriage with Mrs. Anna Nealey, daughter of John Greer, one of the pioneers of Littleton Township, and upon his election as Sheriff and his wife took up their residence in Schuyler County's handsome new jail. In his fraternal relations Mr. Moore is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America and Mystic Workers. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MOORE, Reuben Menephe.—The magic word, success, has hovered over the Moore family ever since its establishment in Schuyler County, Ill., more than seventy years ago. Its influence was founded in the small beginnings and uncertain outlook of the log-cabin era, and the broader opportunities which have been untold with the passing years have found these hearty, thrifty, resourceful, consistent and remarkably ambitious, Thomas Moore, a Kentuckian, who heard the far off call of the frontier, set up standards of life and work, which have never since fallen into disuse by his successors. He occupied comparatively small farm, and his sons now pay

taxes on more than two square miles of farm land. Thomas Moore had eight children when he decided to share the fortunes of the Central West, and with him on that long overland journey came another family, that of Washington Irvin. In the latter family were six children, and the fourteen children and their parents came in a prairie schooner drawn by four horses, taking one month to span the distance between Kentucky and Illinois. The brave wayfarers met with many obstacles on the way, and were retarded by muddy roads, storms and swollen streams, and upon arriving at Springfield, which then was a small aggregation of interests, the horses were hitched at a post near the present State capitol building. The old prairie schooner, travel stained and creaking, presented a sorry spectacle, yet it brought this way men who read the horoscopes of Schuyler County, and who worked from morn until night for many years, to make their dream of success come true. Thomas Moore took up land in Buena Vista Township, and there remained until his death, one of its most able and highly honorable men. Not only did he develop his farm to its fullest capacity, surrounding himself and family with the refinements and comforts known to his time and place, but he took an active interest in education, religion and politics, and represented in the general tenor of his life the vigorous, honest and indefatigable element which developed the primeval fertility of the Illinois plains, and moved the frontier a little farther towards the Pacific. He was a man of profound religious convictions, and organized the first Methodist Episcopal Church to Buena Vista Township. He also provided the money for the first church and school building, and had both erected on his land. At all times strictly temperate in both eating and drinking, he worked hard to make the community a Prohibition one, and it was largely through his zeal that the two distilleries operating in the township were driven out of business.

Of the eight children who came with Thomas Moore from Kentucky to Illinois, Reuben Menephe Moore was born near Crab Orchard, Lincoln County, in the former State, October 15, 1825, and was therefore about a year old when brought to Buena Vista Township. He attended the old cross-roads school house in the winter time, and in summer worked in the harvest fields, or helped to clear the timber and underbrush. His duties comprised the hard ones that tested the fiber of the youth of his time, but they failed to break his spirit or discourage him for the severe struggle of his later years. In 1847 his father sold the original farm and moved to the one now occupied by Reuben, and here he has lived continuously for sixty years. At the time of purchase there was an old frame building on the place 16 by 22 feet in dimensions, but the place had been vastly improved when Thomas Moore died there January 22, 1897.

In company with others, Mr. Moore started out with ox teams for the Idaho gold mines, and on arriving at Salt Lake City, he found work.

According to the custom in all new localities in the far West, he was soon christened anew, thereafter being known as Gentle Bule. He remained in the city about four months, and then took the southern route for Los Angeles with a freighting outfit, arriving at his destination December 24. Believed to be in Illinois the land was locked in ice and farmers were dishing over the fences, but near the Pacific the flowers were in bloom, and all nature wore an enchanting smile. While in California he followed general farming and stock raising, and also operated a threshing machine. Pasadena at that time was a sheep ranch as were also the sites of many other villages and towns which now add to the splendor of the great Pacific State.

After his return from the West, Mr. Moore took charge of the old place in Buena Vista Township, and on July 27, 1867, was united in marriage to Ella A. Ellis, a native of Kentucky, born September 1, 1841. Mrs. Moore is a daughter of James Ellis, who came to Schuyler County in 1844, and who, with his wife, is now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Moore have been born four sons and four daughters: Edie D., born June 28, 1868, died October 16, 1871; Uriah G., born January 20, 1870, married Ella Strausbaugh, and has nine children—Ruth, Ruby, Leo, Edmond, Olga, Floyd, Harriet, Nina, Mary, and Robert; Margaret Eve, born January 10, 1872, wife of Joseph McFeters, a farmer of Buena Vista Township, and mother of Hildreth and Ray McFeters; Mary J., born February 19, 1874, wife of Luther Greer, and mother of Gladis, Helen and Susan Greer; James Ray, born December 29, 1877, died November 22, 1878; Noah R., born May 16, 1879; Thomas E., born December 16, 1881, died April 15, 1886; and Ella, born March 15, 1886, died June 1, 1898, at the age of twelve years. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have three grandchildren, all of whom are devoted to their kind and indulgent grandparents. All of the children have been born in the old home upon which their father settled at the age of thirteen with his parents, and here all have received the best advantages permitted by the prosperity of the family. Mr. Moore purchased his brother Sam's interest in the 240 acres, and to his first 120 acres has added until he now owns 440. No more productive property is to be found in this part of the State, and no better farmer has followed the light shed upon agriculture by science than this honored, old time settler.

Except as a School Director and Road Commissioner, Mr. Moore has steadfastly refused to accept official recognition, although he has been a staunch supporter of the Republican party. As was that of his father before him, his motto stands for all that is honorable and worth while in country life and work, and he is one of the few left of the pioneers whose story constitutes one of the most interesting chapters in American history.

MOORE, Samuel T. The men, who during the thirties left comfortable homes in the East to



William Fyfe

ally their fortunes with the many settlements but altogether promising region in Illinois, since named Schuyler County, possessed an interest of purpose and determination but pathos over-whelmed by the wave currents of fate. The deprivation and restraint they endured nevertheless, were factors in breeding endurance and stimulating industry and largeness of sympathy, and these traits have been handed down to the succeeding generation, among whom is Samuel T. Moore, a prominent farmer of Buena Vista Township, where he was born August 22, 1841.

Thomas Moore, father of Samuel, was born in Kentucky, and was reared in infancy as followed in the Southern States. In 1836, calculations of growing up with a more prosperous community, he moved to Illinois with his wife, formerly Mary Elmore, also a native of the Blue Grass State. Taking up Government land in Buena Vista Township, Schuyler County, he was engaged in general farming and stock-raising until his death in 1857. Thirty-seven years of this experience enabled him to lay by a competence, and the faithful companion of his toils, who survived him until 1881, and to whom his success was largely due, spent her last days in the most comfortable of surroundings. She was a daughter of John Elmore, also of Kentucky. Mr. Moore himself was a son of David Moore, who moved from his native state of North Carolina to Kentucky while still a young and unmarried man.

Samuel Moore has known no other occupation than that afforded on his own and his father's farm. He has 485 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, and raises general crops and high grade stock. In 1875, in the township of Rushville, he was united in marriage to Mary Barkman, who was born in Ohio, and whose parents, natives of Maryland and Ohio, respectively, came to Oakland Township, Schuyler County, in 1867, leaving some years later in Littleton Township. To Mr. and Mrs. Moore have been born five children, namely: Mary Olive, Fannie Florence, Luther, Jesse and Kenneth. Mary Olive is the wife of William Kordsienon, a resident of Berwyn, a suburb of Chicago; Fannie F. is the wife of George Sloan, of Belle Plaine, Kan.; and Luther, a farmer in Buena Vista Township, married Stella Sherman. Mr. Moore has thoroughly educated his children, and provided liberally for those who have left the old home. No family has done more for the agricultural advancement of Schuyler County, and the promotion of its various public enterprises than have the descendants of Thomas Moore, the sturdy pioneer of 1836.

In politics, Mr. Moore is a Republican. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MOORE, Wheeler W.—Fortunate, indeed, is the man who is sustained by an insipid consciousness that he has made the best use of whatever talents and abilities have been vouchsafed to him; that he has ignored no call of

duty; that he has grasped no precious opportunities; that he has faithfully discharged his obligations to his fellow-men, and that he has escaped defeat in those uncounted questions among those whose most opinionated and most vestigial of the machine village, and whose only source of personal advancement, such as has no record among a Man at W. M. M. in Chicago and the progressive farmer of Buena Vista Township, Schuyler County, Ill., after a leading citizen of that locality.

Mr. Moore was born in Buena Vista Township, August 22, 1841. His father, John D. Moore, (now a former business man, a Republican by birth, was his mother, Mary A. (Elmore) Moore, was born in Buena Vista Township. Further details of his family history are contained in the biographical record of John D. Moore, appearing elsewhere in this connection.

In England Mr. Moore attended the public schools in his vicinity, completing his literary education in the Rushville Normal School and the Chicago College of Quincy, Ill., and subsequently pursuing a commercial course in the Metropolitan Business College, in Chicago. He passed his early youth on the paternal farm, and after finishing his studies, was employed for 24 months as traveling clerk for the Tracy Kentucky Machinery Co. of Chicago. He next spent 15 months with the Metropolitan Insurance Co. at Deoria, Ill., after which he applied himself to farming, in which pursuit he has had his full share of success. His farming operations cover 480 acres of land, situated in Section 14, Buena Vista Township. Besides general farming, he is an extensive feeder, shipping about ten thousands of cattle and hogs per year. He holds the office of Grand Master of Buena Vista Grange.

On March 23, 1904, in Rushville Township, Schuyler County, Mr. Moore was united in marriage with Carrie Boyd, a daughter of James and Eliza (Rabe) Boyd, who was born in Oakland Township, Schuyler County, Ill., in 1877. Her parents are natives of Ireland, and on coming to the United States, first located in Pittsburg, Pa., whence they moved to Schuyler County, Ill., at the outset making their home in Oakland Township. They now live in Rushville Township, where Mr. Boyd is successfully engaged in farming. Mrs. Moore received her education in Oakland and Rushville townships. She and her husband are the parents of one child, James Francis.

Mr. Moore is active in political affairs, and renders an earnest and steadfast support to the Republican party. For two terms he has served in the capacity of Township Central Committeeman, and in April, 1907, was elected Supervisor from Buena Vista Township, which is normally Democratic, receiving 49 majority, and overcoming a contrary majority of 39. In fraternal circles, he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., having been for 28 years a member of Friendship Lodge, No. 24, of Rushville. He is also a member of Rushville Lodge, No. 34, A. F.

ally their fortunes with the thinly settled and not altogether promising region in Illinois, where named Schuyler County, possessed an interest of purpose and determination but partially comprehended by the wage earners of today. The deprivation and isolation they endured, nevertheless, were factors in molding character and stimulating industry and largeness of sympathy, and these traits have been handed down to the succeeding generations, among whom is Samuel T. Moore, a prominent farmer of Buena Vista Township, where he was born August 22, 1841.

Thomas Moore, father of Samuel, was born in Kentucky, and was reared to maturity as followed in the Southern States. In 1850, ambitious of growing up with a more progressive community, he moved to Illinois with his wife, formerly Mary Elmore, also a native of the Blue Grass State. Taking up Government land in Buena Vista Township, Schuyler County, he was engaged in general farming and stock raising until his death in 1867. Thirty-seven years of this experience enabled him to lay by a competence, and the faithful completion of his toils, who survived him until 1881, and to whom his success was largely due, spent her last days in the least comfortable of surroundings. She was a daughter of John Elmore, also of Kentucky. Mr. Moore himself was a son of David Moore, who moved from his native state of North Carolina to Kentucky while still a young and unmarried man.

Samuel Moore has known no other occupation than that afforded on his own and his father's farm. He has 485 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, and raises general crops and high grade stocks. In 1873, in the township of Rushville, he was united in marriage to Mary Barkman, who was born in Ohio, and whose parents, natives of Maryland and Ohio, respectively, came to Oakland Township, Schuyler County, in 1856, locating some years later in Littleton Township. To Mr. and Mrs. Moore have been born five children, namely: Mary Olive, Fannie Florence, Luther, Jesse and Kenneth. Mary Olive is the wife of William Kordtsenon, a resident of Berwyn, a suburb of Chicago; Fannie F. is the wife of George Sloan, of Belle Plaine, Kan.; and Luther, a farmer in Buena Vista Township, married Stella Sherman. Mr. Moore has thoroughly educated his children, and provided liberally for those who have left the old home. No family has done more for the agricultural advancement of Schuyler County, and the promotion of its various public enterprise than have the descendants of Thomas Moore, the sturdy pioneer of 1836.

In politics, Mr. Moore is a Republican. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MOORE, Wheeler W.—Fortunate, indeed, is the man who is sustained by an inspiring consciousness that he has made the best use of whatever talents and abilities have been vouchsafed to him; that he has ignored no call of

duty; that he has missed no precious opportunity; that he has faithfully discharged his obligations to the world, and that he has established an unblemished reputation among those whose good opinion and good wishes are of incalculable value, and constitute a source of perpetual encouragement. Such is the life record made by Wheeler W. Moore, an enterprising and progressive farmer of Buena Vista Township, Schuyler County, Ill., and a leading citizen of that locality.

Mr. Moore was born in Buena Vista Township, August 26, 1856. His father, John D. Moore, now (former) a resident of a Kentuckian by birth, whose first mother, Mary A. (Clarno) Moore, was born in Buena Vista Township. Further details of the family history are contained in the biographical record of John D. Moore, appearing elsewhere in this connection.

In boyhood Mr. Moore attended the public schools in his vicinity, completing his literary education in the Rushville Normal School, and the Chubbuck College at Quincy, Ill., and subsequently pursuing a commercial course in the Metropolitan Business College, in Chicago. He passed his early youth on the parental farm, and after finishing his studies, was employed for 14 months as mailing clerk for the Troy Laundry Machinery Co., of Chicago. He next spent 15 months with the Metropolitan Insurance Co., at Deoria, Ill., after which he applied himself to farming, in which pursuit he has had his full share of success. His farming operations cover 500 acres of land, situated in Section 14, Buena Vista Township. Besides general farming, he is an extensive feeder, shipping about ten carloads of cattle and hogs per year. He holds the office of Grand Master of Buena Vista Grange.

On March 23, 1904, in Rushville Township, Schuyler County, Mr. Moore was united in marriage with Carrie Boyd, a daughter of James and Eliza (Mithey) Boyd, who was born in Oakland Township, Schuyler County, Ill., in 1877. Her parents are natives of Ireland, and on coming to the United States, first located in Pittsburg, Pa., whence they moved to Schuyler County, Ill., at the outset making their home in Oakland Township. They now live in Rushville Township, where Mr. Boyd is successfully engaged in farming. Mrs. Moore received her education in Oakland and Rushville townships. She and her husband are the parents of one child, James Francis.

Mr. Moore is active in political affairs, and renders an earnest and steadfast support to the Republican party. For two terms he has served in the capacity of Township Central Committee-man, and in April, 1907, was elected Supervisor from Buena Vista Township, which is normally Democratic, receiving 49 majority, and overcoming a contrary majority of 39. In fraternal circles, he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., having been for 18 years a member of Friendship Lodge, No. 21, at Rushville. He is also a member of Rushville Lodge, No. 9, A. F.

& A. M.; of Rushville Chapter No. 184, R. A. Masons; and of Rushville Commandery No. 56, Knights Templar. Religiously, Mr. Moore is a consistent member of the Methodist Church. He is a man of sterling characteristics and one of the most favorably known residents of his township.

MORGAN, Edward T.—One of the most productive and up-to-date farms in Schuyler County is that owned and occupied by Mr. Morgan, on Section 1, Camden Township, where he has 225 acres, and in Middleton Township he also owns eighty acres, making in all 305 acres under his care and management. The records show that the Morgan family is of eastern origin. The grandfather, David Morgan, was born on May 25, 1775. When the Law-encouraging city of Cincinnati was a mere trading post and boasted only thirty houses, David Morgan cast in his lot with the early settlers, purchasing considerable property there, and it is believed that his death occurred there. Among his seven children was Roswell Morgan, born in Vermont. Upon reaching years of maturity he married Callista C. Davis, a native of New York State. Some time after his marriage and the birth of a number of his children, Roswell Morgan, in company with Ward Davis and his family of eleven children, came to Schuyler County and settled in Camden Township. All but three of the Davis children were married when they came to Schuyler County, and their descendants have become very numerous in Buena Vista and Brooklyn townships, the records showing ninety-three grandchildren of Ward Davis in Schuyler County at one time. During the War of 1812 Ward Davis was drafted into the army, but was not called upon to serve. Isaac Davis, his youngest son, who served as a Lieutenant in one of the Illinois regiments, left Schuyler County about 1870, locating in Cloud County, Kans., where the name became almost if not quite as well known as it was in Schuyler County. A number of his kinsmen also located there, and at one time it was estimated that there were 117 descendants of Ward Davis in Cloud County alone. Of the large family of children born to Ward Davis and his wife, only three are now living, Isaac, the youngest, being eighty years of age.

Eight children were born of the marriage of Roswell and Callista C. (Davis) Morgan, named in order of birth as follows: George W., deceased, who during the war served in an Illinois regiment, and is buried in Prairie City, McDonough County; Eliza A., the wife of Lewis Craycroft, living near Wichita, Kans.; Francis R. and Charles V., both deceased; Edward T.; Thomas Jefferson, who died in infancy; Martha J., widow of W. C. Avery, who is now making her home with her brother Edward T.; and Helen M., wife of William Park, an extensive farmer near Flagler, Colorado. The father of these children died October 3, 1863, and the wife and

mother followed him twenty years later, dying in 1883.

The fifth child in the parental family, Edward T. Morgan, was born in Franklin County, Ind., September 1st, 1841, and was a child of about eight years when the family located in Illinois. He distinctly recalls the long, lonesome walks to and from the district school, which was three miles from his home, through the dense timber. He has lived to see this supplanting of waving fields of grain and he himself has been no small factor in bringing about this transformation. In this wilderness his father entered 160 acres of land from the Government in 1850, and the deed passed to it, signed by Franklin Pierce, is now in the possession of Edward Morgan. To his original tract of 160 acres Roswell Morgan added by purchase forty acres of adjoining land, owning in all 200 acres, upon which he built a log cabin. This is the place where to this day a modern house, in which the doors and window sash were made by hand, and the front part of this same structure, which has stood the elements for fifty years, is now occupied by his son Edward T.

When about twenty-one years of age Edward T. Morgan responded to his country's call for volunteers, enlisting in Company A, Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for three years. With his regiment he saw service in many of the hard fought battles of the war, among them the battles of Chickasaw and Kenesaw Mountain, and was with Sherman in his March to the Sea. After the surrender of General Lee he took part in the Grand Review at Washington, in which city he was mustered out, and after receiving pay for his services at Chicago, returned to the old home farm in Camden Township. Soon afterward, July 22, 1865, he was united in marriage with Adelaide E. Bennett, a native of Schuyler County, born April 3, 1850, the daughter of John K. and Eliza A. (Madison) Bennett, a niece of President Madison. After their marriage the young people settled on Mt. Bennett's farm, later purchasing it, but in 1877 they sold it and moved onto the old home farm of his father, having purchased the interests of the others in the property.

Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, as follows: Frederick L., born in Schuyler County, April 23, 1867, married Moinetta Busby, and they make their home on a farm in Camden Township; Bertha G., was born August 13, 1869, and became the wife of Charles Applegate, a farmer in Littleton Township, by whom she has become the mother of two children, Guy and Ruth; Luther T. was born March 11, 1872; Gilbert, February 10, 1874; Myrtle, August 10, 1876; Cora L., was born April 3, 1879; and died June 17, 1903; Winnie G. was born August 4, 1881, and became the wife of John Crane; the youngest child, Rudolph B., was born February 20, 1884, and is now attending in the district school at Windmill, Ill.; by his marriage with Inez McCall he has one child, Winona L. Mrs. Eliza A. Morgan passed to her reward August 21, 1885, mourned by her hus-

hard and children as a Christian wife and mother. Not only her kindly and kind ministrations, but many friends and acquaintances who had been drawn to her by her sweet personality and by the many kindnesses shown them in time of need. Being deprived of a good education in his own boyhood, Mr. Morgan made every effort to give his children good educational facilities and fit them for the responsibilities of life. In turn they have appreciated the efforts made in their behalf, and in growing to manhood and womanhood have been a credit and a comfort to their parents. At one time Mr. Morgan was chairman of Camden Township and School Treasurer of Ridgeville Township, where he made his home for a number of years. Politically, he is a Republican.

MORRIS, John W.—Since his arrival in Rushville in 1896, John W. Morris has filled a large need as an expert carpenter and has accumulated a comfortable competence through the unending medium of thrift and economy. His quiet and uneventful, yet useful life began April 8, 1832, on a farm in Virginia, in which State were born both his parents, William and Eliza (Palmer) Morris, and his grandfathers, Thomas Morris and Robert Palmer. William Morris established the family in Ohio upon leaving Virginia, afterward settling in Edgar County, Ill., where terminated his industrious and moderately successful career.

With the basis of a common school education and care of home training, John W. Morris has followed carpentering all his active life with the exception of traveling for two and a half years for a commercial house, and being employed in a general dry-goods business for the same length of time. Many of the oldest and foremost families of Rushville have been its patrons for many years, and his careful, skilful and always reliable work has secured him continuous employment from one end of the year to the other. The passing of many years has not robbed him of his interest in his labor, or of his skill in the manipulation of tools.

In politics Mr. Morris is a staunch Republican, and in religion he is a Methodist. For many years he has been associated with the Masons. His marriage to Elizabeth Cary, of Edgar County, Ill., occurred in 1860, and of this union there are three daughters, of whom Mary C. is the wife of Oliver T. Lawler, a farmer of Schuyler County; Annie E. is the wife of Edward C. Hanson, of Scott County, Ill., and Alice G. is the wife of C. H. Hackett, of Jacksonville, Ill.

MOURNING, David Lyon.—To David Lyon Mourning is due the distinction of being the only Republican ever elected to the office of County Judge of Schuyler County, Ill. Mr. Mourning has been a resident of Rushville since 1899, coming here from Hancock County, in that year. He read law in the office of D. F. Miller & Son, of Kookuk, Ia., where he was

admitted to the Bar in 1881. In Rushville he has combined a general practice of law with enthusiastic political activity, and besides being a candidate for County Judge on two occasions, was the defeated candidate for State's Attorney in 1892, and the successful candidate for City Attorney, or Recorder, on three times.

Lack of chance has led to part in cashing out the smugness of Mr. Mourning, and thus, out the young man who repeated conversations may learn many useful lessons. He was born on a farm in Hancock County, Ill., March 11, 1857, and the labors of his early years and little opportunity for fine course of education. Voluntary work, was the only thing to get him from his limitations, and place him at the line of more congenial effort. On the paternal side he inherits the restlessness of the Irish race, and especially of his great-grandfather, Richard Mourning, who crossed the seas from Ireland, and embarked career in a land of strange people and strange opportunities. John Mourning, the paternal grandfather, was born in Ireland. He married Hannah Bahr, and settled on the farm in Kookuk, where Samuel Mourning, father of the subject of this sketch, was born, and where was also born David's mother, Nancy A. (Lyon) Mourning. Nancy A. was a daughter of John and Martha (Martin) Lyon.

David Lyon Mourning received his preliminary education in Hancock County, Ill., and by studying over and over, and improving every moment of leisure, qualified at an early age as a teacher. It was his services in this occupation that enabled him to begin the study of law at Kookuk, and to live in comparative comfort while becoming established as a practitioner. On June 20, 1887, he was united in marriage to Olive Wetzel, a native of Hancock County, Ill., and their union resulted in three children: Mabel, Paul W. and Esther. Mr. Mourning adds to his legal and political qualifications a proficiency for the social side of life, and he is prominent in the Modern Woodmen of America and the Mystic Workers. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He represents the highest ideals of his profession, and has a growing and lucrative practice.

MUNROE, Thomas Irvin, a very promising young lawyer of Rushville, Ill., where he was born January 15, 1881, is a son of Hiram and Anna E. (Irvin) Munroe, of whom the father was born in Rushville, July 21, 1852. Thomas and Annis (Hiram) Munroe, the paternal grandparents, were natives of Maryland and New York, respectively, the former born in Annapolis, January 4, 1807, and the latter in Ulster, December 10, 1815. The great-grandparents on the paternal side were John and Anne (Welsh) Munroe. Both were born in Annapolis, John Munroe on August 6, 1766, and his wife January 23, 1771. The maternal grandparents, William S. and Mary C. (Welch) Irvin, were natives of Harrodsburg, Ky., and Litchton, Ill., respectively. The great-grandparents on

a warm and abiding place in the hearts of a large number of patrons.

NALL, James R., a well known and skillful builder and contractor, of Rushville, Ill., was born in Rushville Township, Schuyler County, Ill., September 29, 1856. He is a son of Charles H. and Elizabeth (Chick) Nall, natives of Kentucky and Indiana, respectively. The paternal grandfather was Gabriel J. Nall, of Woodford County, Ky., where he was born in 1788. Charles H. Nall, who was born October 25, 1825, came with his father, Gabriel J., from Kentucky to Schuyler County, Ill., in 1850. Elizabeth (Chick) Nall, his wife, was born in Rushville, Ind., and came with her father, James Chick, to Schuyler County, the latter being one of the earliest settlers of the county, arriving in 1836. He located on the farm, in Rushville Township, now owned by W. L. Dehaene, and followed farming during the remainder of his life, dying in 1859 or 1860. He was a charter member of the first Masonic Lodge in the county. For many years he was a teacher in the district schools, in connection with his farming operations. After his death his widow went to Grayson County, Tex., where she passed her last days. By occupation Charles H. Nall was a cooper, having learned that trade after coming to Schuyler County, where he followed coopering and farming together until the time of his death, March 8, 1881. He was a man of quiet disposition and unobtrusive manners, thoroughly domestic in his tastes and inclinations, and preferring the home circle above all other attractions. His family consisted of four sons and two daughters, namely: Henry and Fannie, deceased; Richard, who died in infancy; James R.; Lewis, who is a millwright by trade, and lives at Billings, Mont.; and Nettie, wife of George E. Day, R. F. D., at Ray, Schuyler County. Politically, Charles H. Nall was the only Republican among the many members of the Nall family to which he belonged. He was upright and dutiful in all the relations of life, and an exemplary member of the community.

The early life of James R. Nall was spent on the home farm, where he remained until 1881, and his education was obtained in the district schools of the vicinity. In 1882, he went to work with Richard Day, a well known citizen, in order to learn the trade of a carpenter, and continued in his employ for about three years. After his marriage he made his home on the farm in Oakland Township until 1892, when he bought the place where he now lives, consisting of a very attractive residence, with eleven acres of ground, situated just north of Rushville. The marriage of Mr. Nall took place March 5, 1884, on which date he was wedded to Laura Harmon, who was born near Rushville, October 14, 1859. Mrs. Nall is a daughter of John and Martha Ann (Ellis) Harmon. (Paragons in regard to the Ellis family may be found in a biographical record of James D. Ellis, appearing on another page of this volume.) John

F. Harmon was a native of Boone County, Ky., who became a resident of Schuyler County, Ill., early in the past century. For many years he was engaged in teaching school, and on the outbreak of the Civil War, enlisted and went with his regiment to Vicksburg. There, being seized with sickness, he died, and his remains are lying in an unknown grave. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Nall resulted in one child, Avice Helen, born March 24, 1887, who has received a thorough classical and musical education. She is now employed in the capacity of bookkeeper in the establishment of Wilson & Co. She is a member of the Christian Church, of Rushville, as is also her mother, a woman of many excellent traits of character.

In 1892, Mr. Nall turned his attention to contracting and building, and many of the finest business blocks and private residences in Rushville and the surrounding country are the result of his skill. Among these are the Vander Hook, and the "Times" Building, in Rushville, with others, which will long stand as monuments of his architectural and mechanical ingenuity.

In politics, Mr. Nall has always been active in behalf of the success of the Republican party, but has never entertained any desire for public office. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Mystic Workers. He is one of the most prominent and favorably known citizens of his locality.

NAUGHT, George W.—The fine old pioneer family of Naught, so numerous scattered over the fertile lands of Schuyler County, Ill., in no sense loses its dignity or influence in the career of George W. Naught, a representative of the third generation in the Central West, and the owner of a farm of 120 acres in Section 16, Woodstock Township. Mr. Naught was born on Section 36, Woodstock Township, February 25, 1865, and his youth was passed among far different surroundings than confronted his father, George Naught, who was born in White County, Ill., in 1822, and came with his parents to Schuyler County in 1824. Isaac Naught, father of George, was a canny Scotchman who in youth had crossed the sea and settled in Tennessee, his death occurring in Pike County, Ill., at the age of sixty-six years. Woodstock Township in 1824 was still a happy hunting ground for the Indian, abounding in game, the well worn trail, and the simple wigwam. The paleface was regarded as an intruder, and the lives of the settlers were often in danger. In his rude hut in the primeval timber Isaac reared his family to useful manhood, and George, like the rest of the children, worked hard and had very few advantages as advantages are now understood. Their home was a great curiosity to the more friendly Indians, and to such an extent did they crowd its room and hospitality, that they had to be driven out in order to make a place for the rightful occupants. Finally they were persuaded to seek other habitations and crossed the creek below Greenwell's Mill, on the LaSalle River, then

known as Crooked Creek. When George Naught drove with his grandfather, the William McKee Mill, north of Rushville, that company was composed of one little log cabin, occupied by some daring invader of the wilderness. It was the privilege of Isaac Naught to witness and participate in the changes which took place between his arrival in 1824, and his death in 1880, and to accumulate a fair competence through industry and good judgment. He left the legacy of a good name, a noble purpose, and an example of fairness and consideration, traits that are expressed in the general character of the family which profited by his frugality and oversight. Of these children, James has been a resident of Omaha for twenty-two years; Philip died December 30, 1905; Eliza occupies the old home with her mother, and is unmarried; and Catherine and Nancy are twins, the former being the wife of William R. Davis, residing near Sugar Grove, Woodstock Township.

George W. Naught has inherited no aspirations not in accord with the occupation of his forefathers. To him farming is a noble and satisfying pursuit and one in which he takes infinite pleasure and pride. He resided on the home place until his marriage, November 10, 1885, to Minnie Stramund, daughter of George Stramund, a native of Germany, and one of the pioneers of Schuyler County. The young couple settled on a rented farm in Woodstock Township, and at the end of two years Mr. Naught purchased 120 acres of land in Section 16, known as the Macruder farm, the sole improvements upon which were a log house and a small barn. In this log cabin the family lived until 1901, when the present modern residence was erected, the property now being one of the best improved in the neighborhood. The owner is interested in stock raising on a small scale, and has a good grade of cattle, hogs and horses. His fences and buildings are kept in good repair, and the visitor is impressed with the general neatness and method which characterize the place.

In politics, Mr. Naught is a Democrat, and he has filled several offices of local importance. Fraternally, he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, Camp 308, of Rushville, and in religion, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Naught are the parents of four children: Esther, born September 26, 1887, a graduate of the Rushville Normal, and an educator of note; Dwight, born April 20, 1890; Mahel, born February 18, 1894; and Harold, born January 6, 1905. Mr. Naught is upright and honorable, a genial companion, kind to children and animals, and in favor of all measures for the improvement of the conditions by which he is surrounded.

NELSON, Andrew H.—The family of Andrew H. Nelson, of Rushville Township, Schuyler County, Ill., was established in America long before the discomfit of the Colonists culminated in the Revolutionary War. When that time came, his paternal grandfather, Thomas Nelson,

a farmer by occupation, presumably in Pennsylvania, exchanged his instruments of tillage dry for weapons of destruction, and followed the martial fortunes of the illustrious Washington for seven years. During that time he fought on the principal battlefields of the revolutionary conflict. The renowned grandfather, Benjamin Teed, was also a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving from start to finish. Henry Nelson, father of Andrew H., was born in Pennsylvania in 1801, and married Mary Ann Teed. He was a weaver by trade, but when he came to Rushville Township in 1837 he devoted himself to farming, continuing thus until shortly before his death in 1870.

Andrew H. Nelson was born May 15, 1831, about three years old when his family arrived in Rushville Township. His early training and education did not differ from those of the sons of other settlers, and he was early expected to make his work count and to contribute his share towards the support of the family. His life passed uneventfully until the breaking out of the Civil War. On May 7, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was one of the first men of Schuyler County to leave for the front. He participated in many of the important battles of the war, and was honorably discharged from the service June 17, 1864. The following year, on December 25, he married Eliza Ann Allen, a daughter of Zephaniah Allen, an early settler and prominent farmer of Rushville Township, Schuyler County. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have had nine children, namely: William Henry, Allen Z., Lena May, Charles K., Edward R., Stella L., Thomas B., Harry L., and one who died in infancy. Lena May, Stella L., and Thomas B. are deceased.

Mr. Nelson is a member of the Christian Church, of Rushville Township, and a liberal contributor towards its support. His farming operations have been attended with success. He is the owner of 160 acres of fine land, and is recognized as one of the most prosperous farmers and useful citizens of his locality.

ODENWELLER, John L.—The career of John L. Odenweller has been divided by industry, perseverance and fair dealing, and by painstaking efforts to secure the just and peaceful rewards of toil. Economy and thrift have made him the owner of a splendid farm of 160 acres in Section 12, Bainbridge Township, and his contribution to the well being of the State assumes still more substantial proportions in his family of educated, cultivated, and refined sons and daughters, all of whom inherit his tendency towards noble and useful citizenship. Mr. Odenweller was born in Meenagh, McDonough County, Ill., July 17, 1850, and is a son of Leonard and Elizabeth Odenweller of Odenweller.

Leonard Odenweller was born in Baden, Germany, in 1815, and came to America about 1830. In his early life he had learned the tailoring and dressmaking trades, and followed the same in



Gas Yarbrough

Philadelphia, and later in Dayton, Ohio. In the latter city he married, and soon after moved to Macon, Ill., where he worked at his trades, and in time bought land in Saward and Industry Townships. On his land he maintained a busy blacksmith shop in connection with farming, and at one time owned 150 acres, being one of the foremost farmers and business men in the townships which he represented. His last years were spent in retirement in the city of Macon, where his death occurred in 1887, his wife surviving him until 1889. Of the ten children in this family three died in infancy, and seven are living at the present time, viz.: Rev. Thomas F., of Iowa; John L.; Simon P., of Macon; Richard A., of Pleasanton, Kan.; Isaiah, for many years a prominent citizen of Macon, but now living in Winfield, Kan.; Mary M., wife of J. M. Miller, of Graham, Mo.; and Lucinda H., wife of Michael M. Montgomery, of Shelbyville, Ill.

The success of his father permitted John L. Odenweller to acquire a much better education than the average country school boy. He attended the district schools, the old Macon Normal and Abingdon College, and for two or three years taught the school near his home. He also taught in Schuyler County, and while thus engaged met and married Lucinda H. Belfony, a native of Frederick Township, and daughter of Thomas Belfony, a Schuyler County pioneer. For a time Mr. Odenweller was engaged in the grocery business in Sciota, Ill., and in 1881 located permanently in Schuyler County, purchasing in Section 12, Bainbridge Township, 100 acres of partially improved land. The industry of the owner has brought about remarkable changes, and it is doubtful if in the length and breadth of the county, is to be found a more homelike, profitable and pleasant farm. The mechanical ingenuity of Mr. Odenweller has been of incalculable benefit to him in making improvements, and his trained mind has known how to spend his time and money to the best possible advantage. Of horticulture he has made a scientific study, and he takes particular delight in a seven-acre orchard, and two acres of small fruits. He also follows general farming, and has some excellent stock about his place. Method, economy, industry and faithfulness are the keynotes of his success, and the happy co-operation of his family has furnished an incentive often wanting in even the most prosperous of homes.

Politically a Republican, Mr. Odenweller is by no means a partisan, and he has steadfastly refused all proffers of official recognition. He is fraternally connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and finds a religious home in the Christian Church. A great grief overshadowed the Odenweller home March 7, 1902, when occurred the death of the beloved mother of the four children, and the helpmate of a fond husband. In this emergency Elsie L., the oldest daughter, terminated three years of successful teaching to assume the duties of housekeeper. She was born in McDonough County, Ill., October 22, 1877, is a graduate of the Frederick

High School, and attended Eureka College during the summer of 1897. Arthur L., the eldest son in the family, was born February 1, 1879, and he graduated from the Western Illinois State Normal, Rock Island, Ill., in 1907; Sam L., born September 29, 1880, was killed in a runaway accident June 8, 1899; Claude B., born October 4, 1881, is a graduate of the Western Illinois State Normal, Rock Island, Ill., and married Hattie H. Hessel, of St. Louis, Mo., and now resides in Macon, Ill.; Clarence B., born March 26, 1897, Claude B. is living on the home farm with his father, and is an active and capable young farmer. The entire family are well in the present esteem, and represent the intellectual, well bred and thoroughly educated element in the community.

ORR, Henry, whose life in Schuyler County, Ill., is contemporaneous with nearly all the stages of the county's development from a barren wild, and who is known to most of its older residents as one of its most successful farmers and stock raisers, was born not far from his present home in Bainbridge Township, May 15, 1844. He lives in Section 9, and his birthplace is in Section 16, No. 1, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Bainbridge) Orr, natives of County Tyrone, Ireland, where they were reared, and married. Joseph Orr and his wife came to the United States at an early period, and proceeding to Schuyler County, Ill., settled in Section 16, Bainbridge Township, about the year 1860. Here they endured all the privations and hardships of pioneer life, confronting perils from Indians and ravenous animals, and in course of time the father cleared and tilled his land, building in place of the primitive log cabin a comfortable dwelling in which the worthy couple spent the remainder of their days. Two of their children were born in Ireland, namely, John and Mary. Jane became the wife of Simon Reave, whose life is depicted elsewhere in this volume, and Mary married S. B. Vaughan, a farmer of Bainbridge Township. Of those born in this country, Ellen and Lily died in infancy. Joseph Orr died August, 1895, at the age of ninety-five years and five months. He was a man of great force of character, generous impulses, intense public spirit, and in every respect, a model citizen. His wife was thirty-five years old when she passed away. In religious faith, she was a devout Presbyterian.

Henry Orr was reared on the farm, and received his early education in the log school house in the vicinity, of whose slab seats and unglazed windows he has a vivid recollection. He assisted his father until he reached the age of twenty-three years, taking charge of the home place at that time. In 1885 he bought twenty acres of land, afterwards purchasing one hundred acres more, in Section 9, Bainbridge Township, which was partly improved and contained a log cabin, most of it, however, being heavily timbered. Mr. Orr applied himself to the arduous task of clearing the ground of its dense growth, and after getting a part of it under the plow, built a two-story frame house on the site of the log cabin.

To his original purchase of twenty acres, he added from time to time, until he is now the owner of 215 acres in one body, lying in Sections 9 and 16, Bainbridge Township. His farming operations have been very successful, but he is recognized not only as a prosperous and substantial farmer and stock raiser, his standing as a public spirited, enterprising and useful citizen being also acknowledged throughout the community. During all his long participation in the affairs of the township, he has been one of the most earnest supporters of the church and school, and has always done his full share in promoting every measure intended to advance the general welfare.

In 1867, Mr. Orr was united in marriage with Margaret Bowlin, who was born in Bainbridge Township, and is a daughter of John and Louisa Bowlin, natives of Kentucky. The following children resulted from this union, namely: Ernest, Dora, Deven, S. B. and Cora. Ernest married Sarah Lowrey, and is the father of three children—Stella, Nedra, and Maxine, who has charge of the farm of Henry Reeve, Dora, deceased wife of Charles Ackers, left seven children—Homer, Henry, Earl, Owen, Bertina and Buster Cordy, of whom the last named makes his home with Mr. Orr. Deven married Lily Layler, who has borne him four children—John Henry, Sarah M., Harvey and Thomas. S. B. married Lenora Rittenhouse, by whom he has one son, William H., a farmer in Bainbridge Township. Cora is the wife of Emory Payne, who follows farming in Littleton Township, Schuyler County. The living descendants of Henry and Margaret (Bowlin) Orr, now number nineteen, of whom fifteen are grandchildren.

Politically, Mr. Orr is a supporter of Democratic principles, but the sympathies of Mrs. Orr, who is a woman of uncommon intelligence and deep reflection, are with the Republican party. Both husband and wife are highly esteemed by a large acquaintance.

PARKE, Overton.—The association of the Parke family with the landed interests of Illinois dates back to the year 1820, when a stalwart young Kentuckian, Oliver H. P. Parke (better known as Perry Parke) came from his home in the Blue Grass State on a tour of inspection through what was then known as the frontier. The appearance of the country pleased him; and his keen foresight discerned great possibilities in its future development. Shortly after his arrival in Brown County, Ill., he purchased a tract of wild land for \$12.25 per acre, after which he returned to Kentucky. His native place was near Richmond, Madison County, where he was born in 1813, and where also his wife, Mary Loosdon, was born and reared. They were married in 1834 and their wedding trip comprised a journey by steamer down the Ohio river and up the Mississippi, then up the Illinois River to a convenient landing place known as Legrange, from which they traveled by wagon to the home of his cousin. His first task was the

building of a log cabin; his next, the clearing and developing of a farm. Selling out in 1836, he came to Schuyler County and bought an unimproved tract of eighty acres. In addition, he bought 500 acres of the speculation of his sons, who agreed to stay with him until the quarter section had been paid for. Fortunately, this proved an easy task, as the heavy timber on the land soon paid for the entire property.

From the time of his permanent settlement in Illinois in 1836, until his death in 1892, Perry Parke was privileged to witness many changes, looking around him at the improved farms, neat buildings, prosperous villages and contented people, he could truly say as a pioneer, "A. or which I saw and part of which I was." It is to such men as he that Schuyler County owes its prestige as one of the most farming communities in the State. He and his wife, who survived him only about one year, and a large family, seven of whom attained mature years, namely: Amelia A.; William, who married John H. Black, a farmer living on Section 12, Woodstock Township; Elizabeth, who married Thomas Kirby, of Beardstown, Ill.; Lucy A., wife of William Allen, a retired farmer; Elbert, a resident of Keokuk, Ill.; William J., living in Kit Carson County, Neb.; and Overton, who was born in Brown County, Ill., October 8, 1841, and now lives in Section 11, Woodstock Township, his farm lying on the line of the rural free delivery from Cooperstown.

At the age of eight years Overton Parke accompanied his parents to Schuyler County, where he received a common school education. On August 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and for three years he remained at the front. Shortly after his enlistment he suffered an illness when in camp at Louisville, Ky., and for seven weeks was in a hospital at Louisville. On recovering his health he accompanied his regiment in its marches in the south and participated in the engagements at Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca and Dalton, as well as many minor skirmishes. June 11, 1865, he was mustered out of service in East Tennessee, and on the 2d of July he arrived at home, which he had not visited during his absence of three years.

The marriage of Overton Parke and Rosanna Reddick was solemnized November 1, 1866, and the young couple began housekeeping at the old Parke homestead, but in 1872 moved to the present farm. Mrs. Parke was born in Bainbridge Township, and was first seen by Mr. Parke when she was sitting on her mother's lap in church. They have five children now living, namely: John E., who married Blanche Taylor and lives on a farm in Woodstock Township; Maggie; Elizabeth, who married Frederick Loosdon, a farmer in Brown County, Ill.; Nellie, who has been engaged in teaching in the district schools of the county; and Rosa C. (Mrs. Taylor) who lives on a farm in Brown County. Six children died in infancy.

The Parke farm consists of 250 acres in one body and bears first-class improvements, with every facility for the extensive feeding of hogs and cattle, of which Mr. Parke keeps only the finest grades. The residence is a two-story, frame building with a double "L." There are three barns, 42x62, 60x60 and 24x18 feet, respectively, the last being a cow-barn enclosed with sheds at one end and on both sides. It is the owner's ambition to maintain a farm surpassed by none, and he spares no pains in his effort to keep the soil under first-class cultivation and the buildings in good repair. While neglecting no duty connected with the maintenance of the place, he has discharged also the duties devolving upon him as a patriotic citizen, has aided in building up the roads of the township and in promoting the welfare of the schools. Politically, he votes with the Republican party. In religious associations he and his wife have been members of the Union Baptist church for more than half a century, and they have been liberal contributors to its maintenance, as well as to the relief of those in need. On the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry, Mr. Parke became one of its charter members, and he has also been quite active in the work of the Grand Army Post at Rushville, with which he has been identified for years. Accommodating in his association with neighbors, kindly in disposition, earnest in religious life, sincere in devotion to country and loyal to the upbuilding of the township, he furnishes an illustration of what may be accomplished by our progressive farmers and loyal patriotic citizens.

PECK, James E.—Pride in her self-made, well-made men, appreciation of the obstacles which they have encountered on their road to success, and gratitude for the inestimable boon of their attainments and presence in her midst, is one of the strongest claims to outside consideration known to the people of Schuylers County. When, in addition to marked success in some practical department of activity, a man expresses many-sided general capacity, is a power in civic politics and government, a promoter of education, benevolence, ethics and temperate living, he has become an example by which the youth of the community may richly profit. Such a one is James E. Peck, an extensive stock and grain raiser, owner of 380 acres of land in Section 36, Oakland Township, a prominent Prohibitionist, and an active member and worker in the Free Methodist Church.

A substantial monument to the enterprise and standing of this family is Peckville, Lackawanna County, Penn., where during the Civil War, Samuel Peck, father of James E., took for debt the Jessup coal lands, which he operated in connection with sawmilling and merchandising for many years. Mr. Peck was an exponent of New England thrift and industry, a native of Massachusetts, and a settler in Lackawanna County in the early part of his life. His operations were conducted along strictly legitimate

and progressive lines, and he was not only the civic father of Peckville, but its most enterprising and substantial promoter. His lumbering business was so extensive that the mills were often kept running night and day. He has since one of the wealthy and influential men of that part of Pennsylvania, was a leader in politics and religion, and was especially active in the Presbyterian church, in which took his busy life drew to a close July 7, 1861. He was twice married, and there were ten children of the first union, the majority of whom still live in Pennsylvania, and are among the leading coal operators of Lackawanna and Scranton. For his second wife Mr. Peck married Anna Barthold, a native of New Jersey, and James E. is the only child of this union. Mrs. Peck's father sold his wagon manufactory in New Jersey, and in 1840 joined the caravan of fortune-seekers bound for the Pacific coast. He was fairly successful as a miner and mechanic, and in 1862 came to Schuylers County, where he spent the remainder of his life on a farm in Rushville Township.

James E. Peck was three years old when he came to Schuylers County with his mother, and thereafter, for nine terms, she taught school in what was known as the Christian New school-house in Rushville Township. When James E. was four years old he used to accompany his mother to the little log school, and they eventually bought forty acres of land, where began the active farming life of the boy. He knew little of actual leisure, for the hours of the school teacher was morning, and the little fellow, at the age of twelve years, planted twelve acres of corn, tended and cut it. From then on no advantages eluded heedlessly into his life, and responsibilities fell thick and fast around him. After his mother's second marriage to David Harris he kept bachelor hall on the little farm in Section 2, Rushville Township, doing his own cooking, washing and mending, and even making his own clothes. His stepfather dying, his mother returned to make her home with her son, and here her death occurred in August, 1866. She was a devout Christian woman, of lovable nature, and deeply interested in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which she was a teacher in the Sunday school for many years.

His mother came from him, and his fortunes risen somewhat through his industry and thrift. Mr. Peck married, May 29, 1888, Mary I. Ross, who was born in Buncut Vista Township, January 9, 1860, a daughter of Rev. William B. Ross, whose family history see elsewhere in this work. Before his marriage Mr. Peck added forty acres to his original farm, making eighty acres. In 1889 he bought 220 acres in Section 36, Oakland Township, and in 1900 added to it 160 acres, making 280 in one body. In 1906 he sold his Rushville Township property, and decamped his share entirely on his larger estate. For many years he has rented three tracts of land, and in 1907 realized \$14,000.00 from live stock, and after disposing of large quantities of ground produce, still has on hand in storage a thousand bushels

of wheat. In raising hogs, he makes a specialty of the Poland-China breed. As a general farmer and stock raiser, he stands well in the county. Underlying his farm is a richly-laid vein of fine coal as is to be found in this section, thus rendering his property of much more than average value. The improvements of Mr. Peck have been carefully considered and are thoroughly practical in their nature. He is a conscientious student of the sciences of his vocation, and his methods are those of a man who has given profound thought to the little as well as larger things of life.

Politically, Mr. Peck is one of the strongest Prohibitionists in the State. His first presidential vote was cast for James G. Blaine, but he soon after became interested in temperance, and the cause since has enlisted his serious and practical efforts. He was a delegate to the national convention at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1864, when Swanton, of Pennsylvania, and Carroll, of Texas, were nominated, and for several years he was chairman of the County Central Committee of the Prohibition party, resigning from the same on account of unsatisfactory health and multiplicity of other obligations. He is a fluent and forceful speaker, has splendid command of the temperance situation, and his services are enlisted upon all important State and National occasions of the cause. He has been equally prominent in the Free Methodist Church, which he joined upon attaining his majority, and in which he acted as an official at Christian Week, serving as recording steward several years. During the past fifteen years he has also served as class leader, steward, exhorter, a frequent delegate to Annual Conferences, and a member of the standing committee.

Mr. Peck is a great lover of sports and the great out of doors, and is one of the most expert rifle shots in the State. As a small boy his mother encouraged his tendency towards marksmanship by presenting him with a gun, and it has ever since been his chief diversion. In 1880 he went to Fort Smith, Ark., upon a hunting and trapping expedition, and remained in the enjoyment of the sport for a year. In the spring of that year marksmen and hunters from all over Arkansas arranged a meet at Fort Smith, but Mr. Peck's gun was ruled out and he was obliged to shoot with their guns. He won an undisputed victory over all there assembled, thus adding to many other laurels already won by his superior marksmanship. Personally, Mr. Peck is popular and well liked, and he has many warm friends throughout the county and State. He is regarded as one of the influential and broadly useful citizens of Schuyler County.

PEMBERTON, Judge Ephraim John, (deceased).—From the time of his admission to the Bar of Illinois in December, 1861, Ephraim John Pemberton was an increasingly important factor in law politics, education and good government in Rushville. In the life of this County Judge of more than a decade and old time practitioner,

are many lessons of vital worth for the young man about to embark upon a legal career. Chief among these is the necessity for earnestness and absorbing purpose, and a determination to invest the calling with the best that work and brain can accomplish. The habits of thrift, and the economy of time and labor and industry, which rendered Judge Pemberton so useful a citizen, were fostered and developed on a farm in Illinois to which he came with his parents when a year old from Knox County, Ky., where he was born April 13, 1824. His father, Thomas Pemberton, was a native of West Virginia, and his mother, Deborah, (nee) Pemberton, was born in North Carolina. The family settled on land in Oakland Township, Sawyer County, where Ephraim gained his first knowledge of books in the subscription schools, and was a strenuous laborer eventually outgrow, to embark upon the more strenuous labors of legal procedure.

At an early stage in his professional career, Mr. Pemberton became interested in politics, readily accepting then the most superior compensations of his calling went hand in hand with party affairs. He began to practice during the first year of the Civil War, and in September of the last year of the war, he was elected County Judge of Schuyler County on the Democratic ticket, and served continuously for seventeen years.

In addition to a general practice of law, he served as Justice of the Peace, member of the Township City Council, and member of the Board of Trustees of the Rushville Union School for many years. His services were characterized by conscientiousness, more than average insight and intelligence, and faithfulness to whatsoever might contribute to the permanent well being of the community. He had a thorough grasp of the technicalities and intricacies of law, and of their application to the various complex cases which come up for adjustment. As a judge, his rulings were rarely contested, and were invariably moderate, wise and according to the law.

The marriage of Judge Pemberton and Tennessee J. Higgs was solemnized April 2, 1862, Mrs. Pemberton being a native of Schuyler County, and educated in its district schools. Mrs. Pemberton departed this life March 28, 1881, leaving three children: Henry T., Effie L., and Nora J., the latter of whom is deceased. Judge Pemberton was one of the very familiar figures upon the streets and in the courts of Rushville, and it is safe to say that no professional man in the town was a more dignified or upright, or open to the calling. He invariably stood for conservative, thoughtful progress, and was never known to let his enthusiasm or desire for political bias or mislead his judgment. He died peacefully, February 27, 1907, after an illness of five days, and seventy-two years, ten months and fourteen days. The surviving members of the family are: Henry J., Effie L. (Mrs. Dieterich), and a granddaughter, Nora J. Kerr.

PEMBERTON, Henry T.—Of the native sons who owe their education, business prosperity and social prominence to the opportunities afforded by the city of Rushville, Ill., none is more favorably known than H. T. Pemberton, real estate broker, Justice of the Peace, and prominent in all the relations of a citizen. Mr. Pemberton was born December 13, 1863, and is a son of Ephraim and Fentassie J. (Hills) Pemberton, of Knox County, Ky., and Schuyler County, Ill., respectively. He is a grandson of Thomas and Deborah (Moore) Pemberton, the former born in West Virginia, and the latter in North Carolina. On his father, Judge Ephraim J. Pemberton (deceased), who was Judge of the County Court of Schuyler County for seventeen years, extended mention is made elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Pemberton completed his education in the public schools of Rushville, and some years afterwards embarked in the real estate business. Since early manhood he has taken a keen interest in politics, in behalf of the Democratic party. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1901, and re-elected in 1905. From 1903 until 1905, he served as a member of the City Council of Rushville. Mr. Pemberton stands high in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has been a member of the Grand Lodge since 1901, at present serving as a member of its committee on legislation. He was grand marshal of the order during 1896-97. He is also identified with the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Pemberton is a wide-awake and enterprising man. He has materially promoted the enhancement of real estate interests in the city and county, and enjoys the respect and good will of all who know him, his acquaintance in business and fraternal circles being extensive in its range.

PERSHING, Charles T., a retired farmer, of substantial means and high character, whose residence in Schuyler County, Ill., covers a period of more than half a century, and who is perhaps the oldest of its honored veterans of the Civil War, is passing his declining years in retirement on his fine farm in Section 7, Littleton Township. Mr. Pershing bears a name long identified with the agricultural interests of the Eastern States, the Pennsylvania team cultivated by his great-grandfather still being in possession of the family. He was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., February 18, 1829, and is a son of John and Margaret (Funk) Pershing, natives of Pennsylvania. His paternal grandparents, Conrad and Mary A. (Alton) Pershing, were also born in Pennsylvania (then one of the original thirteen colonies), the former, in 1766, and the latter, in 1771. Grandmother Pershing died in 1823. The great-grandparents on the paternal side, Frederick and Elizabeth (Weyant) Pershing, were natives of Alsace, out that time French territory, the birth of the great-grandmother having occurred in 1724. She came from France to Baltimore during the same year in which her husband emigrated,—about the mid-

dle of the eighteenth century, and their marriage took place in that city, the great-grandfather being obliged to wait for 27 months after his arrival, in order to repay the expenses of his voyage to America. Frederick Pershing afterwards bought a farm in Frederick County, Md., where he lived several years, and on which he and his wife had twelve parents of a family of five sons and three daughters. At a later period, he crossed the Allegheny Mountains on foot, traveling to the then "Far West" the journey consuming fourteen days. On reaching his destination, he took upon himself a claim of 250 acres in Westmoreland County, Pa., among the pine and oak forests, but did not receive the final papers for the patent of the tract until after the Revolutionary War. Fort Ligonier was the nearest trading post to his claim, and "his next door neighbor" was three miles distant. He built a very crude and uncouth log house in the midst of the wilderness, without windows, and with a penstock door and a st. and road chimney, and in the spring of 1770, moved into this primitive abode with his family. Wild deer mingled with the cows, and hunting game was the principal occupation followed by the early settlers of that region. Indians killed in every direction, committing many depredations, and often capturing numerous captivities. Frederick Pershing died in 1778. His four sons and his nephew made his coffin out of a white-oak log, by splitting it into two parts, and hewing out of adding the left or half as a receptacle for his body, and shaping the smaller part for use as a lid. His remains, together with those of his wife, rest in what is known now as Smith Cemetery, about a mile west of the Pershing home. Grandfather Conrad Pershing obtained 100 acres of his father's land, by purchase, and spent the rest of his life there, dying in 1842. John Pershing, father of Charles T., was born on the old homestead, where he remained until 1854, when he came to Illinois, locating in Hancock County. He bought 100 acres of land in Durham Township, in that county, on which he was engaged in farming until the time of his death. His wife, Margaret (Funk) Pershing, survived him but one year. They were the parents of eight sons and three daughters, Charles T. being the seventh in order of birth. Of this family, five sons and one daughter are still living.

Charles T. Pershing stayed on the old home farm in Pennsylvania until he reached the age of 22 years, receiving his education in the district schools of Westmoreland County. Then he commenced working by the month, continuing thus until 1855, when he made a trip to Rock Island County, Ill., in quest of information concerning the prospects afforded by that locality. Returning to Pennsylvania, he remained in his native State until his marriage. Shortly after this event, he started west with his wife, journeying by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers as far as Warsaw, Hancock County, Ill., where he worked one season. In the fall of 1855 he

moved to Schuyler County, Ill., buying thirty-four acres of land in Section 7, Littleton Township, which was partially covered with brush. Fifteen acres of it had been cleared, and on this portion had been built a log cabin. From time to time he made additions to his original purchase, until he became the owner of 350 acres of land, all lying in Littleton Township, except 40 acres. This place he gradually improved, putting up substantial and convenient buildings, and developing the property into one of the best farms in this part of Central Illinois. Besides general farming his attention has been devoted to raising cattle and hogs, and in both undertakings, profitable results have been the reward of his labors. Finally he abandoned active exertions, and in recent years has spent his time in restful leisure on his farm. Mr. Pershing was a soldier in the great struggle for the preservation of the Union, having enlisted in Company I, Sixty-second Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in February, 1862. His army service was largely confined to guard duty in Tennessee and Mississippi, and at various points throughout the South. On December 27, 1862, he was taken prisoner, and after being paroled, was sent to St. Louis, Mo., where he was honorably discharged, on account of disability in May, 1863.

The marriage of Mr. Pershing took place February 18, 1855, in Westmoreland County, Pa., on which date Mary A. Poorman, a woman of most excellent traits of character, became his wife. Mrs. Pershing is a native of the last mentioned county, and a daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Kuntz) Poorman. This union resulted in two children, namely: Vincent R., born April 10, 1856; and Jacob P., born February 8, 1858. Neither has ever married, and both dwell under the parental roof.

In politics, Mr. Pershing has been identified with the Republican party since its organization. He is one of the oldest members of the Grand Army of the Republic. He and his worthy wife are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has officiated as trustee and superintendent of the Sunday school. Both are held in profound respect by a host of friends throughout Schuyler County.

PICKINPAUGH, John.—The improved farm lying on Section 4, Camden Township, Schuyler County, Ill., comprises 245 acres, and is the property of John Pickinpaugh, who purchased forty acres in 1867 and since then has enlarged his possessions to their present area. The family of which he is a member came from Germany and he represents the third generation in America. His father, Peter, was a native of Virginia, who moved to Ohio in early life, entered land in what is now Noble County, taking out the patent from the Government and remaining on the property until his death in 1881, at the age of eighty-one. The money paid for the entry of land he earned by splitting rails at twenty-five cents per hundred. A man of robust physique and sturdy constitution, he retained his

strength to hale old age, and when he was seventy-nine he split a hundred rails one afternoon besides doing his regular chores the same evening. His wife, who passed away thirty years prior to his demise, bore the maiden name of Jane Phillips and was born in Ohio, of Irish ancestry.

The family of Peter Pickinpaugh consisted of seven sons and three daughters, namely: Jacob W., who was born in 1820 and for years has been a leading business man at Potosi, Ia.; Mary, a resident of Sharon, Noble County, Ohio, where her husband, John Wiley, died; John, who was born in what is now Noble (then Morgan) County, Ohio, February 13, 1833; George, who enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Infantry during the Civil War, and died at Shepherdstown, W. Va., prior to the expiration of his term of service; Hannah, who married Walter Leonard, of Pennsylvania, and is now deceased; Emek, who died at eight years of age; William, deceased; Jonathan R., who died at Louisville, Ky., while with an Ohio regiment in the service of the Union; Margaret, deceased, formerly the wife of Henry Foster, of Noble County, Ohio; and Adam Fletcher, who occupies the old homestead in that county.

It was not possible for John Pickinpaugh to enjoy first-class educational advantages, for schools were few in his boyhood and methods of instruction were crude; yet he has acquired a broad fund of information through his own efforts. At the age of nineteen he bought his time from his father, paying for the same with \$200, to be taken out of his share of the estate. His first work was the mastering of the carpenter's trade, in which work he was paid 62½ cents per day. Later he was employed to cut wood, at 20 cents per cord, and by diligent application was able to cut three cords a day, but he never received any pay for this labor. In one day he split 1,600 three-foot clapboards and shaved 200, receiving for the day's work 62½ cents.

A visit to the west in 1853 brought Mr. Pickinpaugh nothing but the fever and ague, so he returned home the following year. However, he was not satisfied to remain and the year 1855 found him in Illinois, where he settled in Schuyler County. In 1856 he bought a sawmill, in the operation of which he rapidly accumulated money. The first mill was sold in 1857 and he bought a mill at Pleasantview, Ill., for which he paid \$14,000. This he continued to operate until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fiftieth Illinois Infantry, and accompanying the regiment to the front, remained in active service until the close of the war in 1865. Meanwhile he had been transferred to the Fort Leavenworth, thence to the United States Engineer Corps, where he remained for one year, and under the commission of first sergeant had charge of the tools.

Upon receiving an honorable discharge from the army at Chattanooga, Tenn., Mr. Pickinpaugh



J. Edwena Yarbrough

paugh returned to Pleasantview, Ill., and found that his mill had been destroyed and the machinery sold for old iron. The only part which he could find was one belt and this he sold, but never received pay for the same. Forced to start anew in the world, in 1867 he moved to Camden Township and operated a sawmill, also buying forty acres of farm land, to which he added from time to time until he now owns 345 acres in one body. His first marriage took place November 12, 1857, and united him with Rachel Gragg, who died October 14, 1877. Five children were born of that union, namely: Mabel; Marion, a farmer in Camden Township; Minerva Jane, who died in 1887; Annie E., who is married and lives at Rushville, Schuyler County; and George T., who manages the home farm and also operates a sawmill. On March 30, 1880, John Pickinpaugh married Mrs. Mary J. (Hogers) Loege, who died August 15, 1898. The first and second wives were both earnest Christian women, devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and beloved by a large circle of friends. For years Mr. Pickinpaugh has been identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, for ten years officiated as an exhorter, and long served as a class leader and Sunday School teacher. His conversion took place during family prayers, subsequent to a visit to Ohio, where he had been impressed with a feeling that it was his duty to become a worker for Christ, on his return home he had taken the Bible and read a chapter, after which he knelt in prayer, and while seeking light from above his whole being was stirred by a realization of Christ's love; he arose a converted man, and ever since he has labored to bring others to the experience which has been to him a source of uplifting joy. The cause of prohibition has had a staunch friend in him and his assistance has been given to the work. Ever since the organization of the Grand Army post at Camden he has been a prominent member, and has filled the position of Chaplain.

PIERSON, Azel.—No house within the boundaries of Birmingham Township is richer in memories than that in Section 19, which has been occupied by Azel Pierson ever since his settlement on his present farm during January of the bleak winter of 1854. Continuously since then has this now retired farmer watched and participated in the changes which have marked the march of time; has promoted with intelligence and unabating interest the agricultural, educational, political, religious and social progress of the community, and has set a standard of character and work which must be regarded as typical of the best possible achievements in the quiet of pastoral pursuits.

Born on a farm near Cedarville, Cumberland County, N. J., January 22, 1817, Mr. Pierson is a son of Daniel and Naomi (Nixon) Pierson, both natives of Cedarville and farmers by occupation. In Cedarville were educated the fourteen children of this worthy couple, but of this number several were destined to complete their

training in Illinois, to which the family journeyed from Cedarville during the spring of 1835, reaching the then small hamlet of Jacksonville on the first day of July. In Cedarville Mr. Pierson had been the associate and friend of Newton Gateman, the latter destined to fill a large place in the educational and literary annals of Illinois, and who, for many years, was the honored President of Knox College, at Galesburg. Mr. Gateman was born in Fairfield, Essex County, N. J., in 1822, and he, with the rest of his father's family, accompanied the Pierson family in their overland journey to Jacksonville, Ill. Daniel Pierson, who by profession was a physician, engaging in milling and farming there until his removal to Augusta, Hancock County, in 1851. Here he died in 1861, and his wife died in Kansas at the home of one of her sons. Of the fourteen children but three survive, Azel; Ruth, widow of Cyrus Palmer, the latter killed by the bursting of a gun in Knoxville; and Naomi N., wife of Edward E. Tanner, of Illinois.

The change from the New Jersey home to Illinois was the only vital break in the monotony of the youth of Azel Pierson. He was studious and industrious, and learned much from the crude exhortations and meager opportunities by which he was surrounded. He knew how to both make and save money, and September 8, 1841, he did head a home of his own by marrying Harriet C. Lin, born near Hartford, Conn., and a daughter of David and Louise (Goodwin) Catlin. Mrs. Pierson came with her parents to Augusta, Ill., in July, 1837. She is the mother of seven children, five of whom died in infancy. The survivors are Elizabeth, born November 10, 1848, wife of Rev. Frank Mitchell, of Missouri, and mother of two children, Margaret and Homer; and Henry, born November 22, 1860.

For three years after his marriage Mr. Pierson continued to live in Augusta, and as before stated, in January, 1854, moved to his present farm. The place was sadly deficient in improvements, and only a portion had been cleared, so that much of the 200 acres owe their clearing and cultivation to his well directed industry. He has seen many orchards set out by the settlers outlive their usefulness and be grubbed up, has witnessed the rise of giant forest trees from insignificant saplings, and his place has upon it many kinds of ornamental, shade and fruit trees, which, but for his forethought, never had rustled their leaves in the summer wind. Constant improvement has been the watchword of his personal and working life, and in consequence he has a home that meets the requirements of taste, comfort and prosperity. Over this excellent and valuable domain the owner personally held supervision until after his eighty-second birthday, and when ninety-one years have passed over his head, he still is in possession of his faculties, admired for the sobered simplicity and normality of his life, and the level ebbings which he has applied to all of his intercourse with his fellow men. For the past twelve years he has noted a failure of his eyesight, and each Monday afternoon he

drives two miles to Augusta, where Mrs. Holmes, a gifted and brilliant trained, reads him extracts from current literature.

For the past fifty-six years Mr. Pierson has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Jacksonville, having joined the same in 1848, when the town was an infant community, with wild grass waving in the present center (now a park) of the town. He has been an elder in the church many years, and always has been one of its staunchest and most dependable financial and general supporters. His first presidential vote was cast for William Henry Harrison, and he has never swerved from the principles of the Republican party since the foundations of its political structure were laid in the State by Paul Selby and other of his influential friends and co-workers. Although never seeking or desiring office, Mr. Pierson for thirty years was a member of the local School Board, his sole object being an interest in the education of the youth of the rising generation. The shadows gathered around his peaceful life December 7, 1880, when his devoted wife joined the great silent majority, but he bravely took up the threads of life thus cruelly severed, and became again the self-sacrificing, noble, dependable and altogether companionable gentleman of the old school.

PIERSON, Henry Catha.—On the old homestead in Section 19, Birmingham Township, which has been the possession of his honored father, Axel Pierson, since 1854, Henry Catha Pierson was born November 22, 1860. Reared to the hard work of the farm, educated in the country schools, and at night school in Augusta, Hancock County, Mr. Pierson early in life adjusted himself to the exactions of his calling, and in mature life represents the men of breadth and understanding who are potent factors in promoting every phase and possibility of the fundamental calling of agriculture.

When Mr. Pierson had attained nineteen years of age he became the partner of his father in an extensive stock raising, feeding and selling enterprise, operating under the firm name of Pierson & Son. For many years this firm have been foremost in the breeding of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, and average from twenty-five to fifty in their herd. In 1903 Mr. Pierson purchased the interest of his father in the stock and of his sisters in the farm, and now owns 400 acres in one body. All of this land is tillable, and it is divided into twenty-five and fifty acre pastures and fields, the stock being shifted from one field to another as occasion demands, thus affording opportunity for the undisturbed growth of new pasture. During the winter season he feeds about a hundred head of cattle and thirty head of horses, and other kinds of stock come in for a share of his care and attention. About 2000 acres of his land is devoted to raising general produce, and he is an extensive buyer of produce, in fact of every variety of produce raised on the farms of Schuyler County. He is also engaged in baling straw and hay for dealers. His farm

is a model of neatness and order, and an expression of the highest tenets known to modern country life.

The marriage of Virginia Decker and Mr. Pierson occurred in Augusta, Ill., October 8, 1885, Mrs. Pierson being a daughter of Bill and Estella (Lynch) Decker, pioneers of this part of Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Pierson have been born two sons, of whom James H., born September 13, 1886, is a graduate of the Augusta high school, class of 1906. Roland D., the younger son, is a student in the Electrical Engineering Department of the University of Illinois. Mr. Pierson has been a staunch supporter of Republican principles and issues ever since attaining his majority, and for years has been a Justice of the Peace at Schuyler County. With his wife he is a member of the Christian Church. He is a well read, progressive and substantial farmer, a promoter of genuine and constructive usefulness, and an upholder of the best social, moral and agricultural ideals known to the twentieth century.

POLLOCK, Joseph Walker, a very worthy and creditable representative of the agricultural element of Schuyler County, Ill., is successfully pursuing his vocation in Section 5, Littleton Township, the same locality in which he was born November 25, 1802. Mr. Pollock is a son of William and Sarah Margaret (Walker) Pollock, natives of Indiana and Ohio, respectively. William Pollock was brought by his parents to Schuyler County when a little boy, in 1802, and his father and mother died within three months after the arrival of the family. Being thus left without parental care at a very tender age, he was brought up by a farmer named Campbell, living in Scotland Township, McDonough County, Ill., with whom he remained until he was 21 years old. At that period he began work as a farm hand in the employ of Marcus Ruskle, one of the most extensive landholders in General Illinois. In course of time he bought, from Samuel Dodds, who was very prominent among the early settlers, 80 acres of unimproved land in Section 5, Littleton Township. This he improved, putting up all the necessary buildings, and conducting farming operations thereon until 1834. In that year he abandoned active pursuits, and moved to Macon, McDonough County, where he spent his last years in retirement, dying February 2, 1890, at the age of seventy-four years. His widow is still living in Macon, making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Messmore. They had five sons and six daughters, of whom Joseph W. is the eighth in order of birth. Four of the sons and two daughters now survive, namely: Cynthia (Mrs. A. A. Messmore, of Macon, Ill.); William A., a resident of Macon, Ill.; Robert A., who follows farming in Scotland Township, McDonough County; Joseph W., the woman this personal record portrays; Eliza, who is the wife of Nathaniel Kemp, and resides at New London, Ind.; and Arthur D., who is engaged in the practice of medicine in Rushville.

Schuyler County. William Pollock was a man of upright character, enjoying the respect and confidence of all who knew him, and was received with as the object of the warmest regard in her declining years.

Joseph W. Pollock was reared to farm life, and in early youth received his education in the Flat Iron district school, in the vicinity of the parental home. After his marriage, he rented 80 acres of his father's land in Section 4, Littleton Township, which he afterwards bought. He also purchased from his father, in 1868, 80 acres in Section 5, in the same township, on which the latter had put up all the buildings and completed the improvements. Mr. Pollock has thoroughly tilled the farm, and rebuilt the barn and out-buildings. His property is in excellent condition, and all implements are kept in perfect order, and in their proper places, when not in use. He is a very diligent and systematic farmer, and his labors have been attended with profitable results.

Mr. Pollock was married February 14, 1884, to Emma Bell Merriweather, who was born in the neighborhood of Daddsboro, McDonough County, Ill., July 18, 1862. Mrs. Pollock, a woman of most amiable traits of character, is a daughter of George and Mary Ellen (Huff) Merriweather, her father being a native of Indiana, and her mother, of Illinois, born in Fulton County. The paternal grandparents, James and Melbie (Bell) Merriweather, were natives of Louisville, Ky., and those on the maternal side were born in Fulton County, Ill., namely: Abijah and Mary (McClaren) Huff. Three children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, as follows: Roland C. born November 18, 1884; Florence Mildred, born September 2, 1886; and William Frederick, born October 15, 1891. The eldest, Roland C., resides on Grandfather Merriweather's farm in Industry Township, McDonough County. He was married on June 20, 1907, to Florence Rexroat, a daughter of T. C. Rexroat, of Bethel Township, Schuyler County. Florence M. and William F. are at home with their parents.

In politics, Mr. Pollock has always been identified with the Republican party, although never taking an active part in political contests, and being without the slightest desire for public office. His interest in civic affairs is, however, intelligent and earnest.

PRATT, Harry, the present Deputy Sheriff of Schuyler County, Ill., is a young man of character and many sided worth, and one whose private as well as official life will stand the test of the closest scrutiny. He is a product of the farming contingent of this part of the State, and was born in Huntsville Township, Schuyler County, February 14, 1874. In his youth Mr. Pratt had the advantage of a pleasant home atmosphere, and of parental appreciation and encouragement when his work was well done. His father was Leonard J. Pratt, son of Leonard Pratt, both of Ohio, and the former of whom was

born April 29, 1833. Leonard J. Pratt was reared on a farm and educated in the subscription schools, and when secession reared his glory hood and on that about the activity of the Civil War, he enlisted in Company 48, Second Regiment Ohio Heavy Artillery, one of the first military organizations to report for the conflict from the Southern States. The 48th Ohio Co. he voyaged Kentucky and had a wild frolic at Fort Donelson and other scenes of carnage and desolation, and its members included none more brave than the father of the present county deputy sheriff. His term expired, he returned to his home in Ohio, but soon afterwards to Huntsville, Schuyler County, where, on June 28, 1878, he was united in marriage to Helen Angeline Sanford. Of this union there were fourteen children, four of whom died in infancy. Those living are as follows: Elmer, Harry, Elmer, Clara, Carlton, Cleveland, Nina, Pearl, Dwight and Ida. Mrs. Pratt died in 1892, at the age of thirty-nine years, and the second wife of Mr. Pratt was Mrs. Evenson, daughter of Dr. A. J. Pearl, Leonard J. Pratt was a kind husband and father, and in his business and social relations, was the soul of honor, courtesy and consideration.

The entire life of Harry Pratt has been spent in the county in which he was born, and where he was educated in the public schools. His wage earning career began at the age of seventeen years, when he hired out by the month, on a farm. The yearling for a large of his own, was one of the most persistent of his early inclinations, and December 24, 1899, he was united in matrimony to Jessie Claude Pierce, also a native of Huntsville Township, and daughter of Milford Elmore Pierce, and Blanche (McKee) Pierce. The Pierce family is of early southern connection, and Mr. Pierce, son of William Pierce, is still a resident of Huntsville, he having come from the home of his forefathers in North Carolina, in early manhood. He is a prosperous and honored man, and was formerly identified with the mercantile upbuilding of Huntsville Township.

From 1900 until 1904 Mr. Pratt worked on a farm in Huntsville Township, and during the latter year was employed as a clerk in a general store in the village of Huntsville. In the meantime he had been active in Democratic politics, wielded a considerable influence in the local deliberations of his party, and in 1906 he was chosen Deputy Sheriff of Schuyler County, a position which he has since maintained with distinct credit. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt have two children, of whom Cecilia Blanche was born August 8, 1904; and Corinne Almeda, October 27, 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Huntsville, but since locating in Rushville in 1907, attend the church of that denomination in the latter city. Mr. Pratt is socially inclined, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Huntsville, and the Modern Woodmen of America, of Rushville. He has achieved fair financial success, and is known as one of the county's empha-

ble, promising and thoroughly dependable business men and politicians.

PURDY, Mrs. Elizabeth.—Seventy years and more have come and gone since Mrs. Purdy first came to Schuyler County, for it was in 1837 that she arrived in what is now Frederick Township. Though only nine years of age, already had her childish eyes asked much of the country and already had the responsibilities of life taken upon her tender form. The children of the pioneers had no carefree existence. Theirs it was to aid the older people in planting a home in the primeval wilderness and her recollections of childhood bring back memories of laborious tasks; yet those were happy years and she recalls them now with unalloying delight. Born in West Virginia February 3, 1828, she was a daughter of Alexander and Susan (Donald) Furbee, also natives of that State. The family migrated to Illinois in 1835 and took up land near Beardstown, Cass County, but two years later came to Schuyler County, where she grew to womanhood. The first home of the family was a cabin comprising the far corner owned by Charles K. Strong. On that homestead Mrs. Furbee died in 1844. Six years later the father traveled overland to California and began to prospect and mine, but ere success had rewarded his efforts he died in the West in 1856. Of seven children only two are now living, namely: Elizabeth (Mrs. Purdy) and Fannie, widow of Joseph Beals and a resident of Los Angeles, Cal.

While still a young girl, Elizabeth Furbee became the wife of John G. Quinn, and two children were born of their union, namely: Thomas D., now living at North Yakima, Wash.; and Evangelist, a teacher and carpenter in Wyoming. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Quinn settled on a farm in Frederick Township and began to improve the same. When gold was discovered in California Mr. Quinn became interested in the West and decided to accompany his father-in-law to the mines. The journey was made without disaster. Shortly after his arrival in California and after purchasing a claim, he was taken ill and soon died. Far from wife and children, his body was laid to rest by his father-in-law.

The second marriage of the subject of this sketch took place in 1852, when she was united with Joseph M. Purdy, who was born in Lebanon, Ky., and was one of a family of twenty-three children, all but one of whom attained years of maturity. Three of the sons and three daughters came to Illinois; the others becoming scattered in various parts of the United States. The Purdy family was founded in the United States by three brothers from Ireland, one of whom settled in Kentucky, another in New York and the third in Ohio. From the time of his settlement in Schuyler County in 1831 until his death in 1878, Mr. Purdy was actively identified with its agricultural development and aided in the transformation of its wild lands into fertile farms. Public enterprises received his sym-

pathetic cooperation. The cause of education had in him a true friend. Religious movements benefited by his assistance. As a farmer he was especially interested in the development of our lands. For a time he cultivated the farm now occupied by Mrs. Dunlap, but in 1861 he moved to the place still owned and occupied by his widow.

The following-named children comprised the family of Mr. and Mrs. Purdy: Anna, wife of Dr. S. D. Bader, of Peabody, Ind.; Emma, deceased, was the wife of R. Jordan, of Alma, Colo.; Maggie, (Mrs. George Boone), of Los Angeles, Cal.; Fannie, who married Grant Hendricks and lives in Salina, Kan.; Henry, of Ballard, Wash.; Joseph M., who was born March 21, 1866, and is living on the old homestead; and Eva, who remains at home and cares for her mother, tenderly ministering to her comfort in her age, and Millard, who is deceased.

Among her neighbors Grandma Purdy (for it is by this name she is affectionately known) is loved and revered. Many an interesting hour may be passed in her society as she narrates events of the early days. Regarding an excellent memory of the happenings of pioneer times, she likes to recount to younger generations incidents familiar to her youth. The winters were very severe and the settlers suffered greatly from the extreme cold, especially because their cabins did not afford sufficient protection from wind and weather. Fires were started by the aid of a flint. In the evenings the neighbors would gather in and so by the large fireplace where, after lighting one of Grandma Purdy's tin tapers, they would chat tales and tell stories. She retains her love for the old-fashioned pleasures and delights that, for comfort and beauty, they cannot be surpassed by the modern methods of heating. The telephone has never interested her for she desires to see the face of the person with whom she is conversing; and in addition she thinks that the old spirit of neighborliness that was evinced in frequent visits has been lost through the introduction of the phone. Only two of her old neighbors are now left. The others have been called to their eternal rest, but the nearly presence of devoted children and frequent letters from those far away, prevent her from becoming lonely and enable her in her age to remain happy and contented. For many years she has been a member of the Christian Church and her faith in a reunion with loved ones gone before, cheers the evening of her days.

RAPER, William G., one of the best known and most highly respected farmers of Litchton Township, Schuyler County, Ill., where his life has kept pace with the advancing stages of the county's development from the early days of its settlement, was born in Guilford County, N. C., December 28, 1829. He is a son of Solomon and Asenath (Miller) Raper, natives of that State. His grandfather William Raper, was born in Wales, Solomon Raper, who followed farming in North Carolina, moved with his family to

Illinois in 1814, making the journey across the country by team, and settling in Buena Vista Township, Schuyler County. After living there on rented land for several years, he located in Littleton Township, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying in 1855. His widow survived him for many years, passing away February 18, 1888, while making her home with the subject of this sketch, at the age of seventy-nine years. William G. Raper received his early education partly in the common schools of Guilford County, N. C.; and partly in those of Buena Vista Township, Schuyler County, which he attended for two terms. He lived at home until he was twenty-one years old, and then rented a farm in Littleton Township, on which he remained twelve years. At the end of this period, he bought 80 acres of land in Section 11, of the same township, 20 acres of which were cleared and contained a log cabin. After clearing the rest of the place, he put up buildings and made all necessary improvements. Fifteen years later, he added 40 acres to the original purchase, and subsequently acquired some timber land, now used for pasture. On June 12, 1867, he bought 80 acres of prairie land, all in the same section. He has about 120 acres under cultivation, and besides general farming, is engaged in raising cattle and hogs.

On February 9, 1863, Mr. Raper was joined in matrimony with Amelia Hozzer, who was born in Switzerland, March 30, 1815, and is a daughter of Jacob and Marie (Volke) Hozzer, natives of that country, the whole of whose lives was spent there. Mrs. Raper came to Littleton, Ill., in 1892. Four children were the offspring of this marriage, as follows: Jennie Edith, born February 10, 1864; William Henry, born January 19, 1895; Julia Esther, born October 20, 1899, deceased in infancy; and Helen Irene, born April 14, 1902.

In politics, Mr. Raper is an adherent of the Democratic party, and has held the office of Road Commissioner of Littleton Township. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the A. F. & A. M., and is also a member of the Knights Templar of Rushville. His religious connection is with the Baptist Church. He commands the respect and confidence of all classes in the community.

REBMAN, Adam, an honored pioneer of Frederick Township, Schuyler County, Ill., where he has a most attractive home on Section 19, and is the owner of 221 acres of very desirable land, is one of the strong characters in connection with the progress and development of this portion of the county. Mr. Rebman was born in the vicinity of Albany, N. Y., September 16, 1822, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Hoffman) Rebman. John Rebman was a native of what was French territory at the time of his birth, in 1803, but since the Franco-Prussian War, has become a portion of the German Empire. When he was about 19 years of age he left the scenes of his youth, in order to avoid serving in the army, under the Prussian draft, and crossing the At-

lantic alone, located in New York State, near the city of Albany. There about the year 1840, he was married to Margarette Dorothy Hoffman. He remained in that locality until 1860, and then started with his family for the West, intending to make his home in Chicago. The boat on which he had taken passage was destroyed by fire, however, and all his belongings were consumed. Being a cooper by trade, and hearing of the heavy timber in parts of Central Illinois, he decided that Schuyler County would be a good place for him to establish himself in work, and sending the action to the decision, settled in the village of Frederick. He was successful in his labors as a cooper, and finally bought a farm near Frederick. John Rebman was a very honest and industrious man, and through his meritorious qualities, became one of the most substantial and highly respected citizens of his locality. He died in 1881, at the age of 58 years, his aged wife having passed away in 1878. They were the parents of sixteen children, five of whom died in infancy.

Those who grew to years of maturity are as follows: Andrew, who was born in New York State, and died at the age of seventy years; Adam; Philip, who lives in St. Louis, Mo.; John, who died when about forty-two years old, leaving a family; George E., who is engaged in farming in Rushville Township; Frank, a dairyman, of Frederick, Ill.; Maurice, deceased; Rosa, wife of Sidney Geer, a farmer at Atlanta, Neb.; Mary, who married Abraham Bloch, a soldier in the Civil War, now living at Beardstown, Ill.; Stephen, who died at the age of fifty years; and Della, wife of Frank Geer, a farmer in Brownings Township, Schuyler County.

Adam Rebman was brought to Schuyler County, Ill., by his parents when he was three years old. In early youth he studied his lessons to the subscription schoolmaster in the little log schoolhouse built on the hill where the Dornell farm lay. He has still a lively recollection of its large fireplace and slab benches, with desks built by sticks being put into holes bored in the logs. His first teacher was David Berry, whom he well remembers. In early manhood Mr. Rebman learned the trade of a cooper and carpenter in his father's shop on the farm, and remained on the home place until the time of his marriage. After this event, he went with his brother to Liverpool, Fulton County, Ill., where he worked at the cooper's trade. In 1862, he bought a tract of 160 acres in Section 20, Frederick Township, where his son, Frank, now lives. The land was covered with a second growth of heavy timber. Mr. Rebman cleared it, making the wood into barrels and ties, which he sold, burning the pine log slabs, and eventually buying a well improved farm. This he disposed of in 1877, purchasing 180 acres of fairly well cleared land in Section 19, in the same township, where he has since developed into one of the most valuable farms in the locality, making a beautiful and attractive home. For seventy-one years, Mr. Rebman has been a resident of Frederick Town-

ship, and has done his full share in promoting its development. He has constructed and secured all the landslides and privies of pioneer life, and kept pace with the growth of the region, from a barren wild, to a scene of civilization and poetry. His most interesting in this locality was done with the needle and shuttle, and his loy was cut with the old fashioned scythe. Telephones and electric lines were then a mere dream. If they entered the mind of the most visionary at all. Every kind of machine or implement in use for farming was of the antique style, and tallow dips and mended candles furnished the only artificial light. Now his farm is equipped with all kinds of up-to-date machinery for the cutting and baling of hay, and the harvesting of grain.

On May 20, 1861, Mr. Reiman was united in marriage with Lavina Hill, who was born in England, and is a daughter of William Hill, a native of that country. William Hill came from England in the forepart of the last century, locating first in Brownsville, Tex., and afterwards in Galveston, in that State, where his last days were spent. His daughter, Lavina, came to Frederick, Ill., at an early day, to visit friends. But one member of her family, Mrs. Coates, is located in this part of the country. During this visit Mr. Reiman formed the acquaintance that resulted in his marriage. This union was the source of sixteen children, of whom five died in infancy, and seven are still living. All were born in Frederick Township, and the names of those surviving are as follows: William, a farmer and owner in the vicinity of Bushville, Ill.; Jessie, wife of Leander Sertes, a biographical record of whose life appears elsewhere in this volume; John, who is engaged in farming in Frederick Township; Josephine, wife of Otis Leyles, who follows the same occupation in Rushville Township; Addie, who married Warren Spillers, a farmer, of Frederick Township; Leora (Mrs. Leander Allen), a resident of Pleasantview, Schuyler County; Oscar F. and Frank, twins—both of whom are farming in Frederick Township, the latter being on the old home farm; Annie, who is with her parents; Lucy, who became the wife of Charles Nell, a farmer, of Browning Township, Schuyler County; and Dora, who is at home.

In politics, Adam Reiman is identified with the Democratic party, and has creditably filled various local offices, never, however, entertaining any ambition for public honors. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the M. W. A. He and his excellent wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and both are sincerely respected by all classes in the community.

REIMAN, Benjamin F.—The family represented by this extensive farmer and agriculturist of Schuyler County, Ill., originated in Germany and was founded in the United States by John Reiman, born February 17, 1803, and an immigrant to the new world in 1820. Soon afterward he

began to follow the cooper's trade at Frederick, Schuyler County, and later settled at Pleasantview, in the same county, where his son, Benjamin F., was born January 12, 1818. Four years after the birth of the son the family moved to a farm on Section 3, Frederick Township, where the boy passed the years of youth and was given such advantages as the neighboring school afforded. Being of an observing nature, he learned more by self-culture than from text-books, and is now a man of broad information. The family had limited means and it was necessary for him to take up the struggle for a livelihood at an early age. Grasping the work nearest at hand, he became a farm laborer, and in that capacity, continued for a considerable period, meanwhile saving his earnings with a view to future investment.

While employed as an assistant to Davis Curry on the latter's farm, Mr. Reiman proved so capable and efficient that, when Mr. Curry met himself to be fatally ill, he requested that his assistant be retained after his death to superintend the work of the estate. This was done, and after the death of Mr. Curry, which occurred May 14, 1873, the farm was operated by Mr. Reiman. On January 1, 1879, he was united in marriage with the widow of Davis Curry, and they remained at the old place for ten years, after which Mr. Reiman bought thirty acres of land and embarked in the dairy business. The desire he has added to his original possessions until he now owns 160 acres adjoining Frederick and 270 acres also north of that village, making 430 acres in all. His dairy barn is provided with a cement floor and furnished with every modern equipment, while all the appliances for the care of the milk show a careful regard for sanitary conditions. Twenty-five head of cows are kept in the dairy, and the products of that department of the work are by no means insignificant.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Reiman was blessed with three children. The eldest was born October 17, 1881, and died April 29, 1882. The second, Gail, was born July 28, 1883, and has been given superior advantages, having attended the Blackburn University, spent one year at Tusculum College and graduated from the Illinois State University, afterwards accepting a position in the Colfax High School as Teacher of English and Medieval History. The youngest child, Herman, born November 21, 1884, was likewise given good advantages, and is now with his parents on the farm. Mrs. Reiman is an active worker in the Christian Church, and Mr. Reiman is in hearty sympathy with the same, although not a member. It was largely through his suggestion and assistance that the house of worship for that congregation was erected in Frederick. In habits he is temperate. Liquors he has avoided since, tobacco he has never used, and tea and coffee form no part of his diet. Much by example and by precept he has given his influence to the cause of public morals and has been an opponent of the saloons in

politics, he has been a Republican ever since attaining his majority. For many years he served as School Trustee, and always has been interested in the cause of general education. In fraternal relations he is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

REEVE, Simon A.—The life of Simon A. Reeve has spanned the distance between the far frontier and the twentieth century of Schuyler County. Graven upon his memory, and upon that of the faithful wife who with him occupies a beautiful home in Rushville, Ill., are incidents which never again can addiven the experience of mankind because the conditions governing them have been swept beyond human ken by the forces of civilization. Mr. Reeve himself has done much to bring about the wonderful changes which have taken place since the establishment of his family here in 1829, and perhaps his written observations of the same would constitute as true and interesting a narrative as any which have been penned for the delectation and enlightenment of the present generation.

In the peace of his later days Mr. Reeve delights to recall the youth of a region which now boasts unexampled progress and prosperity. He himself was but a year old when he came here with his parents in 1829 from Springfield, Ill., where he was born December 28, 1828. His father, John A. Reeve, who was native of New York, and who came to Illinois with his parents about 1820, continued to live in Springfield until coming to Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, in 1829. The Indians at that time were plentiful, and regarded the pioneers as an unwarranted intruder. Game abounded on every hand, and the forests as yet were unaccustomed to the noise of modern firearms. Indian trails were the only thoroughfares, and the wigwam the prevailing style of architecture. Something of the dead silence of the prairies must have appalled this intrepid invader of the frontier, for he gave a man of the name of Gordon fifty acres of land if he would live on it and thus become his neighbor. This same land is now valued at \$125 an acre, a fact which indicates emphatically the advance made during the past three score odd years.

Simon A. Reeve attended school during the leisure of the winter months, and in summer worked in the harvest fields. The schoolhouse had a punchon floor, a wooden latch on the door, and a big fireplace to consume logs. The children drank from a gourd, and in many instances walked miles over dreary stretches of wind swept road, twice a day. Simon remained on the home place until his marriage, January 12, 1854, to Jane Orr, a native of County Farnamagh, Ireland, and born October 14, 1833. Mrs. Reeve is a daughter of Joseph and Mary Ann (Burnside) Orr, and came with other parents to America in a sailing vessel in November, 1829, settling in Bainbridge Township. Mr. and Mrs. Reeve went to house-keeping in Bainbridge Township in a log house 18 by 20 feet in dimen-

sions, and part of the original home is still standing on the old place, a witness to the courage and early efforts of the pioneer occupants. A few acres of the farm was covered with heavy timber, which, owing to the absence of a paying market, was consumed for fuel. Both of the young people were well prepared for their life of hardship and deprivation, and withal possessed the industry which moves mountains and raises those who possess it to places of comfort and honor. Mrs. Reeve had learned the art of weaving, and all of the clothing of the household was made by her, the crude wool being washed, carded, woven and made into garments by her patient hands. This loyal mother and wife knitted and coverlets created by her in the days of long ago, and when her sons grew to maturity and married she gave each of them a blanket for a keepsake. The log house was a popular one in the neighborhood, the center of much hospitality and enjoyment, and the people got much out of life with their crude necessities and opportunities. A common custom was peeling up of ox teams and attending church in a body, or assembling at the homes to eat and drink and make merry before the burning logs of the new place. A great time was had at the erection of the Reeve barn about 1860, the neighbors coming from afar, and working with wheat and corn to complete the large structure.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Reeve, of whom Simon and Isadore died in infancy. William H., now owns part of the old homestead, and Paulski is a retired farmer, of Rushville. To the first thirty acres here was added as success came the way of the owners. Mr. Reeve finally having 280 acres which he continued to occupy and manage until erecting his present beautiful modern home in Rushville in 1905. Taken as a whole, the lives of this worthy couple have been useful and fortunate ones, and in the twilight of their existence they have much to be grateful for. Their sons are capable, honored Christian gentlemen, reflecting the training with which their youth was so richly blessed, and friends have risen up who delight in an association of great benefit to all concerned. No home stands for greater purity of character or for sate and practical ideals of living, in the annals of Schuyler County.

REEVE, William H.—The opinion has often been expressed that America is too big to love; that natives of such countries as Switzerland, Holland or England may have an affection for the very soil of the fatherland, but that an American can never be imbued with such a love. Such critics need not even go to the old homelands of the Eastern and Southern States to be disabused of such an idea, for right here in the long settled and cultural communities of Illinois, they will find many families who are still living where their fathers landed more than half a century ago, and who have a feeling almost of devotion toward every familiar tree and stream and gently rolling fields, recalling some scene of

the passing years. A signal illustration of this deep love for the old home place among Americans is furnished in the life of William H. Reeve, a leading farmer and large land owner of Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County. Born in the township named, on the farm which he now occupies, on October 17, 1851, he is the son of Simon A. Reeve, whose first home when he came to Schuyler County, was the little tumble-down of a log cabin, which may still be seen from the comfortable residence of William H., and which is tenderly preserved by him as the place of his birth and the center of his boyhood and youth. The dilapidated home cabin has also been photographed and a handsome framed picture hangs upon the walls of the present family residence. It was here he lived until his eighteenth birthday, when the paternal family moved into a beautiful dwelling erected on the farm, not far away.

William H. Reeve remained upon the home farm with his parents until his marriage to Harriet E. Ackley, March 31, 1879. His wife was born in Adams County, Ill., in January, 1852, the daughter of Nathan and Pauline (Spangler) Ackley, natives, respectively, of New York and Indiana, who settled in Huntsville Township, Schuyler County, at an early day.

After his marriage, Mr. Reeve and his father entered into a partnership in their agricultural operations. The latter purchased an eighty-acre timber tract, and as the son was very skillful in grubbing stumps, his part of the clearing was readily assigned. Of that tract sixty acres was cleared. Father and son operated together until January, 1904, when the former retired from active work to a beautiful home in the city of Rushville, the county seat, where he and his faithful wife are surrounded by steadfast friends, and live amid the comforts and peace springing from industrious and well-spent years.

William H. Reeve is acknowledged to be one of the best grain farmers and live-stock men in the county, conducting his extensive operations on a magnificent tract of 307 acres in one body, lying in Section 15, Bainbridge Township. He gives special attention to the raising of wheat and clover, Gold Dust being the variety of that grain which is his particular pride, and in the cultivation of which he has met with remarkable success. During the past year he had 120 acres devoted to wheat alone. He also keeps upon the farm the best grade of live stock, his sleek, well-fed animals, the methodical appearance of his fields and the bright, substantial condition of his buildings, revealing the hand and mind of the master agriculturist. Decided skill as a tiller of the soil, high ability as a manager and uncompromising integrity in his dealings have inspired a general and a firm confidence which has never been shaken.

As he looks back over the half a century, and more, since he first placed his foot on the soil which he still treads, during which time many of his boyhood friends have gone to other places and some to their long rest, he cannot but be

thankful that he has been permitted to take such an active part in the many great changes which have taken place. He has lived to see the price of land in Schuyler County rise from \$25 to \$125 an acre, and to witness the rise of villages and cities from the forest and the raw prairie. Schools and churches have sprung into life and the township government has been organized and extended in all of which progress Mr. Reeve has taken the part of a good and enterprising citizen.

Besides his large farming and landed interests, Mr. Reeve is identified with the city of Rushville, being the owner of a business house on the west side of the square, and a splendid residence. In religion he is a Methodist, and, in politics, a Democrat, and altogether a splendid type of the American farmer and American citizen, firmly attached to his church, his party, his country and his home.

RENO, Benjamin F.—On the farm he now occupies in Section 22, Browning Township, Schuyler County, Ill., Benjamin F. Reno was born April 22, 1856. Previously, his parents, Jonathan and Louisa (Thornton) Reno, had made for themselves substantial place in the history of the township, having settled here in 1825, when the locality offered small encouragement to the people who sought immediate recognition of their industry and worth. Jonathan Reno long since joined the silent majority, but a distinct and untiring echo of the days of the frontier is found in the wife who survives him, and who, with the snows of ninety-five years in her hair, and the kindness and happiness of one who has lived well and faithfully in her heart, is the joy of the household of her son, Benjamin F. It will be seen that the township has profited by the association of this family for eighty-three years, and it would be difficult to estimate the good and influence that have resulted therefrom. The wife of the early settler has a remarkably active mind, and her associates delight in her stories of the log cabin and tallow dip days, and especially of the winter of 1830, known as the winter of the deep snow. Almost incredible seem the experiences of the people who were making that early history, and the discouragements they encountered and obstacles they overcame, pronounce them people of more than ordinary purpose and determination. Mrs. Reno recalls the wigwam of the Indians, and her many experiences with them, although for the most part they at that time had moved to other hunting grounds, returning, however, occasionally to the former place of their abode.

Benjamin F. Reno came upon the scene when many comforts and advantages had been introduced into the lives of the settlers, but at necessity his educational chances were limited, and confined to the subscription schools and study around the hearth when the days were not completed. When his father arrived at the place where leisure was more welcome than labor, the son renewed his ardor and assumed additional

responsibility, and October 9, 1887, was united in marriage to Emma Workman, who was born in Hickory Township, Schuyler County, July 5, 1864, a daughter of Joseph Workman, a native of Ohio, and pioneer of Schuyler County. Mrs. Workman, who now lives in Browning Township, was born in Georgia, and came early to this Western Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Reno have been born four children, two of whom died in infancy. Of these living, Guy is a graduate of the Rushville Normal, class of 1906, head of the business department of the same institution, class of 1907; and Ellsworth is a student in the district schools. Out of the kindness of their hearts Mr. and Mrs. Reno have given a home, since he was a year and a half old, to John Stambugh, who now is twenty years old, a graduate of the Rushville Normal, and who always signs himself John Reno. He is now in the mail service.

Mr. Reno is the fortunate possessor of 105 acres of land which he devotes to stock and general produce. He is one of the thrifty and successful farmers of the township and sustains well the reputation established by his father when Schuyler County was an unbridled wilderness. Politically, he is a Democrat, and fraternally, is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

RENO, Hon. William C.—The founder of the Reno family in Illinois was Jonathan, who as early as 1825 brought his wife and children to Schuyler County and entered land in Frederick Township near what is known as Reno Lake. From there in 1827 he removed to Rushville Township and entered land on Section 16, later transferring his home to McDonough County, and eventually going to the vicinity of Springfield, Mo., where he died. After his death his widow returned to Illinois and remained in Schuyler County until her death. Their son, Jonathan, Jr., was born in East Tennessee, and about 1834 married Eliza Thornton, a native of the same State. Their marriage was solemnized in Browning Township, where they made their home during much of their lives. As a farmer he was industrious and persevering. For a time he also operated a sawmill. At the time of the construction of the Wabash Railroad he had a contract to furnish ties and other material for building; this he rafted down the Illinois as far as Naples, where it was put into use. With the exception of two years spent in Iowa he continued to reside in Browning Township until his death in 1884, a part of his better years being spent on the farm now occupied by Benjamin F., his youngest son. Politically, he was staunch in his allegiance to the Democratic party. His widow has reached the venerable age of ninety-five years, and makes her home with her son, B. F., at the old homestead. Notwithstanding her great age, she retains possession of her faculties to a large degree.

In the family of Jonathan Reno, Jr., there are five sons and two daughters now living, namely:

William C., who was born in Browning Township, Schuyler County, September 9, 1851; Jasper, a resident of Soudia, Mo.; Charles of Astoria, Ill.; Andrew J., a successful cottoner of Warren County, Ill.; Benjamin F., who resides at the old homestead; Rebecca, widow of L. B. Sigbert and Mathias, who married W. J. Bates and resides at Browning, Schuyler County. Three daughters died in infancy and one passed away after her marriage. During the best years of William C. Reno, he helped on the home farm and attended the neighborhood schools. Children in that period had few privileges. The schoolhouse where he was a pupil, was composed of oaks, with a floor of plank and with shins for benches. Textbooks were few and of inferior quality. However, he was a diligent student and made the most of every opportunity, studying with the utmost diligence every book that came within his reach. Thus he gained the foundation of his present broad fund of information.

At the time of the excitement caused by the discovery of gold in the Pike's Peak region, in 1876, Mr. Reno started on that golden company with others, making the journey with wagon and oxen. On his arrival he found that only men with capital could work advantageously in prospecting and mining, so he soon returned, content to settle down to the more quiet life of a farmer. October 18, 1880, he was united in marriage with Rebecca A. Wallace, who was born and reared in Browning Township. The young couple began housekeeping on a rented farm, but in 1886 they moved to Browning, where Mr. Reno had charge of a warehouse on the river. Soon he returned to the farm, but in 1896 returned to Browning where he has since made his home. In the public life of his township he has been a leader and, politically, has been a prominent Democrat, active in local party work. For ten years he officiated as township treasurer. For fourteen years he served as supervisor and, during four years of that time he was honored with the position of chairman of the board. In 1872 he was elected Justice of the Peace, which position he has filled ever since.

A further honor came to him in 1880, when he was selected to represent the Fifth and Schuyler Senatorial District, in the Illinois Legislature, where, during his term of service, he was found a faithful representative of his constituents and a talented acquisition to the Legislature.

Sorrow came into the family circle when the wife and mother was called from earth April 11, 1893, leaving to her husband and children the memory of a self-sacrificing life and a noble Christian character. Eight children were born of the marriage, one of whom died in infancy. Samuel F., the eldest son, is engaged in the real estate and loan business at Pacific Grove; Selma and Leola make their home with their mother; Mark M. holds the position of Division railroad passenger agent, with headquarters at Burlington,

Ia.; Minnie M. married Amos Cady in 1841 her death left three children: M. Jos. Ada and Fred; Jay is manager of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Nels. holding the responsible position of chief of the baggage and express department of the Chicago, Rock Island & Quincy Railway, west of the Missouri River. The sons have risen to prominence in their various occupations and, by their success, have added prestige to an honored family name. Elizabeth, Mr. Reno is identified with Astoria Lodge No. 100, A. F. & A. M., of which he became a member in 1878. Since 1864 he has been associated with Broomfield Lodge No. 500, I. O. O. F. Through a long life he has won and retained the confidence of his fellowmen. Honorable in business relations, alert in promotion of the welfare of the people, patriotic in devotion to county and commonwealth, keen in judgment and progressive in thought, he furnishes a type of the men who have brought Schuyler County to its present degree of prosperity and prominence.

RIDINGS, Nelson McNaire. The success of Nelson McNaire Ridings is a logical continuation of his inheritance and environment. For many generations his people have tilled the soil, and perfected farms, and a ever have presented the best thus far achieved in agricultural science. Mr. Ridings himself has this conception of the family precedent, but in Section 9, Camden Township, operating a property, the equipment and fertility of which has not surpassed anywhere in Schuyler County. Born in Hancock County, Ill., December 2, 1849, he is a son of James E. and grandson of William Ridings, both natives of Tennessee, and early settlers of Hancock County. Some time later the family moved to Woodstock Township, Schuyler County, from the vicinity of Potosi, Hancock County, locating near the home of Robert Brown, where the last days of William Ridings were spent in comparative retirement. He had seven children, of whom William McNaire and Mrs. Jane Skidett are living, the latter being a native of Joplin, Missouri. Three of his sons, Mack, David and Washington, served four years each in the Civil War, one in a Missouri regiment, another in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and the third in the One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. In Hancock County, Ill., James E. Ridings married Elizabeth F. Bennett, a native of Ohio, and daughter of an Ohio farmer. Mrs. Ridings came to Schuyler County with her parents and her uncle, Joseph Newberry, from Ohio, settling in Rainbridge Township, where Newberry Postoffice was named for the uncle. James Ridings was a blacksmith by trade, and this he followed after his marriage in 1866 in the village of Rushville. He later lived in Missouri, and after the death of his father, in 1867, returned to the old home farm in Woodstock Township, which he took charge of and lived upon until his death,

November 7, 1906. Like his father before him he was the parent of seven children, of whom Louisa died in infancy; Nelson McNaire is a farmer in Sappington County; Flora is the wife of James Groen, a farmer in Iowa; Eliza now deceased was the wife of Jacob Hartman, Jr., of the vicinity of Rushville; Charles is a farmer on Walnut Grove Township, McDonough County, Ill.; Abbie is the wife of Eugene Bernhart, of Iowa; and Arthur lives on a farm near Rushville.

Through a close application to study during his leisure hours, Nelson McNaire Ridings acquired a much better education than does the average farm-reared youth, who depends solely upon the instruction of the local schools. The hardest kind of work claimed his very early years, and when later he drove a team that hauled pork to Roundtown, where his uncle, David Ridings, would help him indeed. During several winters he devoted his energies to teaming, and the summers were spent in the harvest field, the days being spent in driving the horses for the old horse-power threshing machine. His father worked for several winters in the packing department of Ray & Little, and the son aided him with this work, until his twenty-first year, when he began farming on land he had rented from his father. January 17, 1872, he was united in marriage to Laura Z. De Cammer, born February 28, 1853, a daughter of Samuel De Cammer, mention of whom may be found elsewhere in this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Ridings have been born the following children: Laura Isabel, born December 19, 1872, wife of Walter Washington, a farmer of Camden Township, and mother of a daughter, Lena; James Samuel, born November 10, 1874, married to Louisa Reed; Kate E., born December 23, 1876, deceased wife of Louis French, and mother of Alice and Jessie, the latter of whom died at the age of three years; Daisy, born December 4, 1878, deceased wife of Lee Myers, a farmer of Huntsville Township; Clifford M., born December 2, 1881, living at home with his parents; Logan J., born April 9, 1887; Rebekah, born February 9, 1889; and Chas. born November 18, 1890. Logan Ridings studied law at Des Moines, Iowa, graduating in 1908; and Clifford is a graduate of the Nashville Normal and Business College, Class of 1902.

After living on rented farms for several years Mr. Ridings in 1877 bought eighty acres in Camden Township, which remained his home for twenty-six years. He was successful at general farming and stock-raising, and in 1903 moved to the farm owned by Samuel De Cammer, which consists of 300 acres in Section 9, Camden Township. He at present is extensively engaged in the breeding of Poland China hogs, Black and White Leghorns. He ships several car loads of stock, annually, and is known as one of the best hog raisers in Sappington County. The farm he occupies has the finest of modern improvements, has special facilities for stock, and

is adapted to the various kinds of produce associated with the Central Western States.

Mr. Ritchey has always had the best interests of Schuyler County at heart, and has vigorously endorsed good roads, good schools, churches, benevolent organizations, and fraternalities. Though not a member, he contributes liberally to the Christian Church, of which his wife is a member, and he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Huntville, Ill., for many years, having joined the Rushville Lodge of the order about 1872. In politics, he is a Democrat, but the emoluments of office have never drawn him from the more benevolent interests of his home. He is a man of the strictest personal honor, the kindest disposition and generosity of heart, and the noblest aims in the large things which make for character and development.

RITCHIEY, Francis P.—The Indian settlements into Schuyler County in 1831 included George F. Ritchey, a man with a venturesome spirit, a steady purpose, and considerable mercantile ability. He came from a family of farmers and pioneers, and his father, John Ritchey, was an early arrival in Ohio, where the son was born in 1814. The lad was educated in the early subscription schools, married Elizabeth J. Walker, of Cloverport, Ky., and during the summer of 1834 came westward to Illinois, settling on Government land in Rushville Township. Soon afterwards he embarked in the grocery business in the village of Rushville, disposing of the same five years later and purchasing the farm in Rushville Township, where he operated with fair success until his death in 1888. The same courage and capacity of endurance which brought him to the wilds of Illinois induced him to seek his fortune in the gold mines of California in 1850, and he undertook the long journey across the plains in an ox team, driving a team of sturdy oxen from early morn until midnight for six months. The seems not to have been especially successful as an Argonaut, for in 1853 he returned and took up the burden of farming and stock-raising.

At the age of thirty years Francis P. Ritchey left the home farm in Rushville Township, and went to seek his fortune in the State of Kansas. He had received a practical education in the public schools, had profited by a commercial course in Indianapolis and in Illinois, as in Kansas engaged in school teaching for several terms. He also embarked on an agricultural enterprise in the latter State, but the uncertainty of the seasons and the failure of crops interfered with the realization of his expectations, and he returned to his former home in Rushville Township in 1876. The same year he was united in marriage to Catherine Sands, a daughter of Robert and Frances Sands, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, respectively. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ritchey: Laura E., wife of Noah Moore, of Rushville; Frances; George F.; and Robert F. These children have all been given excellent educational

and general advantages, and are developing into capable and enterprising men. Society. Francis is active in a number of positions in the United German F. is president of a post-graduate and surgeon of the St. Louis Medical School; and Robert F. is in charge of the old home place in Rushville Township.

At the present time Mr. Ritchey owns 265 acres of land in Section 16, in above named township, all of it improved and equipped with modern improvements. In addition to general farming he always has on small various kinds of stock, including high grade horses, cattle and hogs, and is producing one of the most modern and successful farming enterprises in the State of Illinois. He is a Republican in politics, has held, among other offices, that of supervisor of Rushville Township, and with the rest of his family is a devout and consistent member of the Christian Church. Fraternally, he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Ritchey is a man of true idealism, but a conservative, and is well informed upon the subjects which interest progressive and intelligent people. Farming has civilized and elevated his mind and perceptions, instead of lowering them, as is the case with less intelligent men, and he is, physically, mentally and morally, a representative of the best agricultural element of his time and place.

RITTENHOUSE, William. There is no family in Schuyler County, Ill., who has done more for the cause of true science, humanity and religion than that so well represented by William Rittenhouse, whose biography is recorded in Section 16, Rushville Township. He was born in the township, about a mile west of his present home, on February 11, 1857, a son of William and Nancy (Snyder) Rittenhouse, who were natives of Switzerland, Germany, Ind., and came to Schuyler County about 1849, in that year he located in Bainbridge Township, which he made his home until his death in 1878; his wife surviving him until 1904. Both were life-long members of the Baptist Church and true disciples of Christ who devoted their lives to the assistance and uplifting of their fellows. They have come the parents of fourteen children, seven still living, as follows: Henry, who is a farmer in Madison County, Ill.; Rachel, a former of Bainbridge Township; Washington, of Woodstock Township; Sarah, who is now the wife of James Montague, of Norton County, Kans.; Rose Ann, wife of Elmer Grist, whose husband is a Bainbridge Township farmer; Marion, a resident of Woodstock Township; Mary, wife of Henry Hatfield, of Norton County, Kans.; Thomas, who died in 1897; William; James, who is living in the Indian Territory; Helen, a former of Boone County, Ill.; and Nancy J., now Mrs. Thomas Russell, living on the old homestead; Della, who died at the age of five years; and an infant, also deceased.

William Rittenhouse was reared on the family farm, attended the district school of his

neighborhood, and on February 10, 1874, married Rachel J. Stoncking, a daughter of Washington and Sarah (Wandelt) Stoncking, and a native of Bainbridge Township. The young couple then began married life on the farm where the husband was born, remaining there until 1878, when they removed to Norton County, Kans., and after a year's residence there returned to their native township. After renting land for some years, Mr. Rittenhouse bought the interest of the heirs in the old home farm, and again assumed the management of the property, remaining on the homestead until October, 1889, when he sold it and bought eighty acres in Section 16, in the same township.

Mr. and Mrs. Rittenhouse have five children, viz.: Otis T., a farmer of Woodstock Township, who married Eleanor Hudson and has three children—James W., Clifford and Ethel; Nancy L., born in Norton County, Kans., who is the wife of Sylvanus Orr and the mother of William H.; Sarah Jane, wife of Frank Hlman, a farmer residing in Woodstock Township, this county; Mary M., Mrs. Hugh Lonsden, who is the mother of one child, William A.; and Robert S.

For fifty years Mr. Rittenhouse has made his home in Bainbridge Township, and during all this period confidence in his substantial ability and moral strength has been continually strengthening. When he was about twenty years of age he united with the Baptist Church, and for twelve years was an active member of that denomination. He then joined the Free Methodist Church, and has since been one of its most influential adherents. In 1888, when the local society erected a well-arranged and attractive edifice, he was the largest contributor to the work, and has continued to be a leader in its progress. For years he was Superintendent of the Sunday School, and through the organization in which he is so earnest a spirit, splendid work has been accomplished for the Christian cause, while personally, his entire life inspired by the teachings of his Master, has won the regard of even those who have not agreed with him in denominational matters. For many years he has also been an uncompromising Prohibitionist, casting his first presidential vote for John P. St. John. Although his people were Democrats, the moral importance of the temperance cause so forcibly appealed to him that he finally concentrated all his political efforts towards the support of the principles which he so thoroughly believed to be right. In his politics, as in his daily life, he is guided by the code of morals which springs from Christianity, so that even his opponents admire his perfect sincerity and thoroughly honor him.

ROBESON, Banning H., a well known, thriving and much respected farmer of Rushville Township, Schuyler County, Ill., was born in the village of Astoria, Fulton County, Ill., January 30, 1861, a son of Delano G. and Sarah (Haffner) Robeson, whose lives, together with full particulars in regard to the family history on both

sides, are portrayed in another sketch in this connection. Delano G. Robeson, having spent all his active years in agricultural pursuits, has now abandoned active labor, and is living in retirement. The early youthful Banning H. Robeson was passed on the paternal farm, and in boyhood he received his education in the common schools. On reaching the period of maturity he applied himself to his own responsibility, his first occupation being at Christian Neck, whence he moved in 1891 to his present farm. He is the owner of 18 acres of land in Section 9, Rushville Township, and his operations thereon have been attended by invariable success.

On April 18, 1888, in Rushville Township, Mr. Robeson was united in marriage with Della V. Anderson, a daughter of Henry Harrison and Hannah (Hindman) Anderson, old settlers of the township. Two boys and two girls resulted from this union, namely: Pearl, Trude, Delano and Homer.

Mr. Robeson takes a good citizen's interest in the public affairs of his locality, and in the spring of 1905, was elected to the office of Road Commissioner, the duties of which he discharged faithfully and efficiently.

ROBESON, Delano G.—The State of Ohio has been a never failing recruiting ground for the successful farmers of Schuyler County, Ill., and a representative of the best to come from that earlier settled community is Delano G. Robeson, the chief activity of whose career lies in the past rather than the present of Astoria Township. Mr. Robeson was born in Danville, Knox County, Ohio, in 1838, and comes of a family long identified with Maryland, where was born the paternal grandfather, Solomon Robeson, the founder of the family in Knox County, Ohio. On the farm in Ohio was born, in 1815, Jacob W. Robeson, father of Delano, and in the same county and State was born Delano's mother, Louise (Giffon) Robeson, in 1820. The maternal grandfather, Robert Giffon, was born in Scotland, and by occupation was a millwright. He was a man of great business sagacity, and became a large landed proprietor in Coshocton County, Ohio, owning at one time 4,000 acres of land near Newenstle, and 2,000 acres in another part of the county. He acquired great general influence, and was one of the very substantial and prominent men of his community.

Jacob W. Robeson was reared on the Ohio farm and eventually embarked in an independent farming enterprise. For a time after his marriage he combined farming and the keeping of a country tavern, thereafter removing from Knox to Coshocton County, Ohio, and still later locating in Fulton County, Ill., bringing his family in 1860 to Astoria Township, in that county, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising until shortly before his death in 1880. He was a kindly disposed and quite successful man, and left a property which reflected credit upon his industry and good judgment.

Delano G. Robeson came to Rushville, Schuy-

ler County, from Fulton County, in 1870, and two years later, bought sixty acres of land in Sections 10 and 15, Rushville Township, going in debt for the same to the extent of \$1,000, for which he paid ten per cent interest. Eventually he added to this property his opportunity came his way, until at present he owns 320 acres, besides two valuable lots in the city of Rushville. For the management of this property Mr. Robeson was well equipped, for he was ever an apt pupil in the public schools, and had so far felt the need of further training that he taught school before and after, in order to complete the course at the Jones Commercial College, at St. Louis. He also gained some business experience as a clerk in the general store of Mr. Scripps, of Rushville. He had a special aptitude for farming, however, and was always glad to get back to the freedom and independence of rural life. In 1892 he temporarily left the farm and located in Rushville, returning to the farm five years later, and in 1905 taking up his permanent residence in the city of Rushville. He has a splendid farm, improved to the best known to the modern agriculturist, and upon it may be found a high grade of horses, cattle and hogs, besides a fine residence and substantial barns and outbuildings. His thousand-dollar debt did not long remain unmet, for the debtor was a man of energy and push, who left no stone unturned to achieve the best possible results in his line.

The marriage of Mr. Robeson and Sarah M. Haffner occurred in Fulton County, Ill., in 1862. Mrs. Robeson being a native of Virginia, and born in 1843. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Robeson: Ranning H., Rose H., Daniel W., Harry H., Cella M., and Louise V., deceased. Mr. Robeson is a Democrat in politics, and local activity has precluded to clean government and fair official dealing. He served as Assessor of Astoria Township four years and filled the same position in Rushville Township for twelve consecutive years. He was also Collector in Astoria Township two years. Failing health has interfered somewhat with the usefulness and happiness of his later years, but his good spirits remain undiminished, and his interest in the people and happenings around him is as keen as when he was an active co-worker. His inherent honesty and rare good sense have been manifest in all of his dealings with his fellow men, and he enjoys the respect and good will of all who know him.

ROBESON, Jacob H.—An example of intelligent farming and refined country life is found in the home surroundings of Jacob H. Robeson, the greater part of whose career has been spent in Rushville Township, Schuyler County. Mr. Robeson was born on a farm in Ohio in 1853, his parents, Jacob W. and Louise (Giffin) Robeson, being natives of that State. The family moved from Ohio to Fulton County, Ill., when Jacob H. was a young lad, and when he had reached the age of fifteen years, they settled in Schuyler

County, where he completed his education in the public schools and developed into a capable farmer and mental culture. Further particulars in regard to the Robeson family history may be found in a sketch of De Witt C. Robeson appearing elsewhere in this compilation.

When twenty-one years of age, Mr. Robeson contracted the malarial fever, which, usually, at least, offered an easy and rapid way to death. For three years he worked in the silver mines of Colorado, and at the expiration of that time returned to Schuyler County, content to await the slow but sure rewards of patient endurance. He still has a fine and valuable farming property, which he has devoted to raising the products for which the Central West is noted, and his buildings and general equipment have always indicated a careful and practical turn of mind. In 1906 Mr. Robeson decided to leave his farm of 200 acres, and bought an attractive cottage on West Lafayette Street, in Rushville, where he is enjoying the contents of a well spent life and the society of many friends.

In 1880 Mr. Robeson was married to Frances Strong, of Rushville Township, and they have four children, namely: Jessie L., Clarence G., Bertha M., and Grace V. The mother of this family is a daughter of Elias Strong, a pioneer settler of Pleasantview, Ill., where he operated a grist-mill a number of years. Both of her parents died in Schuyler County. Besides herself there are four sons and three daughters still living, as follows: Thomas, who resides near Lincoln, Neb.; Frank, of Pleasantview, and John, a farmer near that place; Aaron, a farmer in Rushville Township; Ella, wife of Lou Kearney, of Rushville, Ill.; Drudy, wife of George Stokes, of Lincoln, Neb.; and Elsie, wife of William Robeson, who lives just north of Pleasantview.

Although an earnest Democrat since casting his first presidential vote, Mr. Robeson is averse to seeking office, and has never been a candidate for local political honors. He has been a tireless worker, and progressive, thoughtful man, readily adapting himself to the use of such improvements as appealed to his reason and common sense.

RODEWALD, Adolphus Peter.—One of the most striking exemplifications of what resolute persistence, diligent use of opportunity, and fidelity to the dictates of duty will accomplish, in a comparatively brief career, when combined with innate talent, is found in the life of the well-known citizen of Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., whose name introduces this narrative.

Mr. Rodewald was born in Brooklyn, Schuyler County, Ill., November 4, 1862. He is a son of Charles and Eliese (Peter) Rodewald, natives of Germany, where his father was born February 2, 1826, and his mother, October 15, 1833. Charles Rodewald was a blacksmith by trade, and also carried on farming as a means of livelihood. In the year 1849 he came to America, and soon settled in Schuyler County, Ill., and on March 18, 1852, he was married to Eliese

Philippina Peter, at Rushville. At the outset he followed his trade of backsawing, but afterwards abandoned that occupation and engaged in farming, operating also to a large extent in real estate, and at the time of his death being the owner of several valuable farms in Schuyler County. To him and his excellent spouse were born seven children, as follows: Frederick, Charles William, George Herman (who died in infancy), Dorothy Catherine, Adolphus Peter, Eustena Elise and Benjamin Franklin. The death of Charles Rodewald occurred on June 24, 1878, and that of Elise (Peter) Rodewald, on November 24, 1895.

Adolphus P. Rodewald attended the public schools of his neighborhood when a boy, and in 1873 removed with his parents to Rushville, becoming a pupil in the Rushville Union School. He was graduated from the Rushville High School in the Class of 1882. For many years he was President of the Rushville High School Alumni Association. His youth was spent on the paternal farm. After his studies were completed he secured a clerkship in a store, where he remained for several years, and subsequently went into business for himself, being engaged in the hardware and implement trade in Rushville, under the firm name of Rodewald & Barnell.

In politics, Mr. Rodewald is a Democrat, and stands high in his party's local councils. In 1890 he was elected County Clerk of Schuyler County, and was reelected in 1894, and through courteous treatment of the patrons of his office, and strict adherence to duty, he gained an enviable reputation as a county official. At the close of his second term he voluntarily retired from office, and being interested in the Bank of Schuyler County, the board of directors elected him Cashier of the institution, and he has ever since discharged the duties of that position with notable ability and fidelity. Much of the growth and prosperity of this sound and reliable bank is due to his conservative management and untiring efforts. He also serves in the capacity of Secretary of the Farm & Town Loan Association, and is President of the Rushville Telephone Company, a strong local corporation. To every movement or business industry that is for the best interests of this home city, he is ever ready to lend counsel and financial aid.

Mr. Rodewald was united in marriage, at Rushville, Ill., on June 19, 1895, with Bessie C. Dyson, who was born in that city August 2, 1869. Mrs. Rodewald is a daughter of Joseph and Martha (Wheelhouse) Dyson.

In 1900, Mr. Rodewald was elected a member of the Board of Education of the Rushville Union Schools, and was reelected in 1903, serving several years as President of that body. He was the first graduate of the Rushville High School to be elected a member of the Board of Education. In fraternal circles, he is identified with the Knights of Pythias. He is a man of superior qualities, and is recognized as one of the ablest financiers in Schuyler County.

ROSE, John W.—In its second generation in Schuyler County, Ill., the Rose family has a sterling representative in John W. Rose, a young man with whom to charm and plain is to act, and whose many-sided capacity and public spiritedness supplies a standard of worth of which any community might well be proud. Mr. Rose is one of all a farmer, and has ability in this direction has been augmented by a variety of general experiences, including prolonged political activity. He is now in his sixth consecutive year as a member of the Board of Supervisors, and during this time he has come much towards the practical development of the township as a member of the committees on roads, bridges and public buildings. He is also serving his second year as Township Treasurer, and has been Township Clerk, and in fact every thing attended by local political preferment. He discharges his responsibilities with far-reaching judgment, unquestioned integrity, and keen appreciation of the needs and opportunities of the township, and irrespective of political bias, he is thoroughly appreciated by the residents who cherish worth while political and other ideals.

A farmer in Section 1, Hickory Township, Mr. Rose was born in Woodland Township, Schuyler County, October 16, 1871, a son of Samuel J. and Mahala (Elli) Rose, the latter of whom was of German ancestry. The elder Rose settled in Fulton County about 1850, and after coming to Schuyler County as a lay, lived for a time with his sister Mary, wife of Squire Butler. He acquired the average education of the country youth, and married, for his first wife Sarah Shaw, who became the mother of three children: Mary, deceased; Stewart E., a farmer in Woodland Township; and Rebecca, wife of Columbus Barker, who reside in Mason County, Ill. After the death of his wife Mr. Rose married Mahala Eike, of which union there was but one child, John W. Samuel J. Rose was born in Ohio, moving from there to Pennsylvania, where his father died, and when he reached Schuyler County, he had nothing in the way of worldly assets to start him upon his independent career. He attained to high honor in the community, became one of its well-to-do and influential farmers, and in politics held among others the office of Township Treasurer. His death occurred March 1, 1895, and that of his wife, January 24, 1905.

The education of John W. Rose was acquired in the country schools, the public schools at Lewistown, and the Western Normal College, which he attended a year. With these advantages as a nucleus, he has been a constant student of men and events, and is one of the best posted of the younger generation of the township. Following close upon the ending of his school days, in 1890 he engaged in the mercantile business in that city, Schuyler County, his integrity and knowledge of his community resulting in gratifying financial and personal success. Upon the death of his father in 1895, he sold out his business to take charge of the

old Rose farm of eighty acres, where he engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Success has enabled him to increase his possessions, and he now owns 120 acres in Section 17, Curtis Township, Fulton County, and 250 acres in Hickory Township, Schuyler County, the latter of which constitutes his home place. He raises general produce and a variety of stock, and his farm land represents the best possible development known to this age of agriculturists.

The marriage of Mr. Ross and Nellie Curless occurred April 9, 1895. Mrs. Ross is a daughter of J. W. and Jane (McIntyre) Curless, the former being one of the leading pioneers of Schuyler County. Both are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Ross have three children: Beatrice, Clifford J. and Alice. Mr. Ross has a strong and interesting personality, and inspires confidence in all with whom he is ever associated. He is vigorously alert to the advantages and responsibilities of the young men of the present, and contributes his share of character and determination and purpose to the enlightened community of which he is an integral factor. In fraternal circles he is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the M. W. A.

ROSS, John H., a prosperous and prominent farmer of Littleton Township, Schuyler County, Ill., and one of the leading citizens of his locality, was born in Brooklyn Township, the same county, in July, 1818, a son of Tolbert and Catherine (Snyder) Ross, natives of Kentucky and Virginia, respectively. His paternal grandparents were among the early settlers of Schuyler County, and here the father of the subject of this sketch grew to manhood, and after his marriage to Catherine Snyder, followed farming for several years in Brooklyn Township. Selling out his interests there about the year 1851, Tolbert Ross bought 120 acres of land in Section 16, Littleton Township, subsequently purchasing more until his farm comprised 160 acres. On this place he passed the rest of his life, dying in October, 1877, at the age of 55 years. In 1874, his widow became the wife of John Beadle, of La Prairie, Ill., and lived but a short time after her second marriage, passing away in March, 1875. By the father of the subject of this sketch she had three sons and six daughters, all of whom are still living except a brother, who was the fifth in order of birth. In early youth, John H. Ross received his education in the district schools in the vicinity of his home, assisting his mother on the farm until the time of her marriage to Mr. Beadle. Following that event, he took charge of the estate which he afterward bought. The house originally standing on the property was destroyed by fire in 1881, and in the following year he built the present frame dwelling containing seven rooms. He also put up a horse and hay barn, clad the ground and made other necessary improvements, until he now has one of the finest farms in the county, adjoining the town of Littleton on the north. He is successfully engaged in general

farming, and in addition to this, devotes a portion of his time to raising horses, cattle and hogs. All his undertakings have been attended with profitable results.

On February 10, 1875, Mr. Ross was joined in matrimony with Mary J. Poe, a native, who was born in Littleton Township, Schuyler County, February 4, 1851. Mrs. Ross is a daughter of John and Cassandra (Cowan) Poe, natives of Kentucky. The marriage ceremonies took place in Littleton Township. Her father died in 1881, her mother passing away in 1886. Besides Mary J., they had one other child who died in infancy. In 1871, Mr. and Mrs. Ross moved to Elia County, Kan., where they remained but a short time, returning the following year, and since then occupying the home place. Two children resulted from their union: Orl D., born November 25, 1877, who is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is located at La Prairie, Ill.; and John Frederick, born November 29, 1882, a physician and surgeon, also residing in that town.

Politically, Mr. Ross is a Prohibitionist, and has taken an active and influential part in the local councils of his party. He has filled various township offices with notable efficiency, including those of Collector, Assessor, Road Commissioner and Justice of the Peace. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has officiated as Superintendent of the Sunday School since 1898, and Steward since 1895.

ROSS, S. B.,—Schuyler County has no better judge of stock than S. B. Ross, whose forty-four years have been spent in Buena Vista Township, where he was born March 25, 1864, and where he now owns 120 acres of land, and operates six hundred acres. This enterprising landman is a son of William B. Ross, from whom he learned the rudiments of farming, and under whose careful guidance he was trained to a practical appreciation of his life mission. He was educated in the district schools, but had no advantages over those of his schoolmates who have achieved less success than himself.

At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Ross assumed entire control of the home farm, and February 25, 1887, was united in marriage to Mary Moore, daughter of John D. Moore, a sketch of whose life appears on another page of this work. Mrs. Ross was born in Buena Vista Township May 24, 1862, and, like her husband, had only average advantages in her youth. Mr. Ross settled on eighty acres of land in Sections 22 and 27, Buena Vista Township, to which he added until he owned 120 acres. He built a good cottage on the farm, and cleared about thirty acres, making a beautiful and profitable farming property. In 1895 he rented 160 acres in Section 23, and a thirteen and operated the same until 1900. The latter year he began to operate 600 acres, the increase made necessary by his great rise in the stock industry. Beginning in 1894, he specialized in raising, feeding and shipping cattle and hogs, and at the present time is one of the largest

est operators in Schuyler County. He averages about four or five loads a year, including about two hundred head of pigs, and at present he has on hand forty-six horses. His farm is equipped with first-class machinery, and general improvements, and in 1897 he raised 379 acres of wheat, and as many of corn. He has made a thorough study of a scientific farming, and has developed a system which makes him one of the most successful men in the business in the State.

Notwithstanding his increasingly large personal responsibility, Mr. Ross has contributed to the well being of the community in many ways, and has filled several important political offices. He is uncompromisingly Democratic, and fraternally is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. and Mrs. Ross are parents of seven children, of whom Margaret, a graduate of the Rushville High School, was born January 20, 1888, and for the past two years has been a successful teacher in Schuyler County; Winfield B., a graduate of the high-school class of 1897, was born September 21, 1889; John D. and Mary (twins), were born September 25, 1891; Amanda was born January 3, 1893; Beatrice O. was born in September, 1895; and Samuel S. W. was born June 13, 1895.

RUNKLE, James I., a farmer of high standing and abundant financial resources, an honored veteran of the Civil War, and for thirty years a much respected citizen of Littleton Township, Schuyler County, Ill., was born in Industry Township, McDonough County, Ill., October 6, 1811. His father Darius Runkle was a native of Champion County, Ohio, and his mother, Anna M. (Walker) Runkle, was born in Adams County, Pa., near the town of Gettysburg. The paternal grandparents, William and Mary (Clem) Runkle, were Virginians by nativity, while the birth of the grandparents on the maternal side, Andrew and Aunie (Wilson) Walker, occurred in Pennsylvania. In 1827, Darius Runkle, father of James I., located in Dodsdsville, Schuyler County, Ill., and had charge of the general store of Samuel Dodds, for about a year. Then he went back to Ohio, staying a like period there, and returning to Dodsdsville, where he was united in marriage with Anna M. Walker, in 1840. He made a wedding trip to his native State in a covered wagon, and when the honeymoon was over, came to Brooklyn Township, Schuyler County, and bought 80 acres of land. This he sold after awhile, purchasing 160 acres in Industry Township, McDonough County. There he followed farming until the time of his death, March 13, 1896, at the age of 85 years. His wife died in 1886 when 65 years old. Darius Runkle was a very extensive landholder, one of the largest in Central Illinois. His landed possessions comprised 5,000 acres, including farms in Industry and Bethel Townships, McDonough County, and Littleton Township, Schuyler County. He was a man of much force of character, and considerable prominence in agricultural circles, and wielding a strong influence

in his locality. Politically, he was identified with the Republican party. He and his wife had six sons and four daughters, of whom but four sons are now living, the surviving members of the family, besides James I., being J. C., a farmer of Littleton Township; Charles W., of Macomb, Ill.; and George M., who follows farming on the old home place in Industry Township, McDonough County.

James I. Runkle was reared to the life of a farmer, and received his education in the common schools, and in Lockstown (Ill.) Seminary. On August 2, 1861, he enlisted, at St. Louis, Mo., in Company A, Tenth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served with his regiment in the Army of the Tennessee, during the Civil War. He was within less than a dozen steps of the first commander of his company, Capt. Boray, then Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, when that officer was killed, at the Battle of Champion Hills. Mr. Runkle was mustered out of service, August 24, 1864, and returned to the home of his parents. After his marriage, he was engaged in operating one of his father's farms in Industry Township, McDonough County, until 1877. In that year, he moved to his present location in Section 4, Littleton Township, a little southwest of the village of Littleton. All of the improvements on this place, which consisted of 160 acres when he took possession, have been made by him, and he has added to its extent, until the property now comprises 320 acres. The farm is in superb condition, and its owner has been signally successful in all his undertakings.

The marriage of Mr. Runkle took place in October, 1871, at which time Caroline M. Long became his wife. Mrs. Runkle, a woman of the worthiest traits of character, was born in Littleton Township, in December, 1845, and is a daughter of Thomas Long, a native of Kentucky. The following children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Runkle, namely: Ethlyn (Mrs. Asa Finch), residing in Littleton Township; Roy, a resident of the same township; Lois (Mrs. Otto Baxter), of McDonough County, Ill.; Joseph, who lives with his parents; and Mary, who was married to Randolph Black, of McDonough County.

In political action, Mr. Runkle is identified with the Republican party. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church, to which his wife also belongs.

RUNKLE, Joseph C.—The Runkles came from Germany, the grandparents of Darius Runkle being drowned at sea on the trip to America. One of the most familiar names among the farmers of Schuyler County, Ill., is that of Joseph C. Runkle, who is known throughout the county as a man of large landed possessions, extensive agricultural operations, and abundant financial resources. He was born in Industry Township, McDonough County, Ill., March 23, 1817, a son of Darius and Ann Maria (Walker) Runkle, pioneer settlers of this locality. His

ing from Ohio and Pennsylvania. The paternal grandparents, William and Mary (Pence) Runkle, lived in the State of Ohio. Adam Walker, of Adams County, Penn., came to Schuyler County, in 1819, settled on Mr. Dodds' farm. William Runkle was born in Virginia and went to Ohio in an early day following the trade of tanner until 1859, came to Morgan County, Ill., took up land, lived there until close of the war. His wife was born in Virginia, she died at the age of 86. He died at 84. Darius Runkle, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, February 10, 1831, his wife being a native of Pennsylvania, born in Adams County. The father worked at farming two years for \$10 per month, after he reached his majority, and was then employed for a long period by his brother-in-law as a general-store clerk in Sidney, Ohio. In the Spring of 1857 he came to Illinois, traveling by boat to Beardstown, Cass County, and walking thence to Doddsville, Schuyler County, being compelled to wade through water two miles of the distance between the two places. At Doddsville, he took charge of the general store conducted by Samuel Dodds, and while thus engaged, entered up 80 acres of Government land. In 1858 he went back to Ohio, and worked two years in a tin yard. Returning to Illinois, he sold the Government tract and bought 160 acres of wild land in McDonough County, which he cleared and improved, and on which he spent the remainder of his days. Soon after his marriage, October 12, 1859, he moved into a log cabin which he had built, living in it until 1866, when he occupied the fine new residence which was afterwards his home and which was the finest in McDonough County, costing \$10,000.00. He started with \$50, and was obliged to borrow \$10 in order to make up the necessary amount wherewith to enter up his first 80 acres. For three years he was a merchant, and was at different times engaged in various lines of business, at one time conducting a stage route. In 1843 and 1844, he held the office of postmaster of Doddsville. For many years he was supervisor of school boards, and together with others, he built the first schoolhouse in his district. In McDonough and Schuyler Counties, he was the owner of more than 3,000 acres of land at the time of his death, 950 in Schuyler County, and 1,940 in McDonough County. Darius Runkle died March 14, 1896, his wife having passed away February 1889. Politically he was a Whig. He voted first for Henry Clay and at the birth of the Republican party he voted for Fremont. He was a generous public spirited citizen, and of noble character. Joseph C. Runkle was reared on the paternal farm in McDonough County, Ill., and received his early education in the district school in the neighborhood of his home. In due course of time (1871), he became possessed of 370 acres of his father's estate in Elderton Township, Schuyler County, and 160 acres in Industry Township, McDonough County. On the latter farm he made his home, improving it, and increasing its extent by purchasing 200 acres more;

he did own 120 acres of timber land in McDonough County, but sold this in 1897. He now owns altogether 680 acres all in one body. He has always been engaged in forested farming, and besides the cultivation of the soil, raises a large number of hogs, averaging 100 per year. He also feeds many calves, fattening each year about 100 head. In the fall of 1895 he built a magnificent residence, one of the best in Schuyler County.

The marriage of Mr. Runkle took place February 28, 1857, when he was wedded to Susan Little, who was born in the vicinity of Rushville, Ill., May 13, 1855. Mrs. Runkle is a daughter of Robert and Eliza (Cunningham) Little, natives of Ireland, her father having been born in County Tyrone. The union of Joseph C. Runkle and Susan Little has been the source of several children, whose names are as follows: George Darius, born February 10, 1859, a physician, located at Ladysburg, Ill.; Robert Clyde, born June 14, 1860, a farmer, of Elderton Township; Cassius Wilson, born December 7, 1862; David Everett, born May 14, 1864; William Lewis, born February 16, 1867; Benjamin Ray, born May 18, 1868; and Grace Maria, born November 30, 1892. The last five are still members of the home circle.

In politics, Mr. Runkle is identified with the Republican party, but is not active in political contests. He is a man of strong character and upright life, and is much respected, as is also his amiable wife, a woman of excellent qualities of head and heart.

RYAN, Edward Joseph. Of that courageous company known as the very early settlers of Schuyler County, many have stood out in clearly defined outlines, commanding the attention of the present generation by the force of some peculiarity or excellence, and beneath their shadowing brows of years, flared as in some sort of that steadfastness which enabled them to conquer the wilderness and convert its resources to the betterment of mankind. Few men of wealth came hither to share the discomforts of a transformation period. Wealth stifles ambition, and patience rarely is its boon companion. These men had all to gain, and all to surrender to those who should succeed them. He who could do things was a God-send, and the more useful his requirements the better. How welcome then must have been Charles Ryan in the loneliness of Schuyler County, the establish of one of the county's best known families, and the grandfather of Edward Joseph Ryan, Circuit Clerk and Recorder of Rushville.

Charles Ryan was born on a farm in Knox County, Ohio, a son of Charles K. and Elizabeth Louise Ryan. He was reared to agriculture, and when old enough to leave his own home, went to Cincinnati and learned the blacksmith's trade. He had two families and one son, and had the splendid reputation of doing a good man's work, and he finally traded all the very best country from Cincinnati to Schuyler County, with a

kit of shoemaker's tools on his back, content to hide the unmaking of the future, and satisfied with the present so long as he could fast or feast, and so long as the moon's bene curtain was swung in the sky for his sleeping tent. It is not known why his journey terminated at this particular place, but perhaps the open road had become wearisome, and besides he had the spirit of the great unrest which clamors for occupation of hand and brain. When he began to make shoes in Rushville the town had few houses, but he built up a steady business, and he also engaged in brickmaking, being the first to manufacture brick in Rushville. He was intimately connected with the life of the town and surrounding country, held numerous local offices, and served as one of the guards at the time of the McFadden hanging at the Crane Creek bridge, east of Rushville. Mr. Ryan lived to be a very old man, and his wife, formerly Margaret Strong, was spared to share many years with him.

Edward Joseph Ryan was born on a farm west of Rushville, April 22, 1876, a son of William M. Ryan, who was born in Rushville, and who was one of the numerous progeny of the pioneer shoemaker, Rebecca Anna (Miller) Ryan, the mother of Edward Joseph, was born in Denatur, Ill., a daughter of Jonathan and Martha E. (Baird) Miller, natives respectively of Denton and Louisville, Ky., and grand-daughter of Thomas Baird and Catherine (Bell) Miller, both born in Louisville. Edward Joseph attended the country school until it had nothing further to teach him, then graduated from the Rushville High School, and also from the three year course of the Rushville Normal Business College. For three years he engaged in educational work in Rushville, and in the meantime developed a taste for politics, and through his allegiance to and support of the Democratic party, was elected Circuit Clerk and Recorder, for which office he has just received re-nomination. He is fraternally connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Ryan represents the reliable material from which the working forces of the immediate future are to be recruited for, though having only reached the age of thirty years, he is well established as an important factor in local affairs, and possesses those qualities of progression and enterprise, of integrity and general worth, which bespeak a larger usefulness than he has thus far achieved.

RYAN, Thomas.—No family established in Schuyler County during the thirties is more substantially represented at the present time than that of Charles Ryan, father of Thomas Ryan, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this connection. Mr. Ryan, among other claims upon the gratitude and appreciation of his successors, inaugurated the first tannery in Rushville Township, and also followed the trade of shoemaking for several years. The mantle of his energy and resourcefulness has fallen on his

sons, and of these, Thomas Ryan is a successful tanner and stock raiser of Rushville Township.

Mr. Ryan was born October 20, 1845, in Buena Vista Township, Schuyler County, and remained on his father's place until his twenty-third year. He then married Liza Sargent, a native of Ohio, and established a farm of his own, which he since has brought to a high state of cultivation. Mrs. Ryan's father and mother came to Rushville in 1857, and the former, who enlisted in the Union Army as a member of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, died while in the service. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan are the parents of the following children: Martin, Josie, Homer, Minnie, Herman, Clarence, Lillie and Lena. Mr. Ryan is a Democrat, in politics, and has held the office of Supervisor of his township. He is a progressive farmer, well informed on current events, and a staunch promoter of all that tends to the greater enlightenment of the community.

SARGENT, Charles E., who is recognized as one of the most thorough, painstaking and systematic farmers and stock raisers of Buena Vista Township, Schuyler County, Ill., as well as one of the worthiest citizens of his locality, was born in Rushville Township, Schuyler County, one mile east of Rushville, September 12, 1850. He is a son of John and Sarah (Potter) Sargent, both natives of Hastings, England. The paternal grandfather, also an Englishman, died in the land of his birth. His son John was the only member of the family to cross the Atlantic. One of the Potters, the mother of Charles E. and one of her sisters were the ones who made their homes in the United States. John Sargent, the father, had two brothers who lost their lives from wounds received in battle while serving in the British army. John Sargent, Jr., made his advent in this country in 1858, coming to Schuyler County, Ill., and locating in Rushville, where he entered the employ of Litch & Ray. After remaining with this firm for a while, he settled on a farm in Buena Vista Township, where he was engaged in tilling the soil for a number of years. On retiring from active pursuits he spent his days with Charles E. and another son, James, until the time of his death, January 5, 1904. His widow survived him a short time, passing away September 11, 1905. The father was a very industrious and upright man, and was a devout Christian, as was also the mother, both being members of the Presbyterian Church. The latter was sorely afflicted for a long period, but bore her sufferings with pious fortitude and resignation. They were the parents of thirteen children, eight of whom were born in England and five in Schuyler County. Of the entire family, eleven are now living. Elizabeth, the fourth child, having died when seventeen years old, and Ann, the seventh, at the age of eighteen years. Those surviving are: Sarah, wife of Frank Grant, a retired farmer of Good Hope, McDonough County, Ill.; John, who is engaged in farming in Union Township, Schuyler County; Mary, wife of a

resident of Englewood (Chicago); Hannah, who married A. J. Tolin, a resident of Pasadena, Cal.; Thomas, who follows farming in the vicinity of Cortland, Neb.; George, who is living in Memphis, Tenn.; William, a farmer whose home is near Adrian, Hancock County, Ill.; James, whose farm is in Oakland Township, Schuyler County; Caroline, who became the wife of Josiah Whitehead, a farmer residing near Panama, Iowa; Charles E. and Ethel, who was married to Edwin Armour, a farmer, of Buena Vista Township. Politically, the father of this family was identified with the Democratic party.

In boyhood, Charles E. Sargent attended school near his home in a schoolhouse that was destroyed by fire, and was afterwards a pupil of the Ross district school, in Buena Vista Township. During the greater portion of his youth he was kept at home to lighten the burden of care upon his parents, remaining with them until the time of his marriage. After that event he followed farming of rented land for about twelve years, when he rented the farm of 300 acres in Section 11, Buena Vista Township, which he has since conducted. His farming operations have been very successful, and in feeding live stock, especially, the results of his labors have been profitable. He has turned off from 150 to 200 hogs each year; and about forty head of cattle at intervals of two years. For stock of feeding purposes, he prefers the Black or Short-horn breed. He raises 100 acres in small grain yearly, and a like acreage of corn. He is the owner of a fine prairie land farm of eighty acres in Guthrie County, Iowa, all tillable. By his diligent application to work and his strict integrity, he has won the implicit confidence of all with whom he has had business relations, and is regarded as a model farmer and an exemplary member of the community.

The marriage of Mr. Sargent took place October 27, 1887, on which date he was wedded to Catherine R. Young, who was born in Wilmington, Del., March 13, 1864. Mrs. Sargent, a woman of most excellent traits of character, is a daughter of Samuel and Margaret (McFeeters) Young. In 1877, she came to Schuyler County with her parents, who settled on a farm in Buena Vista Township, where Mr. Young still lives. His wife departed this life in January, 1905. Besides Mrs. Sargent, they had two other children, namely: John, who is engaged in farming in Buena Vista Township, and Martha B., who takes care of her father's domestic affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Sargent have four children, as follows: Paul, born February 19, 1889, and living with his parents; Clarence, born February 15, 1891; Lillian, born June 10, 1892; and Harold, born August 11, 1895. All were born in Rushville Township, the birth of Lillian and Clarence occurring in the same house where their father was born, and which is known as "The old toll gate." The parents of this family are members of the Presbyterian Church, of Rushville. In his political attitude, Mr. Sargent has never been a strict partisan, using his judgment freely

in the exercise of the elective franchise, and actively voting the prohibition ticket. He is a man of genial temperament and very agreeable manners, and all who have become intimately acquainted with him may be counted on as his friends.

SCHENCK, Myron Clark, M. D., a well known physician, of Rushville, Ill., whose sound professional attainments and skillful practice have won for him a high standing in the city and its environs, was born in Fulton County, Ill., February 20, 1873, a son of M. P. and Mary C. (McLaren) Schenck, both natives of that county. In early youth Dr. Schenck received his preliminary education in the public schools of Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill., after which he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, and graduating from that institution in 1895. He at once commenced the practice of his profession at Littleton, Ill., and during the same year moved to Rushville, where he established his office, and has since remained. He has acquired a large and successful practice, and is recognized as one of the most efficient and reliable physicians in Schuyler County. Dr. Schenck was married in 1893 to Martha L. Wilson, who was born in Fulton County, Ill., where she received her education in the public schools. Their union has been the source of two children, namely: Olivia and Paul. As an individual, a citizen and a medical practitioner, the record of Dr. Schenck is of the highest character.

SCHULTZ, Judge Hermann C.—The long, honorable and useful career of Judge Hermann C. Schultz must ever elicit admiration and commendation from all true appreciators of the fundamental qualities which, nurtured through the centuries of the German Fatherland, and transferred through migration to the more virile opportunities of America, constitute the best qualities in citizenship which communities have to offer. Judge Schultz has grown old in the field of agriculture and politics, and has inscribed his name indelibly upon the history of Schuyler County.

Born in Hoffleburg, Prussia, October 2, 1832, Hermann C. Schultz is a son of Johann and Elizabeth (Felsch) Schultz, the former of whom was a sugar refiner in Germany, and died about 1846. The wife, who survived him until 1858, brought her family to America in 1852, and spent the last days of her life in Texas. Hermann C. received a common school education in his native land, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to a baker for three years, thereafter working as a journeyman in different parts of Germany for two years. Attracted by the reports that came to him from this side the water, he set sail from Hamburg, and after two months upon the sea arrived in Galveston, Tex., where he was variously employed until 1857. He then came to Schuyler County and engaged in farming in Hickory Township, which ever since has been his home. He at first rented land, but finally bought forty acres, to which he added until he

owned 263 acres. The development of this property represented his life ambition, and was accomplished with the patience, skill and good judgment for which the Teuton is justly famed. Eventually he sold the larger part of his land holdings and returned to the forty acres originally purchased which now is his home. From 1894 until 1906 he conducted a profitable business in Sheldon Grove, and was also Postmaster of the village. Since then he has lived in retirement.

While in Houston, Tex., March 5, 1854, Mr. Schultz was united in marriage to Anna Hendenreich, a native of Germany, and daughter of Adam Hendenreich, who, upon his first trip to America, was shipwrecked in mid-ocean, and, clinging to the top of a mast, hung there for two days ere he was rescued. Mr. Hendenreich eventually located in Houston, Tex., and soon after enlisted in the Mexican War. Having left his wife and four sons and one daughter in the old country, he was joined by them in 1849, and locating in Schuyler County, engaged in farming until his death in 1859. Simon Hendenreich, one of his sons, served in the Civil War as a soldier in the Third Illinois Cavalry, and his son Fred was a member of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, commanded by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll. Mr. and Mrs. Schultz are the parents of the following children: Harmon H., who resides near Taide Grove, Ill.; Charles E., who died at the age of eleven years; Julius C.; Catha, widow of George Plinn, and mother of two children; Laura, deceased; Emma, wife of J. A. Breen, of Peoria, and mother of one child; Ferdinand, married to Helen Kelly, and living in Peoria; Nellie, deceased; and Peter, married to Daisy Reed, and living on his father's home farm. Judge Schultz and wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1860, and have been active in promoting the best interests of both church and Sunday school. All of their children are connected with the same church, and all are young people of character and ability, having been trained with due regard to their position as useful men and women of their respective communities.

Many of the most vivid memories of Judge Schultz are connected with his life as a soldier of the Union during the Civil War. No braver fighter ever shouldered a gun or shared in the terrible experiences and privations of warfare. Enlisting in Company F, One Hundred and Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in August, 1862, he was mustered out of the service at Vicksburg, Miss., in August, 1863, having participated in all of the battles of his regiment, and escaped without wounds, illness or imprisonment. The One Hundred and Eighth was one of the most active regiments of the war, and its soldiers were rarely far from the fighting line. It won many distinctions, and Mr. Schultz, for bravery, was promoted from private to Second Lieutenant. His account of the war is both instructive and interesting, and like all faithful weavers of the blue, he delights to live over again the incidents which

made up the most vigorous and exciting period of his life.

Early in life Mr. Schultz became interested in Democratic politics, and a reflection of his ability and honesty exists in the fact that he has filled practically all of the township offices, including that of Supervisor for ten years. He was Justice of the Peace for twenty years, and in 1890 was nominated for County Judge and elected by a large majority, holding the office four years. During that time he demonstrated a high order of justice and wisdom, his decisions suffering but one reversal, and all others standing the test of the Supreme Court of the State. His term expired December 1, 1894, and he thereupon engaged in the mercantile business as heretofore stated. Judge Schultz has the substantial and dependable qualities which win long friendships, long tenure of office and continuous influence for good. Even his private life has its enduring compensations, for he recently celebrated his golden wedding, receiving renewed assurance of the gratitude and good will of the community he so faithfully and wisely has served. He represents that class of German-American citizens who, while retaining the accent and general characteristics of their nation, yet enter with heart and soul into the most dangerous as well as most pleasant and profitable demands of their adopted country. Judge Schultz has been a Mason for many years, being a member of the Astoria (Ill.) Lodge, and is also member of Schuyler Lodge No. 200, Knights of Pythias.

SCOTT, Thomas W., M. D.—The life of a faithful and conscientious physician is burdened with serious responsibilities and heavy cares. If animated by the ideal spirit of his profession, he must necessarily carry with him, night and day, a chivalrous sympathy with the suffering of his patients and a keen sensitiveness to the correctness of his diagnoses, the efficiency of his pathological methods and the probable results in each case of severe sickness. As a counteractive of this mental friction and anxiety, he has a consciousness that the general results of his daily ministrations is the alleviation of pain, checking of the ravages of disease and saving a human life.

Such, doubtless, is the long continued experience of the worthy gentleman whose name stands at the head of this biographical record, and who is a prominent resident of Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., where he is successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. For almost a score of years Dr. Scott has practiced medicine in Rushville, and has achieved a degree of success possible only to the man of clearly defined purpose, with unbounded faith in himself and his work. The doctor is a native of Scott County, Ky., where he was born April 18, 1868; the son of Thomas West and Catherine (Casper) Scott, natives of Maryland and Kentucky, respectively. His paternal grandparents were Amos and Nancy A. (West) Scott, whose birth

occurred in Maryland. At least three generations of his family pursued their various occupations in Maryland, his father having been born in Montgomery County, in that State, in 1808, and his grandfather, Amos Scott, in 1777. His grandfather, Nancy A. (West) Scott, and his paternal great-grandparent, William and Margaret (Davis) Scott, were natives of the same State. On the maternal side his grand-parents were Jesse and Lucretia (Shelburn) Fitzgerald, the former born in Virginia and the latter a native of Hagerstown, Md., and his maternal great-grandparents were William and Catherine (Newell) Fitzgerald. The family moved to Scott County, Ky., in 1814, when Thomas W. Sr., was six years old, locating near Georgetown where the lad grew to maturity, and where he was married to Catherine Fitzgerald of Lexington. In 1832, Dr. Scott's father came to Ripa Vista Township, Schuyler County, Ill., then a sparsely settled locality, in the upbuilding of which he was destined to become a practical and substantial factor. His days passed with the usual tasks and diversions of the progressively inclined landowner, and his death occurred January 22, 1885, at the age of seventy-seven years.

Dr. Scott obtained his primary education in the public schools of Schuyler County, and his classical training at Monmouth (Ill.) College. In 1881 he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. G. P. Knapp, of Mount Vernon, Mo., and afterward attended lectures at the Missouri Medical College in St. Louis, from which he was graduated in March, 1884. During the next year he practiced medicine in Mount Vernon, Mo., and then moved to Rushville, which has since been his home, and where he has built up a remunerative practice. He was appointed County Physician in 1902, and has held other positions of importance commensurate with his professional skill. He was member of the County Board of Supervisors for Rushville Township for two years, and is now President of the Board of United States Pension Examiners. Politically, he is firm in his allegiance to Democratic principles. Dr. Scott is a sympathetic, earnest man, striving to attain the best ideals of his profession, and applying his knowledge with rare discretion and excellent results.

SETTLES, Gilderoy.—An example of inspiring adaptation to the agricultural life, an expression of that resource, business insight, unremitting industry, wise investment, keen grasp of the political, social and general situation, and shrewd knowledge of human nature which lifts a man to the highest country achievement and usefulness, is found in the career of Gilderoy Settles, a retired resident of Rushville, who in youth knew but moderate advantages, and in later life is the owner of 680 acres of farm lands besides several town lots and dwellings in Schuyler County, and 320 acres of prairie land in Clark County, Kan. The acquisition of these valuable holdings has been gradual and legitimate, and in his accomplishment the owner sends out from

his own to the lives of those around him the most wholesome and beneficent encouragement. This ex-soldier of the Union and pioneering traveler has spent more than half a century of his life in this country, and in Rushville Township has bought and sold more land than any other dweller within its borders. No one has contributed more substantially to the making of local history, or to the development, progress and integrity of this part of Illinois.

A native of Fulton Township, Fulton County, Ill., Mr. Settles was born November 14, 1837, a son of William Settles, who, born in Tennessee, journeyed overland to the wilderness of Greene County, Ill., about 1827. To his frontier cabin William Settles brought a wife, formerly Miss Moody, and here were born two children, Charles and Jordan C., both of whom survived their mother's death in Greene County. Mr. Settles changed his abode, then, to Fulton County, Ill., about 1850, and here was united in marriage to Peggy Carlock, who became the mother of the following children: Polly Ann, who died in Schuyler County, and whose husband, Abram Woods, died in Iowa; David J., a soldier of the Union during the Civil War, who died at Helena, Ark., and whose body was sent home for burial; Serena, deceased wife of Seth Griggs, of Clinton, Mo.; Paulina, wife of John Strawsbaugh, a farmer of Table Grove Township, McDonough County, Ill.; Margaret, deceased wife of John Flint; and Joseph, who died at Sedalia, Mo., December 28, 1905. The mother of these children died in Fulton County, and about 1850 Mr. Settles located in Browning Township, Schuyler County, from whence he moved to Morgan County, Ill., where his death occurred about 1868.

The environment of Gilderoy Settles in Fulton County was extremely crude, and now that success has abundantly crowned his efforts, no memory is so dear to him as that of the crackling log in the fireplace, the dim light of the tallow dip, the school house on the hill, the river sparkling in the sunlight, and the mill wheezing away the days in its mission of food grinding. His undeveloped strength was sorely taxed with the hard and exacting duties of the home farm, yet in the open he developed a fine constitution and healthy ambitions, also a keen appreciation of the dignity and nobility of the calling of his sires. He was about fourteen years old when he came with his father to Schuyler County in the early forties, and he continued to live at home until his marriage, in 1857, to Paulina Tracy, who was born in Fulton County, Ill., May 14, 1835, a daughter of Lyman Tracy, a native of New York State, and one of the early settlers of Fulton County. With his wife Mr. Settles established a home on eighty acres of unimproved land in Browning Township, on which he paid eighty dollars in 1858, the same starting Sugar Creek, a friendly little stream that rolled south to the valuable prospects of the farm. His first home was a log cabin of small dimensions, but comfortable what for those days, and here was

born his son, Leander, May 28, 1859, and his daughter, Florence, March 31, 1865. Leander, whose sketch appears in another section of this work, married Jesse Robman, and they have four children: Harry, Anna, Ethel, and Lura. He is now a retired farmer living in Rushville. The daughter, Florence, married Catherine Milby, and they live on a farm in Rushville Township, with a family of three children: Gertrude, Ruth and Edward.

With that commendable zeal which has characterized all of his life undertakings, Mr. Settles enlisted, March 15, 1865, in Company I, Third Illinois Cavalry, for one year, and was sent to Springfield, Ill., and to Rustport, Miss., remaining there until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, April 9, 1865, five days before the assassination of President Lincoln. From there the soldiers were sent to St. Louis, Mo., and thence to St. Paul, Minn., where they went into camp at Fort Snelling. One morning early they were ordered out after the Indians, whom they ran to Devil's Lake and out of the Territory. They had many opportunities to fight and hunt, but finally were ordered back to Fort Snelling, discharged and sent to Springfield, Ill., where they were mustered out of the service. Returning to his cabin on Sugar Creek, Mr. Settles learned of the birth of his daughter, Florence, during his absence, and he again took up the career of farming, which combined with the pleasures of husbandry with peace and good fellowship.

In 1867 Mr. Settles changed his home to a farm of 120 acres in Prowling Township, a rough timbered property that felt much to be desired in the way of improvement. Here was born April 14, 1865, his son, Walter Leander, who married Nora Robeson, is now a farmer in Rushville Township, and has six children—Earl, Ralph, Melvin, Manfred, Edith and Edna; Nora, born August 8, 1870, is wife of William Carty, and mother of Clyde B. and Charles Carty; Charles R., born December 29, 1873, married Myrtle Simpson, and lives on a farm in Rushville Township; Orpha, born July 12, 1876, on the farm where Adam Robman now lives, and who is the wife of William Phillips, and mother of four children, two of whom died in infancy, those living being Thelma and Ethelreda Eva. In 1875 Mr. Settles sold his farm and bought land now owned by Mr. Robman. His wife died October 16, 1892. She was a noble and lovable woman, possessed a host of friends, and was sadly missed by her immediate family and by many who had known the charm of her personal sympathy and hospitality. December 25, 1895, Mr. Settles married Clara Elizabeth Zeigler, who was born in York County, Pa., January 31, 1864, a daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Zeigler, both of whom still live in the Quaker State. Mr. Zeigler is a machinist by occupation, and during the war was employed by the Government as a bridge builder, and also assisted in the construction of Fort Monroe. Calvin Zeigler, a brother

of Mrs. Settles, is a prosperous farmer in Brownlee Township.

Having shouldered for all time the responsibilities of farming, Mr. Settles and his wife shared upon an extended western journey in November, 1895, visiting, Pablo's Peak, Mountain, the Geyser of the Geysers, and other places of interest in California, thence extending their trip to Los Angeles, San Francisco, and other points in California. His many-sided experiences and acute observations as a traveler were enjoyed by the busy people in Rushville and Schuyler County through the publication of letters written by him and published in the Citizen and other home papers. Returning to the county that he loved and appreciated him for so many years, Mr. Settles took up his abode in his present, comfortable residence on Jefferson Street, Rushville, which he had purchased in 1893, and in which on March 29, 1897, he began a new abode more than he himself had lived. This home is possessed over by a generous and accomplished wife, who transpires the art of rendering comfort, life long and good, and who is highly respected by all who are privileged to enjoy her acquaintance. Besides his home, Mr. Settles owns two vacation town lots and three dwellings in Rushville, three lots in Lake Forest, Ill., and several lots in Beardsboro, Ill. In all he has bought and sold in Rushville Township, 1,200 acres of land, a record approached by no other man in the county. As he has started, he paid on, under an acre in gold for his first farm, going in debt for a part of it, and for his last farm he paid \$125 in more, and now he uses \$100 on the same. No finer or more productive property is to be found in the Central West, one principally to the correct methods of cultivation, fertilization and general cultivation observed by the owner.

Possessed so manifestly the faculty of accumulation, Mr. Settles naturally has gravitated towards banking, and is one of the stockholders of the Bank of Schuyler County. Politically he is a Republican, but no partisan, and no amount of persuasion has caused him to invade the ranks of other holders. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Colonel Horsey Post, and prominent at reunions and general most unobtrusively. Personally, a genial, confidence inspiring and forceful man, Mr. Settles has won and kept friends all along his vigorous and purposeful life, and everywhere that he is known, is regarded as an excellent neighbor, loyal friend, interesting companion and dependable country gentleman.

SETTLES, Leander, who may fitly be classed among the most prosperous and substantial farmers of Rushville Township, Schuyler County, Ill., and one of the leading citizens of his community, was born in Brownlee Township, Schuyler County, Ill., May 28, 1859, a son of G. R. and Emma Settles, natives of Illinois. In early youth Mr. Settles attended the Mt. Zion school, and when his father moved to Frederick Town-

ship, continued his school attendance there. In 1882, he accompanied his father's family on their removal to Rushville and has since made his home in Rushville Township. After his marriage, Mr. Settles bought a farm of eighty acres in Rushville Township, on which he remained until 1898, when he sold his land, buying eighty acres in Sections 23 and 24, in the same township. There he made improvements by rearing, putting out fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, etc. Having an ambition to spread out and farm on a larger scale, he rented out his little farm and in the spring of 1904, moved to the 260-acre farm of his father, equipped himself with plenty of good teams and machinery, and by raising a good grade of stock, especially hogs, made a success in the operation of this tract of land, and was recognized by the people of the community as one of the most enterprising, progressive and successful farmers in the township. In the year 1905 he sold the part of his farm lying in Section 27 for \$125 per acre, and bought a quarter-section in Deale County, S. Dak., for \$21 per acre. This farm he kept one year, when he disposed of it at \$20 per acre and invested in eighty acres of land lying in Section 25, Rushville Township, which makes 120 acres owned by him at the present time.

Mr. Settles was married, May 9, 1885, to Jessie R. Reiman, who was born in Browning Township, Schuyler County, March 17, 1865, a daughter of Adam and Lavina Reiman. The father of Mrs. Settles was one of the pioneers of Schuyler County. Four children were the issue of this union, as follows: Harvey R., born August 9, 1886; Annie L., born March 29, 1888; Hilah Penina, born June 29, 1891; and Laura Irene, born December 18, 1897. Harvey R., who is a farmer in Rushville Township, was married to Nora Garrison, June 19, 1901, and they have two children—Madeline C., born December 30, 1904, and Harold, born October 20, 1906. Annie L. is the wife of Ralph J. Ewing, also a farmer of Rushville Township, to whom she was married May 29, 1907. Hilah Penina was married to George Garrison, of Rushville, May 3, 1908, and Laura is with her parents.

In politics, Mr. Settles is a Republican, and has filled various township offices, and is now Township Trustee. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., the R. N. of A., and the M. W. A. While not a church member, he has always been liberal in support of church work. Socially, Mrs. Settles, a most estimable woman, is connected with the Royal Neighbors. She is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which she united in girlhood. Both husband and wife stand high in the estimation of all who know them.

In the fall of 1907, Mr. Settles, having decided to retire from farming, bought property in the city of Rushville, locating there on October 30 of that year. Always enterprising and fondness for travel, for a man engaged in the occupation of farming, he has spent much time thus em-

ployed, having visited about half of the States of the Union, across portions of Canada, and a portion of his traveling as shown by his diary, covering 24,000 miles.

SHELLY, D. Franklin.—During his long and industrious life, D. Franklin Shelly has wasted the weapons of war as well as the implements of peace, but it is in the latter capacity that his name is enrolled upon the official Schuyler County, of which he has been a resident since the spring of 1879, and where he now is living in practical retirement upon his 100-acre farm in Section 9, Hudson Township. Mr. Shelly was born in Augusta County, Va., February 11, 1845, and is one of the three surviving of three children of David and Katharine (Hester) Shelly, who came from Virginia to Fulton County, Ill., during the summer of 1856. The other Shelly was a man of quiet tastes and inclinations, but he succeeded at farming and won the good will and esteem of his fellow men. At the time of his death in 1885 he had been a widower for ten years. On his children, W. H., a farmer of McDonough County, and James A. lives in Woodland Township, Fulton County.

Twenty-one years of age when he accompanied the rest of his family to Fulton County, in 1861, D. Franklin Shelly had acquired a fair education in the subscription and common schools of his native State, and had been thoroughly drilled in arithmetic, as practiced in the South. He adapted himself readily to Northern conditions, however, and was in practical command of his mother's farm when the civil war in August, 1862, drew him from parental and accustomed fields to the turmoil and uncertainty of warfare. Enlisting in Company H, Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as Corporal, he participated in all of the marches and battles of the company until his discharge from the service in March, 1865, on account of a gunshot wound received in the vicinity of Atlanta, Ga. While recuperating from this wound he was in the United States Hospital at Camp Butler, Ill., and he still has in his possession the bullet extracted by the surgeon, which had passed through his shoulder from front to back. He was as brave a soldier as represented the strength and valor of Illinois, and his martial experiences included many occasions in which he figured as the good and generous genius of the suffering and dying. Few are more consistent or accurate narrators of events connected with the Civil War, and in few were the benefits of peace more deeply ingrafted.

Continuing to farm in Fulton County after his return from the war, Mr. Shelly married, February 22, 1870, Mary E. Sackman, who was born in Mason County, Ill., in September, 1846, a daughter of John W. Sackman, an early but now deceased farmer of Schuyler County. The first investment of Mr. Shelly after his marriage was in a farm of 120 acres in Hudson Township, Schuyler County, which he later sold and then bought his present farm of 100 acres in Section 9. On his farm, Mr. Shelly has raised general

produce and stock, and has many fine improvements, having modern barns, well kept fences and a large and comfortable country home. Some time since he laid aside the cares of the farm and is enjoying the later years of his life in retirement, a consummation merited by more than thirty years of continuous effort, and by practical financial results which remove him from the possibility of all monetary dissatisfaction. While in no sense a partisan, he votes the Republican ticket for national and State affairs, but locally supports the man best suited to the responsibilities of his office. While not a member of any church, his generosity in support of church and charitable organizations is well known, and he is a much appreciated member of the local lodge of Masons. Of the four children which have comprised his family one died in infancy; Charles H. was born in 1872, married Miss Ella Burrows and has two children, Gwendolen and Lois; Charles operates a part of his father's farm; Lida M., born in February, 1876, is the wife of J. M. Field, of Astoria; and Harry F., born September 14, 1882, is living on the home place. Mr. Shelly bears well his seventy-three years, and his heart is as young and spirits as fine as if he were but half that old. He has known how both to make and to keep friends, and his standing in the community is based upon an upright, conscientious and industrious life.

SKILES, Francis M.—The frontiersmen who settled in Schuyler County in the immediate wake of the Indian, reaped large claims for themselves and splendid hopes for their progeny. Although the majority of their characters and labors are mistily set in the framework of history, they yet live in those who bear their name, and who represent in many instances the acme of purpose, endeavor and vitality of the early part of another century. George Skiles, who arrived when the last century was a quarter old, was born in Pennsylvania, settled in his youth in Kentucky, and, hearing the call of the prairies, undertook the arduous journey to Wayne County, Mo., then an unhindered wilderness. About 1825, accompanied by his wife, who formerly was Mary Justus, and several of their children, he came to Browning Township, Schuyler County, taking up government land shortly after on what then was called Rushville Prairie, in what is now the township of that name. Here he encountered all of the crudities and deprivations of the frontier, and upon arising in the morning could see the smoke arising from the cabins of all the settlers for miles around. The buffalo trails still were clearly defined, and although the rough outlines of the wigwam had disappeared, the former owners of these quaint habitations frequently returned to what, for centuries, had been the happy hunting ground of their sires. For the most part they were subdued and harmless red-men, but the settlers had many disagreeable experiences with those who could not forget their wrongs, and who bitterly resented the encroachments of the palefaced brethren. This early ar-

rival cleared considerable of his land and advanced from dire poverty to comparative affluence, his useful life ending to an end while better warfare raged between the North and South in 1865. The wife, who survived him until 1871, was the mother of thirteen children, two of whom are still living; Mary, widow of Hiram Scott, who has kindly contributed the facts of this biography, and James Skiles, a resident of Alma, Neb. At the age of ninety-three years, Mrs. Scott, in the enjoyment of excellent health and retaining her faculties to an unusual degree, is now making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Sarah Robertson, wife of Alexander Robertson, son of William Robertson, the latter one of the first settlers of Browning Township.

Rev. William Skiles, son of George Skiles, was born in Wayne County, Mo., and was a small boy when the family came to Illinois. He had few opportunities on Rushville Prairie, but he had ambitions and great religious zeal, early in life becoming converted to the Union Baptist faith, in which he prepared for the ministry. He had a quarter-section of land offered him on the prairie, but he preferred to settle in the timber along the stream, and with the cultivation of this land as one of his life objects, he became a circuit-riding with his brother John, the latter having prepared for the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church. These two self-sacrificing brothers rode together over Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, enduring all of the hardships known to the circuit-riders of the frontier and accomplishing a world of good among the isolated settlers. Really lofty and grand traits of character are attributed to William Skiles, traits which grew in strength up to the time of his death, April 12, 1907, at the age of eighty-six years. Of his nine children three died in infancy and six are still living, Francis M. Skiles, whose name heads this sketch, being the oldest. Elizabeth is the wife of Frank Heathers, of Seattle, Wash.; George lives in Republic City, Neb.; Sarah is the wife of A. Russell, of Alma, Neb.; William P. lives near Republic City, Neb.; and Nettie is the wife of Jackson Gildersleeve, of Huntley, Neb. The mother of these children formerly was Sarah Luttrell, more extended mention of whom may be found in the sketch of William C. Skiles.

Born in Browning Township, Schuyler County, Ill., December 2, 1843, Francis M. Skiles was reared to the life of the farm, and always has made this the setting of his life occupation. His education was acquired in the district schools, often under great difficulties, and the foundation thus supplied has been strengthened and enlarged by almost continuous later research. His early financial status became apparent at the time of his marriage to Malinda Geer, a native of Browning Township, and daughter of Dyer Geer, one of the early settlers of this part of the State. Mr. Skiles had to borrow the money of his father for his marriage certificate, and so poor were both of the parties to the alliance that they continued to live with their respective pa-

rents until better times dawned. Finally the bridegroom succeeded in saving thirty dollars, with which he bought a simple housekeeping outfit, and rented a log cabin from Roswell Brines, the bridal gifts including a coat from the elder Skiles and a heater from the bride's father. The farm was bottom land, damp and ill drained, and as Mr. Skiles was soon taken with chills and fever, it seems necessary to ascribe his first field of independent endeavor. With an old plug team which had been added to his possessions, he moved to McHenry County, about 1864, and here succeeded beyond an expectation in general farming and stock raising. His wife's father dying in 1879, the couple returned to the old Geer farm in Schuyler County where Mrs. Skiles was born, and to the quiet possession of which Mr. Skiles succeeded by right of purchase soon after. This remained his home until 1905, and in its cultivation few men in the county have achieved more satisfactory general results. Today he is the owner of 380 acres of as fine land as the county contains, having the best of modern improvements, and being admirably adapted to all purposes of Central Western farming.

In political affiliation Mr. Skiles is a Democrat and, in addition to several other township offices, he has for many years been a member of the Board of Education. With his family he is a member and active worker in the Union Baptist Church. To him and his wife have been born six children, of whom Laura and Bert died in infancy; Julius died at the age of twenty-one years and four days; Maudie is the wife of William Alenbaugh, of Browning Township, and mother of Bert, Nellie and Bessie Alenbaugh; Effie is the wife of Henry Trone, a farmer of Browning Township, and mother of nine children; Ellen is the wife of Miles Schisler, and mother of Mattie Schisler, and lives on one of her father's farms. Mr. Skiles may well regard his life as a success, both financially and personally, for in addition to substantial wealth he is one of the most honored and highly respected men in the community. No man is more emphatically the architect of his own fortunes, for all his possessions have come from his first pay, an old rifle, which then was the pride and hope of his life.

SKILES, William C.—The stern and substantial qualities which have inspired and accomplished successful pioneering in all places and stages of the world's progress, were manifest in the Skiles family at a very early period of the history of America, and ever since have spelled success and honor for the numerous members widely scattered over this broad continent and especially well represented in Schuyler County, to which the first arrival came in the middle 'twenties. Of the latter-day exponents of honorable and useful living, one of the best known and most successful is William C. Skiles, owner of a farm in Section 14, Browning Township, in which township he was born October 1, 1844, a son of Moses and Mary (Luttrell) Skiles, na-

tives of Kentucky. Mr. Skiles' grand-fires were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, the paternal grandfather coming to Schuyler County, Ind., from Missouri, the maternal grandparents arriving from the South. Both were with General Jackson at the battle of Horseshoe Bend, both practiced agriculture with excellent results in Schuyler County, and both lived to the ripe age of ninety years. The grandfather Luttrell was a remarkable warrior, and attained the age of 102 years. During the early settlement of the county she had been gaining experience with the Indians. Her husband first settled in Browning Township, but later moved to the uplands, and the first year of oxen he used in the township was loaned him by the grandfather Skiles. His daughter, Mary Luttrell, was the second wife of Moses Skiles, and the mother of two sons and one daughter, of whom James Skiles is a retired farmer of Nebraska, and the daughter is the widow of Thomas Tracy, of Schuyler County. The first wife of Moses Skiles was formerly a Mrs. Swazey, whom he married in Missouri, and whose son, T. J. Skiles, now lives in Browning, Ill. The third Mrs. Skiles in girlhood was known as Melinda Lyman, who became the mother of five children: Verma, widow of James Mitchell of Browning; Rosa, widow of Martin Glover, of Assaria, Ill.; Moses is a farmer of Browning Township; Lewis died in Nebraska at the age of thirty years; David L., Charles C., and George, all three, deceased.

William C. Skiles' mother died when he was about seven months old and he was then taken to the home of his maternal grandparents, with whom he resided until attaining his majority. His youth was filled with hard work and responsibility, but he managed to acquire a practical common school education, upon which he has built by the research of later years. In 1861 he was united in marriage with Margaret J. Price, a daughter of Permelius Price, a native of Tennessee, with whom he started housekeeping on the old Luttrell farm, where seven of their children were born to them, one being born before the breaking out of the war. Of these, William is a farmer of Littleton Township; Mary is the wife of L. Parker, of Browning Township, and has seven children; James I. is a farmer of Browning Township; Amanda (deceased) was the wife of John Standaugh; Thomas is a farmer in Fulton County; Minnie is the wife of a farmer in Fulton County; and Ross is a resident of Potosi, Ill. The mother of this family died in 1875, and in 1889 Mr. Skiles married Mrs. Maria Perkins, born in Schuyler County, July 4, 1850, daughter of Elijah Wisdom, who came as a boy from Tennessee in 1827. Mr. Wisdom still is living with his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Skiles, the only survivor of fourteen children, which his mother reared among the crudest of surroundings, never owning or using a milk stove, or any artificial heat save a tallow dip. Mr. Wisdom has two children living, Mrs. Skiles and Fannie, wife of Charles Hendricks, of Quincy,

Ill. He was a member of the Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War. He is now eighty-four years old, his wife having died in 1851. Mrs. Skiles has been three married, her first husband being Allen Robertson, by whom she had four children; Curtis, of Browning Township; James, of Barksdown; William, of Browning Township; Carrie, wife of Ernest Skiles, of Browning Township. The father of Allen Robertson was a scouter in Company C, Third Missouri Cavalry, during the Civil War, and his death occurred in February, 1877. The second husband was H. P. Perkins, who was a soldier in the Third Illinois Cavalry, during the Civil War, and died in 1880, leaving one daughter. Wealthy, most deceased, was wife of B. F. Lancaster. Mr. and Mrs. Skiles have a daughter, Fannie, now in school.

After his last marriage Mr. Skiles took charge of his farm of forty acres on Section 16 in Browning Township, where he has a comfortable house within half a mile or where he was born, and where he has been engaged in general farming and stock raising. He is a Democrat politically and has held a number of local offices, including that of member of the Board of Supervisors. Mr. Skiles is a man of firm character and of excellent judgment, and well sustains the reputation for integrity and rectitude established in the minds of the county's history by the story on both sides of his family.

SLACK, Nathaniel G., M. D., (deceased).—A bright and benevolent career in the medical profession was terminated by the disease of the respected and well remembered physician above named, whose practice in Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., extended over a period of nearly thirty years. That the memory of his faithful, careful and self-sacrificing attention to his numerous patients in Rushville and the surrounding country is still warmly cherished by its beneficiaries, is grateful evidence of his fidelity to the highest trust reposed in him and to the high ideals which dominated his professional career. The subject of this memoir was born in England, April 9, 1830, his father, John Slack, also being a native of that country, where he spent his entire life. Some time after the death of John Slack, his widow married again, and coming to the United States, settled in Illinois, where she and her husband made their home in Fulton County. The latter, whose name was Potts, died a few years after their arrival in this country. Nathaniel G. Slack was a mere lad when his father died, and was only approximating manhood when he accompanied his elder brother to the United States. He first located in Rhode Island, whence after a time, he proceeded to Illinois, and took up his abode in Fulton County. There he shortly afterward became a pupil in the academy at Paducah, and after reaching for a time in that institution, pursued a course of study at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He next taught school for several terms, and subsequently studied dentistry, in the practice of

which he engaged. This he abandoned in order to attend the lectures of the Iowa Medical College at Keokuk, Iowa, and then commenced the practice of medicine at his home in Fulton County. In 1850 he removed to Rushville, where he continued in practice, and soon attained considerable reputation as a skillful and successful physician and surgeon. This professional standing he maintained for many years, inspiring awe, respect and reasonable patronage. He was also identified with mercantile pursuits, being interested to a considerable extent in the Western mills at Rushville. His death occurred August 9, 1887.

On November 17, 1858, Dr. Slack was united in marriage with Ellen C. Berry, who was born in Fulton County, Ill., a daughter of Henry C. Berry, a native of Berkshire, England. Mr. Berry came to America with his family in early days, settling in Canada. Thence he moved to Fulton County, Ill., about the year 1850. By trade he was a farmer, and accordingly followed farming for a livelihood. In Fulton County he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. During the latter part of his life he went to California, where he died. Mrs. Slack is still a resident of Rushville, whence she is surrounded by every comfort, and enjoys the cordial esteem of numerous relatives.

In politics, Dr. Slack was a supporter of the Republican party. During the Civil War, he acted in the capacity of United States Marshal. Aside from his professional attainments and services, his memory is cherished as that of one of the patriotic, public spirited and useful citizens of Rushville.

SMITH, Joseph H.—To none of the old settlers of Schuyler County do the changes which have taken place during the past fifty-nine years seem more marvellous than to Joseph H. Smith, a retired farmer of Rushville. Mr. Smith has watched the passing of the round hay bales; the subscription school; the dense hazel brush; the hungry and acquisitive foxes which made life miserable for everyone but themselves; the gentle deer, of which he saw eleven in one herd; the wild turkeys and other small game; the scythe, cradle, flint and yellow dip. From the other side of his life he still watches with interest the coming and going of the present generation of youngsters, those to whom have been shifted the burdens of agriculture, but everywhere upon his own place are the evidences of his handiwork, of his untiring perseverance through the storm and sunshine of his long life. Mr. Smith has his own way to make in the world ever since he was old enough to make his labor of value. Born on a farm in Jefferson County, Ind., February 14, 1822, he is a son of Michael Smith, a native of Somerset County, Md., and grandson of William Smith, also born in Maryland. Besides himself, but few others of his father's children are living, namely: Oliver P. Smith, of the State of Washington, and William N. Smith, a member of Mount Vernon, Ill. Melinda (Romer) Smith,

mother of Joseph H., was born in New Jersey, a daughter of David and Nancy (Smith) Reamer, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, respectively. David Reamer was a gunsmith by trade, and he followed the martial fortunes of Washington for seven years of the Revolutionary War, stacking his musket on the battlefields of Bunker Hill and Brandywine, and enduring the bitterly cold winter at Valley Forge. Mr. Smith now holds as his most prized relic the pocket-book which his maternal grandfather carried through the Revolutionary War. The Reamer family is long lived, Melinda (Reamer) Smith having lived to the unusual age of ninety years, her death occurring in 1899.

Michael Smith moved from Indiana to Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, in 1848, and engaged in farming and stock raising until his death in 1882. Joseph H. had the best advantages procurable in his township, but even these were meagre compared with those the children of the present day enjoy. He was a sturdy and industrious lad, and being left fatherless at the age of nineteen, a large share of the home responsibilities fell upon his shoulders. The following year, in 1855, he was united in marriage to Sarah Jane Kenzle, a native of Boone County, Ky., who came with her parents to Schuyler County in 1849, she being then thirteen years old. Surviving her parents and the other children in the family beside herself are: Thomas H. Kenzle, of Bensenville, Ill., and Mrs. Arctina F. M. Hodges, of Rushville. Mr. Smith has voted the Democratic ticket ever since old enough to form political opinions, and he served four years as Constable of Bainbridge Township and sixteen years as Road Commissioner. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith are devout members of the Baptist Church, which she dated about fifty-five years ago. To his first purchase of forty acres of land, Mr. Smith has added until he now owns 160 acres, all under cultivation. His farm has many fine improvements, excellent machinery, and substantial facilities for caring for products and stock.

SMITH, S. Darwin, M. D.—A comparatively recent recruit to professional circles in Rushville is Dr. S. Darwin Smith, one of the young and enthusiastic practitioners who recognize the ever widening possibilities of their calling, and whose judgment and research is untrammelled by mental fixity or blind devotion to the tenets of the past. Dr. Smith was born in Woodstock Township, Schuyler County, Ill., December 30, 1870, of Southern ancestry, his father, S. S. Smith, having been born in Brown County, Ill., of which his paternal grandparents, Abraham and Mary E. (Hendly) Smith, natives respectively of Lexington, Ky., and Virginia, were early settlers. His mother, formerly Lizzie (Cook) Magruder, was born in Schuyler County, Ill., a daughter of T. P. W. and L. M. (Pomeroy) Magruder, the former born in Baltimore, Md., and the latter in Shepherdstown, Va.

Dr. Smith's original field of activity was upon

his father's farm in Woodstock Township. He received a practical common school education while still at home, and finally entered the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of March, 1895. Through successful competitive examination he secured a year of training as an intern in the same hospital, and for the following five years conducted a general practice in Astoria, Ill., east of Romeville in the fall of 1902. He already has made many friends and built up a practice extending over a large area of the town and surrounding country, and by his mildness, skill, and ready adaptation to the demands and amenities of his calling, gives promise or extended usefulness in an appreciative community.

Dr. Smith resumed bachelorhood March 1, 1898, marrying Anna Reed Freer, a native of Chicago, Ill., and of their union there is a son, Edward Magruder Smith. The doctor is a Republican in politics, and naturally is connected with the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America and the Court of Honor.

SNYDER, Madison O. (deceased), for many years a leading farmer of Littleton Township, Schuyler County, Ill., and later engaged in real estate and the insurance business in the town of Littleton, Ill., whom he also held the office of Postmaster, was born in Schuyler County, Ill., July 24, 1849, a son of David and Cassinda (Wallace) Snyder, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively, the daughter of his father being an Brownsville County, in the former State. Their marriage took place in Virginia in 1822, and two years later, they moved, with teams to Illinois, locating in the vicinity of Rushville. A few years later, David Snyder entered land in Sections 9 and 16, Rushville Township, where, in course of time, he became the owner of 280 acres. The ground in this locality was so swampy and boggy when he first located there as to be of very slight value. David Snyder died on his farm March 5, 1898, his widow surviving him until June 6, 1899, when she also departed this life. Their family consisted of five daughters and five sons, of whom only one son, William E. Snyder, of Le Grange, Harrodsburg County, Ill., is now living. A daughter, Mrs. Julia Wheat, of Littleton, Schuyler County, recently passed away.

Madison O. Snyder received his education in the district schools, and remained with his mother until a year after his marriage, when he moved to a farm four miles south of Littleton, on which he lived until 1869. In that year he bought 120 acres in Section 10, Littleton Township, which he partly improved, and successfully followed farming there for seventeen years. In 1897, he took up his residence in the town of Littleton, buying a home and lot and the postoffice building, thereafter devoting his attention to the insurance and real estate business, in which he continued up to the time of his death, October 21, 1907.

The marriage of Mr. Snyder took place November 13, 1831, on which date Mary J. Linscott became his wife. Mrs. Snyder was born in Rushville, Ill., December 18, 1811, a daughter of William and Catherine (Thomas) Linscott, natives of Kentucky. Her father was a minister of the Christian Church and a clergyman settled in Schuyler County. Seven children born of this union were: Catherine L., now married Samuel Frank Sloan, and now lives at Watertown, S. D.; Nellie, who married Orl D. Ross, of La Prairie, Hancock County, Ill.; Olive, who is employed as a clerk in Macomb, Ill.; Grace (Mrs. Heena D. Winters), of Littleton Township; Elmer W., wife of Charles D. Wells, a resident of Littleton, Ill.; Clarence O., a farmer of Littleton Township; and Nina Florence, who is still at home.

Politically, Mr. Snyder was a Republican and bore a prominent and influential part in local affairs. He held the office of Township Assessor, five years; that of Collector, one year; and served eight years as Justice of the Peace. He was appointed Postmaster of Littleton by President McKinley, assuming the duties of that office February 11, 1898, which he continued to occupy up to the date of his death. He also held the office of Notary Public under the administration of Gov. Taylor and Gov. Yates. In fraternal circles, Mr. Snyder was identified with the A. F. & A. M., having belonged to the Rushville Lodge from 1861 to 1884, when he assisted in organizing a lodge in Littleton, Ill. He was also a member of the M. W. of A. The religious connection of Mr. Snyder was with the Baptist Church, of which he had been a member since 1865, and in which he had officiated as deacon and trustee from 1875 up to the time of his demise. Mr. Snyder was one of the foremost citizens of the county where his entire life had been spent, and no members of the community were held in higher esteem than he and his worthy wife, who survives him.

STEELE, George Burton.—A comparatively recent and well equipped recruit to the professional life of Rushville is George Burton Steele, a young man of well defined purpose, and sufficient energy and patience to accomplish much as a legal practitioner. Born on a farm one and a half miles northeast of Pleasantview, Schuyler County, Ill., December 10, 1878, Mr. Steele is descended on both sides of his family from very early settlers of Ohio, in which State were born his paternal grandparents, Theodosius S. and Mary (McEwen) Steele, whose agricultural interests were identified with the vicinity of Rushville. On this farm of their own clearing was born James M. Steele, father of George Burton, who grew to manhood and married Rachel Strong, a native of Pleasantview and daughter of George W. and Frances (Quinn) Strong, the former born in Columbiana, Ohio, and the latter a native of Louisville, Ky. George Lee Strong, the American progenitor of the Strong family in America, was born in Ireland, and after settling in Virginia, married Nancy Kennedy, a native of

Louisville, Ky. Thomas Quinn Strong, great-grandfather of George Burton, and son of the immigrant, was born in Virginia, and after moving to Ohio married Elizabeth Lewis, one of the Buckeye Sisters' native daughters.

After the death of his mother, when he was seven years old, George Burton Steele lived until his majority with his grandmother, Frances Strong, and his uncle, Charles K. Strong. While receiving his elementary education, principally through study at home, he graduated from the Pleasantview High School, Kennedy's Normal at Rushville, and the Rushville Business College.

At the age of eighteen he entered upon his six years of educational work, and during that time gained an excellent reputation as a student and outside reader. He then was appointed Deputy County Treasurer, under his uncle, Charles K. Strong, and while discharging the duties of this office read law under Thomas L. Beckenham, of Rushville. Admitted to the bar at Illinois, April 6, 1895, he began the practice of his profession in Rushville September 1, 1895, and during the ensuing year has had no occasion to regret his choice of location.

December 25, 1901, Mr. Steele was united in marriage to Bertha B. Bestler, a native of Naperville, Ill. Mr. Steele is a Democrat in politics, and fraternally is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Steele is at present City Attorney for the city of Rushville, Ill.

STOVER, Samuel.—For more than sixty-three years the Stover family of Bainbridge Township has been a strong and continuous factor in the best progress of Schuyler County; for its members have been concerned not only with the material phase of its history, but with the development of its educational system, which tends to the production of the higher wealth of mind, and which is so closely related to the substantial prosperity of any community. Education is a stimulant to broad action and has an ennobling influence on all the labors of the world, so that both Samuel Stover, the pioneer in agricultural work and civic organization, and D. Marion Stover, his son, who has accomplished so much for the school system of the county, are entitled to no small share of the credit of establishing social order and elevating the standard of their home communities.

The late Samuel Stover was a Virginian, born in Page County, that State, on the 8th of November, 1813, and his father, also born in the Old Dominion, was of German ancestry. In 1816 the family moved to the southern part of Licking County, Ohio, where the grandfather (also Samuel) engaged in farming and there passed his last years. There Samuel Stover, Jr., married Maria Campbell, a daughter of Peter H. Campbell, their union occurring in the fall of 1842. The Campbells moved to Schuyler County, Ill., and settled on what is now Section 4, Bainbridge Township. The father was an active Democrat, was elected County Treasurer and

assessed the entire county before it was organized into townships, finally dying on the old farm. In the spring of 1844 Samuel Stover, with his wife and one child, Milton L. Stover, settled in the same section, the improvements on the farm of 160 acres, consisting of a wide double log cabin. The land was very heavily timbered, and the father immediately commenced to cut down and burn the large logs, one hundred and twenty acres was finally cleared and reclaimed to the uses of agriculture, and the farm is today one of the finest in the township, in 1866 producing eighty-seven bushels of corn to the acre. The old log cabin remained the family home until 1858, and here most of the thirteen children were born; but in the year mentioned Samuel Stover erected with his own hands the residence near the modest house of the pioneer period. There the mother died September 29, 1871, a devout woman reared in the faith of the Primitive Baptist Church, whose life was in strict accord with the principles of her belief. Three of her thirteen children died in infancy. After his second marriage to Mrs. Elizabeth House, Mr. Stover retired from the old farm to Rushville, where he resided until his death August 8, 1898, and where his widow passed away March 14, 1904.

Samuel Stover was long one of the prominent citizens of Bainbridge Township, taking an especial interest in the early educational efforts. He was a Democrat, held various township offices of trust, and, like his father-in-law, Mr. Campbell, was in many ways prominently concerned in the founding of the county government. He was a faithful, enterprising, large minded and warm hearted man, a good husband and father, and a strong citizen. His religious belief, to which he was closely attached, was that of the Primitive Baptist Church.

The children of the family who survived their infancy are as follows: Milton L., who is farming in Johnson County, Neb.; Oscar A., a resident of Rushville, Schuyler County; Thomas C., who died at the age of fourteen years; D. Marion, a sketch of whose life follows; Horatio H., now deceased; Horace F., a resident of Lincoln, Neb.; Dora L., who married W. R. Hoskins, now living in Wolsey, S. Dak.; Rollin M., and Robert C., both residents of Rushville, Ill.; and Zelma E., a school teacher of Minneapolis, Minn.

D. Marion Stover was born in the old log cabin of the family homestead in Section 4, Bainbridge Township, on the 27th of October, 1848, and is now the owner of the home place of 160 acres, which is well improved and under a high state of cultivation. After receiving an education in the district schools and the Gem City Business College, of Quincy, Ill., he devoted the larger portion of his life to self-improvement and the instruction of others. While fitting himself for his profession he assisted his father upon the farm, and in 1872 began teaching in the district schools of Schuyler County, continuing this work until 1884. His executive ability and modern methods, with his popular personal qualities, so established his reputation as an educator and

gained him so secure a footing with the people, that he was nominated by the Democracy as a candidate for County Superintendent of Schools. His strength is shown in the fact that he was elected by a greater majority than anyone else on the ticket, and was also reelected for a second term of four years. During the eight years of his service in this important office, from 1884 to 1892, the schools of the county were organized with decision and ability, the valuable resources which were made largely available by a common-sense determination to give pupils the training which they could utilize with advantage in the future to be thought logical or unique. The result was that the schools were brought to a high degree of practical efficiency and that he introduced a course of study similar to the one now used in every county in the State. Mr. Stover was not a candidate for reelection, and has since taken no active part in politics. For the past four years he has served as principal of the school at Frederick, and was re-elected for the term of 1907-08.

In 1888 Mr. Stover bought the old home farm, and under his management it has been made a most productive and desirable piece of country property. Here in company with his sister, Zelma E., he spends his summer vacations, and devotes the balance of the year to the educational field, to which he is so ardently attached and in which he has earned such confidence.

STRONG, Charles Kennedy, the present Treasurer of Schuyler County, was born on the farm he since has occupied near Pleasantview, June 15, 1857. This farm is one of the landmarks of the township, and under the management of two generations of the family it has taken on both financial and home-making value. Settled upon at an early day by George W. and Frances (Quinn) Strong, parents of Charles Kennedy, it has been added to as prosperity favored its industrious owners, and now consists of 160 acres. George Strong was a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, while his wife was born in Louisville, Ky., a daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Kennedy) Quinn, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. George Strong, father of George W., was born in Ireland, and was the only member of his family to emigrate to America.

As an occupation, Charles Kennedy Strong has always followed farming, and has achieved success in his chosen calling, being engaged in both general farming and stock raising. At a comparatively early age he began to take an active interest in politics, and has held many offices within the gift of his fellow Democrats. On two occasions he served as Assessor of Bainbridge Township, and was also supervisor of the same township for two terms, serving as Chairman of the Board, and having charge as one of the commissioners, of the apportionment of the present county bill. He was elected County Treasurer in 1902, and his conduct of the financial affairs of the county has met with general satisfaction.

August 28, 1887. Mr. Strong married Adelaide Cornum, who was born in Rushville Township, and educated at Christian Neck School. Mr. and Mrs. Strong are the parents of four children: Homer W., Rachel M., George W., and Frank C. Mr. Strong is fraternally connected with the Independent Order of Good Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. In religion he is a Methodist. In a community where his entire life has been passed, where his life is familiar to almost every resident, and where he has been called upon to fill positions which test character and involve sacrifice for the public good, this prominent farmer and politician has the reputation of being a square and reliable man, and one in whom the community may implicitly place reliance.

STRONG, Moro S.—Of the men who are helping to maintain a high standard of farming and stock raising in Rushville Township, credit is due Moro S. Strong, whose constant research and painstaking efforts have resulted in the ownership of one of the valuable and paying properties in his neighborhood. Born in Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, January 3, 1863, he was educated in the public schools of Pleasantview, and on his father's farm received practical training in the occupation to which he is devoting his life. His parents, George W. and Francis (Quinn) Strong, were born in Columbiana County, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky., respectively, the former July 6, 1822, and the latter July 28, 1829. Both the paternal and maternal families had to do with the pioneer history of Schuyler County, and the mother, at the time of her death, had lived here sixty-four years. The father died October 4, 1869.

Moro S. Strong married Laura Farness, also a native of Schuyler County, and of their union there were two children: Jesse D., deceased, and Anthony V., a farmer of Rushville Township. Mrs. Strong died in 1887, and for his second wife Mr. Strong married Mary Gossage, daughter of William and Nancy Gossage, and of this union there are two sons: Charles M. and Giles H. Mr. Strong owns 140 acres of land in Section 25, Rushville Township, a large part of which is under a high degree of cultivation. This formerly was known as the Quinn farm and was settled by Mr. Strong's maternal grandfather, in 1842. It came into Mr. Strong's possession in 1887, and he moved on to it two years later, finding there a small frame dwelling, which since has been replaced by a modern farm house. He has been engaged in general farming and stock raising continuously, and in 1903 began the extensive breeding of Hereford cattle, of which he now has a fine herd of registered stock. Underlying the farm is a fine vein of coal, and he has opened up a mine with a capacity of from two hundred and fifty to three hundred bushels per day of as fine coal as can be found in the State of Illinois.

With his farming Mr. Strong combined an interest in the general welfare of the community,

and though emphatically opposed to office holding, has staunchly supported the Democratic party and has lent practical assistance to the political aspirations of his friends. Evidently he is popular and well-in-demand, and is identified with the Independent Order of Good Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

STRONG, Peter. The retirement of Peter Strong to his pleasant home in the village of Browning in 1901 was justified by many years of successful activity as a general farmer and stockman, and by an example of character and kindness which should be an inspiration to the youth of the material and moral compensations of a country life. During the fifty-seven years of his life Mr. Strong has known no other home than Schuyler County, where he was born in Bainbridge Township January 26, 1834, and where, on the farm of his parents, Stephen and Elizabeth (Langes) Strong, he was reared to the arduous work in which he for so many years engaged.

Stephen Strong was born in Ohio, and as a lad came with his parents to Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, where he engaged in farming until his death in 1869. His wife, formerly Elizabeth Brinnan, was born in Illinois, and died in 1894. She was the mother of three children, both younger than Peter, of whom Lewis lives on the farm in Browning Township; Laura died at the age of six years. In 1860 the family moved from Bainbridge to Section 20, Browning Township, finding here a dilapidated and otherwise discouraging property, as far as general improvements were concerned, the greater part of the land being covered with timber or underbrush. Mr. Strong lived to see his industry bear fruit and his home transformed into one of the best places in the county. He was essentially a home-loving man, of quiet and unobtrusive tastes and a generous contributor to churches and charitable organizations. He had no political aspirations and never was willing to accept political honors.

Peter Strong was nine years old when he came to Browning Township, and though by no means a robust lad, he at once entered the hard work of cutting down trees and clearing away brush, and eventually, long before his father's death, succeeded to the entire management of the place. Both father and son made a specialty of high grade stock and in the hands of the son, since his purchase of the place after the death of his parents, this paying resource has been greatly increased. He has an average herd of thirty Short-horn cattle, fully half of which are registered, and also raises fine horses and hogs. His farm is equipped with ample facilities for caring for stock in increasing numbers, and he also has storage for grain and general produce, besides an excellent dwelling and well kept fence, outbuildings and fine water supply. The oversight of this beautiful farm, Mr. Strong relinquished upon moving to Browning in 1901, but it unquestionably still fills a large place in his

heart and life, representing, as it does, a commendable and altogether worthy desire and its fulfillment. Its 260 names represent what a man may accomplish who sets out to carve his way unaided along agricultural lines, and who allows neither discouragement nor personal trouble to interfere with the steadiness of his action and purpose. Mr. Strong is a Democrat in politics, but has never aspired to a place among the office holders of the township.

STRONG, Thomas Q., recognized by all who know him as one of the leading farmers of Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, Ill., and one of the most prominent and influential citizens of his locality, was born on the home farm where his brother Charles K. Strong, now lives, February 1, 1847. He is a son of George W. and Frances Strong, natives of Ohio and Kentucky. Early in the 'forties his father came from Ohio and settled on the farm, in Section 1, Bainbridge Township, which was the birthplace of all his children. Thomas Q. Strong received his education in the Pleasantview school, and assisted his father in the work of the place, remaining at home until he reached the age of twenty-one years. Then he rented land from his grandmother, and started out for himself. When his father's health began to fail, Thomas was induced to return home, and after the death of the father, the son assumed management of the homestead property which he continued for two years. In 1880, he purchased eighty acres in Section 15 of the same township, to which he moved during that year, occupying a log cabin of one room. For ten years this was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Strong, and in it two of their children were born. In 1893, Mr. Strong built a new, five-room dwelling, and now has one of the comfortable residences in the township. He has added ninety-one acres to his original purchase, and is the owner of 171 acres lying in Sections 10 and 15, Bainbridge Township. When he took possession, the land had been partially cleared, and he applied himself to the task of completing the clearing and preparing fifty acres for cultivation, ultimately developing the tract into a highly productive farm. He has been a persevering, diligent and thorough-going farmer, having done his full share to promote the agricultural interests of Schuyler County, and has been closely identified with its growth and welfare. Too busy to travel and deeply absorbed in local interests, he has only once passed beyond the boundaries of his native State in a lifetime extending over three-score years.

On February 7, 1873, Mr. Strong was united in marriage with Augusta Crozier, who was born in New York October 9, 1851, a daughter of Richard Crozier, a narrative of whose life appears in another part of this work. The children, resulting from this union are: Elva, wife of Watson Peckie, detailed mention of whose life is also made in this volume; Sadie, who died in infancy; and Anna, who was married to George W. Ward, September 11, 1906. Mr. Ward, who

has charge of Mr. Strong's farm, is a son of Jackson Ward, a descendant of whom may be found on another page herein.

Politically, Mr. Strong is connected with the Democratic party. He has rendered able and faithful public service in various township offices, having won office as Road Commissioner and School Trustee for twelve years. When he was elected to the last named position, the fourth civil conflict of the struggle was on its eve, but during his incumbency it was closing on a sound basis. His associates on the School Board were W. H. Rowe and Vincent Murray. Mr. and Mrs. Strong are earnest and active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and have long taken a deep interest in church and educational work. For twenty years, he was Superintendent of the Mt. Carmel Sunday school. Both husband and wife enjoy the respect and cordial regard of a wide circle of friends.

STUMM, Jeremiah, who served as County Surveyor of Schuyler County for nearly forty years, was born April 13, 1827, in Spangville Township, Fayette County, Pa. He was a son of Philip and Rebecca Burditt Stumm and resided with his parents until his twentieth year, when he left home to begin the mercantile trade.

From 1845 to 1857 he voyaged at sea, and was employed as superintendent on several large cruises. In January, 1857, Mr. Stumm came to Rustville from Panama, Ill., and took the contract to build the new county jail, which is now, after an existence of fifty years, in a good state of preservation and used as a city calaboose. This contract kept Mr. Stumm employed until August, 1858, and while the county set a portion of its work, Mr. Stumm was a laborer of \$3.00 a day on this contract.

In 1861, Mr. Stumm was elected County Surveyor, serving two years. From 1867 to 1875 he was Deputy Surveyor under Surveyor James W. Watts, and did practically all the surveying in and about Rushville during these years. In 1885 he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of W. J. Horney and served as County Surveyor until 1904.

During the time he was Surveyor Mr. Stumm made his home at the court house, and when he became feeble from age, went to the county farm to live. He made his home here from the spring of 1905 until his death, which occurred May 5, 1908. His remains were taken to the old home at Ada, Ohio, for interment.

"Jerry" Stumm, as he was familiarly known to almost every resident of the county, was a man of more than ordinary intellectual ability, and had he been inclined to follow the pursuit for which he was so ably fitted, he would have made his mark in the business world. The years, however, in his younger years, were devoted to his family, and he took no time to make a name for himself. He had a natural ability, but although he serves in the struggle in the competition of a business career, his energy is bright and vigorous, and his memory was

remarkable one, even up to the time of his death.

Since his death the County Board of Supervisors has purchased his old compass and chain, and they will be preserved in a case at the court house as a relic for future generations.

SUTHERLAND, H. Ralph.—The seeker after success along farming lines may learn much from the life efforts of H. Ralph Sutherland, whose home, character and ideals place him among the most progressive and substantial of the upbuilders of Brooklyn Township and Schuyler County. As much as any of whom we have knowledge, Mr. Sutherland is entitled to the credit of being a self-made man, a man who has carved his way practically unaided, and to whom the storm and stress and discouragement of the never has offered sufficient incentive for shirking of duty or a substitution of profitless pleasures. He is a worker who loves his work as he does his fellow men, who ever has looked forward to the tasks of a new day with hope and gladness, and at night has been willing to acknowledge his debt to the merciful boon of labor.

On March 1, 1815—the inauguration day of President James K. Polk.—Mr. Sutherland was born in Sandburg, Ohio, and was but three years old when occurred the death of his father, Joseph Sutherland, who was born in Dutchess County, Ohio, and who for many years was employed by the Hopkins, Sody & Brothers, Works, of Sandbury. The elder Sutherland was a man of quiet and refined tastes, a good citizen, kind husband and father, and an earnest voter of the Whig ticket. His wife, formerly Jane Eaton, also a native of Ohio, subsequently married Mr. Henry Schmeisser, with whom and her son, H. Ralph, she left Ohio in 1838, stopping for a time in Vermont, Fulton County, Ill., but during the following year locating in Brooklyn Township, Schuyler County. In the spring of 1831 the family rented land from a Mr. Fisher, the next December moving to rented land east of Littleton, in the township of that name. He soon afterward moved to his grandfather's farm, and on May 1, 1865, located on the farm which Mr. Sutherland now owns. Here the step-father died in 1866, and here has dwelt Mr. Sutherland with his beloved mother, one of the most vivacious and interesting young old ladies in the county. By her second marriage she had two children, both of whom died in infancy. At the age of eighty-five she enjoys excellent health, and is the joy of the household because of her kindly disposition and freedom from the traits usually associated with one of her years.

H. Ralph Sutherland was thirteen years of age when he came with his mother and step-father to Schuyler County, and soon after found employment as a clerk in the general store of his uncle, J. H. Dexter, at Augusta, Ill. Owing to ill health brought on by confinement in 1862 he quit the store and began to work in a wagon shop in Astoria, but was soon compelled to follow this occupation as the illness of his step-father compelled his return to the farm, of which he

then took charge. The place at that time contained 140 acres, with a log cabin and a log stable, but without fences to confine stock or keep out that of other settlers. Over a large part of the land waved wild prairie grass, while but thirty-five acres had been broken by the plow, and there were fifteen acres of heavy timber. Mr. Sutherland started at bravely to clear away the thick underbrush, and in time succeeded in making the place one of the most valuable and profitable in Brooklyn Township. He has been the personification of industry and the setting sun often has found him with a noble amount of work yet to accomplish. He never has shirked or shirked his tasks, and his place bears the stamp of true conscientious and painstaking devotion to duty. He has added eighty acres to the original farm and now owns 220 acres.

On October 3, 1878, Mr. Sutherland was united in marriage to Miss E. A. Pratt, the wedding taking place at Johnston, Licking County, Ohio, the native place of the bride. Mrs. Sutherland is a daughter of Hector and Susan Ellen (Clark) Pratt, the latter an extensive farmer of Licking County, and the parent of eight children, six of whom are living: Joseph Pratt, of Marietta, Ohio; Oscar, owner of the old home farm near Johnston, Ohio; Mrs. Sutherland; Mary, wife of Harris Pratt, of Johnston; Maggie, deceased wife of Dr. Bennett; Lucy, wife of Budie; Terry; and L. who married and lives in Rockwell, Wis. The oldest child, a son, died at the age of seven years. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, of whom Twila D. died at the age of eight years and eight months, taking with her into the unknown much of the joy and gladness of a home which she had brightened inexpressibly with her sweetness of disposition and gentleness of heart. The only son in the family, Glenn C., born August 20, 1881, was educated in the common schools of Brooklyn, and in the Commercial Department of the Rushville Normal, and is a young man of exceptional promise. He has his father's dignity and uprightness of character, and is much esteemed for his quiet and unobtrusive manners.

In political affiliation Mr. Sutherland is a Democrat, but has never been weaned from his home and immediate duties sufficiently to accept of local official honors. His farm and its development have furnished the great and absorbing purpose of his life, and, as in the past, has furnished many obstacles and many conflicts, while it is his pride and joy, the evidence of his industry and faithfulness, of his thrift and largeness during a whole half century in the same township.

SWEENEY, John L.—The long and prominent identification of the Sweeney family with Schuyler County dates from the arrival in 1876 of Doctors Jesse and Minerva (Goodale) Sweeney, who were natives of Kentucky, and with the Cass and Wagner families, respectively. Dr. Sweeney's son, who began in 1890, his parents having settled in Casey County some years prior

ious. He was reared on a farm, whose opportunities he outgrew comparatively early in life, and a broader field presented itself in the medical profession, for which he prepared at the well known University at Lexington, Ky. He was successful as a physician and surgeon in his native State, and after landing in Rushville in 1851 realized no cessation of his professional popularity, his services being in demand throughout a large part of the surrounding country. His life ending in 1887, and she is survived by his wife until 1887, and she in turn is survived by four of her ten children: M. C. of Rushville; Charles H., a resident of Los Angeles, Iowa; Elizabeth P., wife of J. W. Jones, of Peoria, Ill.; and John L. Doctor Sweeney in early life was a staunch supporter of the *Wide* party, and after its establishment in 1856, he was equally devoted to the infant *Republican* party. A man of large heart and great generosity of judgment, he filled an important need in the world, and left it better for his earnest devotion to the best tenets of his splendid profession.

The Civil War proved the first break in the monotony of the youth of John L. Sweeney, he having thus far devoted his energies to the home, and to irregular attendance at the district school. In August, 1862, at the age of nineteen years, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for three years, serving with his regiment through all of its long marches and hard fought battles, and at the expiration of his enlistment in 1865, receiving an honorable discharge. Returning to Rushville after the war, he entered upon his mercantile experience as a clerk for the firm of Thomas Wilson & Company, established in 1857, and in that capacity mastered every detail of merchandising as practiced by that oldest of enterprises in the city. In 1882 he had saved sufficient money to purchase an interest in the firm, and the same year witnessed a material change in the business, a fire having swept the south side of the square, and demolished the frame building in which the firm for so many years had conducted their business. In this emergency the present brick structure was erected, two stories in height, and with a ware-room of 200 square feet running back of the main structure. This store is one of the best equipped and best arranged dry-goods establishments in Schuyler County, and the high standard of merchandising of the original owner has never been allowed to diminish. In 1888, Hiram Graff became a partner, and the business was thus conducted until 1897, when Mr. Graff retired, and fresh blood and energy was infused into the time-honored concern by the entrance into the firm of Thomas W. Sweeney, son of John L., and grandson of the original founder, Mr. Wilson. With this combination of talent and enthusiasm, father and son have produced a thoroughly modern store, embracing many features which indicate the greatest known, their capable progressiveness, and placing themselves in touch with the most modern of needs and re-

quirements. Special mention is due the dry-goods and shoe departments, although other lines are stocked with equal regard for completeness and satisfaction. An effort is made to please an amount equal to company houses, and courtesy and consideration are recognized as indispensable factors of success.

February 20, 1867, Mr. Sweeney was united in marriage to Amanda L. Wilson, daughter of the old time merchant, and partner of the Thomas Wilson & Company. To Mr. and Mrs. Sweeney have been born the following children: Hiram, wife of Charles W. Graff, and mother of Thomas, Hiram, Michael, James and John L. Graff; Jessie, wife of H. B. Parker, Superintendent of Public Instruction at Galesburg, Ill., and mother of Mary L., Linda and William C. Parker; Thomas W., who married Maud R. Rotzger, of Jacksonville, Ill.; Frank R., manager of the Hotel Schuyler, of Rushville, and Susan S., wife of Charles Arthur Gruth, of The Gruth Hardware Company, Rushville, Ill. Mr. Sweeney has shown his faith in the future of Rushville by investing heavily in local property, and is half-owner of the Hotel Schuyler, one of the best residences in this part of the country, is also a large stockholder and director in the Schuyler County Bank. For the term of his voting life he has staunchly supported the *Republican* party, and though himself not a member of any church, has donated liberally to local church interests, especially the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife is a devoted member. Personally Mr. Sweeney is a plain, matter of fact gentleman, owing to no pretentious weaknesses such as smoking, chewing, swearing or spending, and leading a life of singular moderation and peaceableness. No man in the community is held in higher esteem, nor would any be sooner trusted with affairs involving integrity and public spirit.

SWEENEY, Thomas W.—The general stage of Wilson & Company is an unbroken link between the Rushville of 1850 and that of 1907. For seventy years this enterprise has stood guard over the commercial destiny of the community, has accurately and unfailingly reflected its growth, and has stood sponsor for its reputation beyond the borders of its immediate activity. No more striking contrast in business methods and opportunities exists than that presented by the establisher, Thomas Wilson, and his grandson, Thomas W. Sweeney, the present manager of the store. The former struck the sober business gait of the far frontier, and the latter, without changing the base of operations, finds himself the center of a feverish competition, enjoying the profit and influence of a commercial prince endowed with the strong and dependable qualities which beset thorough business with its aims, possibilities and splendid usefulness of the twentieth century.

Thomas W. Sweeney was born at Galesburg, Henry County, Ill., October 2, 1875, and in 1881 came to Rushville with his father, John L. Sweeney,

where he attended the public schools and graduated from the high school in the class of 1881. Ambitious of a higher education, the young man in 1891 entered the department of liberal arts connected with the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., and in 1895 returned to Rushville and entered the employ of Wilson & Company, general merchants. Mr. Sweeney continued a clerk in this particular enterprise until 1897, in the meantime acquiring himself, to learning every detail of the business with the zeal, thought and sagacity required of the man who would engage in successful merchandising. At the expiration of one year, his faithfulness was rewarded by his appointment as manager of the store, a position which he ever since has maintained with commendable dignity and ability. He carries a stock of dry-goods and shoes, observes the strictest possible neatness and order in the distribution and arrangement of his goods, and insists upon courtesy and consideration upon the part of his employees. Some of his patrons have purchased commodities since a very early period in the history of the store, but those who knew it in its log cabin era mostly have been referred to their rest. The same reliability and confidence characterize its general atmosphere as earned for it the patronage of the early settlers, but it has assumed the dignity of larger growth and the influence of a manager who is variously and intimately connected with the upbuilding of the community.

Mr. Sweeney is promoting many phases of local business activity, and is Secretary and Manager of the Rushville Electric Light Company. For the past two years he has been President of the Rushville Business Men's Club, an organization established for the promotion of the best business methods and ethics, and which sets a high standard of requirements in its membership. He is interested also in agriculture, and is part owner of a farm of 600 acres in Schuyler County. Politically Mr. Sweeney is a Republican, but he has no official aspirations beyond the intelligent casting of his vote. To his credit is several months efficient government service during the Spanish-American war as Chief Clerk in the Commandary Department under Captain Orson Pettibone, Third Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, at Camp Alger, Washington, D. C. This position Mr. Sweeney held from July, 1898, until the following December, he having previously enlisted under Col. George Rankin, whose company was never requisitioned for active service. Mr. Sweeney is active in fraternal circles, being a member of Blue Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M., the Chapter, Commandery, and Knights of Pythias, while his wife is a member of the Eastern Star. Mrs. Sweeney formerly was Maud H. Ronger, daughter of John and Anna Ronger, and born in Jacksonville, Ill., in November, 1876. The marriage of Mr. Sweeney and Miss Ronger occurred June 1, 1899, and the couple occupy a shade embowered home on one of the pleasant

streets of the town, and are regarded as among the best informed and most progressive of the active day generation of citizens. Mr. Sweeney is the ideal of the progressive, energetic and influential merchant and possesses in abundance those qualities of intellect, initiative and resource which bring a man into contact with the best and most substantial of community interests.

SWISHER, Solomon C.—In his long and still active life, Solomon C. Swisher has evidenced industry, versatility and rare good judgment, supplying a large need in both his native State of Virginia, where he was born in Marion County, November 25, 1829, and in Schuyler County, Ind., to which he came in the summer of 1857. His father, Jacob Swisher, was for twenty-five years a well-known lumberman in Marion County, W. Va., arriving there in his youth from Butler County, Va., where he was born in 1812. He married Beersheba Ferrell, who bore him fifteen children, eleven of whom are now living, and who died while absent from her southern home, at about fifty years of age. Jacob Swisher also died while away from home, but in the same State, having attained to seventy-five years. He was an amiable and kindly respected man and wielded a beneficial influence in all his walks of life. Following Solomon C., the oldest of this large family, came Elizabeth, who lives near the old home in Virginia; Leah W., a farmer of Mississippi; Nancy, widow of Mr. Dukes, living also in Virginia; Nelson, at home; Harriet, in Virginia; Wesley, a soldier in the Federal army, who died during the service in a Southern hospital; Sarah, wife of Mr. Watson, of Monessen, Pa.; Henry W., of Virginia; Emeline, wife of John Swisher (not a relative), and a resident of West Virginia; Robert, deceased in Hamook, Ill.; Jennie, who died single at the age of forty; Elvira lives in Marion County, W. Va.; Frank, a resident of the vicinity of Canton, W. Va.; and a child who died in infancy.

As the oldest son in his father's large family, Solomon C. Swisher naturally assisted in the lumber business, and for years engaged in rafting on the Monongahela River, and mowing and dressing logs. The occupation offered much of interest and adventure, and in the free and open air life the youth secured physical and moral strength, as well as business independence and sagacity. June 6, 1856, he was united in marriage to Rebecca T. Vincent, daughter of Jacob and Annie (Brain) Vincent, born in Marion County, W. Va., November 17, 1836. A year after the marriage of the young people, accompanied by the father of Mrs. Swisher, they undertook the long journey from Virginia to Schuyler County, Ill., in a wagon drawn by two horses, camping by the wayside at night and spending thirty-one days on the road. Arriving at their destination November 21, 1857, they spent the rest of the winter in a log house owned by Rev. Aaron Wright, in Section 11, Wood-

stock Township, and in the spring of 1858, Mr. Swisher and Mr. Vincent became equal owners of a farm of 100 acres in Section 16, the same township. A small log cabin and ten cultivated acres constituted the sole improvements on this land, and both families lived in the cabin until success made possible the erection of more commodious quarters.

Having much timber to cut down on his land, the experience of Mr. Swisher later in Virginia stood him in good stead, for he soon began to convert his timber into barrel staves, and for many years he found an extensive patron for his barrels in Thomas Wilson, than whom he never had a better friend. Practically all of the suitable timber on his land went into barrels, and the packers of Richville found him ready and resourceful in supplying their need. But barrel-making was not allowed to interfere with the general improvement of the farm, and its advancement towards a profitable and comfortable home was rapid and certain. At present he has a fine modern rural residence, well furnished throughout, and surrounded with trees, shrubs, gardens and an orchard. His barns and out-houses are ample for the protection of stock during the winter, and for the housing of surplus produce and machinery.

By no means self-centered in his interests, Mr. Swisher has variously contributed to the advancement of the community, has been a constant supporter of the Democratic party, held many offices, including that of First Town Clerk, Commissioner of Highways, and member of the Board of Supervisors for two years. For many years he was one of the most active members of the Grange, supporting it with his enthusiasm and constant attendance, and otherwise identifying himself with a movement which has for its primal object the promotion of the interests of agriculture. Mr. and Mrs. Swisher are the parents of nine children: Emma, widow of John Spencer, mother of Lydia Spencer, and who lives with her father; Carson; Ida, deceased wife of George M. Swisher; Laura, twice married, and now the wife of John Dunn, of Champaign County, Ill.; George E., a lawyer and real-estate broker of Oklahoma City, Okla.; Lauretta, wife of Philip Eyles, of Woodstock Township; Edith, deceased at the age of eighteen years; Martha, wife of James B. Hair, of Round Lake, Minn.; and Clarence, a carpenter and builder of Oklahoma City, who married Bessie Luther. Swisher has been the sole architect of his growing fortunes, and his life is a tribute to the qualities of industry, persistence and faith in his ability to succeed. At the age of seventy-eight, and after half a century in Schuyler County, he finds himself one of its fortunate and highly respected citizens, the possessor of a liberal competence, and the prospect of many more years of usefulness.

TAGGART, Benjamin F.—History relates that the Taggart family came originally from the Isle of Wight, an island in the English Channel

off the south coast of England, whence three brothers came to America and established the name in Massachusetts prior to the Revolutionary War. The son of one of these brothers was John Taggart, the father of Benjamin F., who later removed to Pennsylvania, where he married Eliza Wolverson, daughter of Peter Wolverson, who came to America from Holland before or during the Revolution. After the birth of five of his children, in 1828, John Taggart, accompanied by his father-in-law, removed to Illinois, settling in Sangamon County, and in many of their early experiences as pioneers they were associated. In the spring of that year (1828) they left a part at Warren, Pa., on the Allegheny River, which they loaded with supplies, household supplies, live hogs, horses, two cows and a dozen of Chittenden; they sold a part of their goods and with the proceeds bought a flat-boat with which they were coasted down the Ohio River as far as Shawneetown, where they unloaded their cargo and by wagons started for Rock Island, Ill. When they reached Rushville, however, they were so pleased with its fertility and prosperity that they decided to remain, and for two years they made their home in the location afterward occupied by the Halls, three miles north of Rushville, selling out his holdings in Rushville Township in 1830. Mr. Taggart then came to Camden Township, and on the farm which he here purchased he rounded out the remainder of his long and useful life. When he first located here it was necessary to drive to Quincy to have his grain ground, a hardship which he soon overcame, for as he was a miller it was not long before he erected a mill in his vicinity. This was known as the Taggart mill, and he continued to operate it until 1844, when he sold it to Joseph Purcell, of Rushville. Several other mills besides his own were erected by Mr. Taggart, among them the first mill on Sugar Creek, which he built for William McKee, and one for Thomas Justus.

Lucinda J., the eldest child of John and Eliza (Wolverson) Taggart, became the wife of Dr. Charles S. Ward, of New Haven, Conn., who died in May, 1849, and there her death occurred in 1892, leaving four sons, three of whom graduated from Yale College as physicians; George and Charles, both physicians are deceased, the first-mentioned dying in South America, and the latter in Bridgeport, Conn. Henry C. is a wholesale hardware merchant in the latter city; and the other son, Edward F., is an electrician in Central America. The next child in the John Taggart family was Emily E., who became the wife of Dr. Samuel Clark, and in Aurora, Ill., where they made their home, both passed away, leaving three sons and four daughters, all of whom are living with the exception of one son, Marshall Taggart Clark, who died at the age of six years. A twelfth daughter, who married Simon Wilson, died some time after his death in 1843, she married George Ryerson, and four children were born to them, Andrew J. died in 1841. All of the children

John and Eliza (Wolverton) Taggart, mentioned thus far, were born in Pennsylvania prior to the removal to Illinois in 1828. Benjamin F., subject of this sketch, was born on the homestead in McDonough Township, Schuyler County, July 17, 1852. Sarah became the wife of Philip Fitzgerald, of Batavia, Ill., by whom she had two sons and two daughters. Ellen (deceased) was buried in the cemetery at Batavia. The death of Stephen, second child of John Taggart, was one of the first recorded in McDonough Township. Benjamin F. Taggart still has in his possession a chest brought by his grandfather, Peter Wolverton, across the Allegheny Mountains when he came to Illinois in 1828.

The earliest recollections in the life of Benjamin F. Taggart take him back to memory to the days spent in the log school house, or pioneer ways, whose advantages and comforts were nothing as compared to present-day conveniences and advanced course of study. When he was fifteen years old his father died, December 12, 1847, and thereafter his life-trail was in more important lines. In 1849 his mother purchased an eighty acre tract of land on Section 3, McDonough Township, which was heavily timbered with white oak, and here Benjamin began his first independent work as a farmer, in time building a log cabin into which the mother and children moved, and there the mother and two children, Sarah and Eliza, made their home until her death. Some time after this, July 16, 1854, Mr. Taggart was married to Miss Rebecca M. Hill, who was born in Ghersey County, Ohio, March 16, 1833, the daughter of Wesley and Mary Ann (Buckmaster) Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Hill were natives respectively of Delaware and Pennsylvania, but much of their married life had been spent in Ohio; in 1852 they came to Illinois and settled in Fulton County, but finally located in Brooklyn Township, where the death of the mother occurred. Mr. Hill thereafter removed to McDonough County, where he died in 1865.

In the little log cabin which Mr. Taggart had erected in 1849, he and his wife began house-keeping immediately after their marriage, and there, too, their four oldest children were born. The first shadow cast over their otherwise happy home was in the death of their two oldest children, a son and daughter. The third child, Helena Ollie, was born December 1, 1857, and is now the wife of Martin C. Bleecker, of Pueblo, Colo. Their two eldest sons, Warren F. and Frederick Guy Bleecker, are graduates of the Centennial University, Colorado. Together the brothers patented a steam motor that is destined to revolutionize the steam power of the world. The engine is equipped with an automatic governor which admits steam at full pressure, doing away entirely with the old idea of throttling, and thus eliminating the loss of steam energy. A company has been formed for the manufacture of the engines. The oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bleecker, Mary, is now the wife of James Pickard, a locomotive engineer on the

Santa Fe Road and a resident of Topeka, Kan. Harold Bleecker died at the age of five years. Isaac F., the youngest child, resided at home with his parents, Frank M. Taggart, born March 28, 1890, chose as his wife Elizabeth Wood, formerly a resident of Schuyler County, and they now make their home in Hudson, Neb. They have had five children, as follows: Nellie May, the wife of Oscar Mart, of Platteville County, Neb.; Jessie, Mrs. Ernest Leach, of Hering, Neb.; Anna, the wife of John Patton; Mary E. and Gladys, the latter dying in childhood.

Until 1850 the log structure into which Mr. Taggart moved after his father's death, was the family home, but about that time he erected a modern residence in which they lived until it was destroyed by fire in 1893. During the latter year he built the residence now occupied by the family, a modern structure, which is indicative of the progressive spirit of the owner. For seventy-five years he has watched the march of progress in Schuyler County, and has borne his share of the discomforts of pioneer life, but notwithstanding these comes which shadowed his pathway, he is content with the lot to which Fate had him. For over half a century he has had the love and companionship of the wife of his youth and together in their declining years they are enjoying the comforts which their struggles made possible. Mr. Taggart cast his first vote for President for Buchanan; later his sympathies were enlisted on the side of the Republican party and for some time he cast his lot for the candidates of that party. More recently, however, he has given the weight of his influence to the cause of the Prohibition party. For many years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he has assisted in maintaining, as he has every helpful measure, whether religious or secular. Personally Mr. Taggart is a man of noble qualities, which are nowhere better known and appreciated than in his own family. A close student and a constant reader all of his life, he is well versed along all lines and is an excellent conversationalist, one to whom it is a delight to listen.

TAYLOR, Henry W.—The history of that branch of the Taylor family to which Henry W. Taylor belonged is traced to the North of Ireland, where his grandfather, Matthew Taylor, was born of English parents. He emigrated to the United States in 1772 and took up his abode in Pennsylvania, passing away in Huntingdon County at the ripe old age of ninety-seven years. Before her marriage the grandmother was Miss McIlheney, she too being a native of Ireland, although a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestors. She also lived to attain a great age, being in her ninety-sixth year at the time of her death. Among the children born to this couple was Alexander Taylor, a native of Pennsylvania, who as early as 1830 crossed over into the adjoining State of Ohio and there cleared a farm out of the very heart of the forest. In his pioneer labors he was cheered and encouraged by his

faithful wife, formerly Betsy Scott, she too being a native of Pennsylvania. Her father, Nehemiah Scott, was a native of Long Island and the descendant of Scotch ancestry, while the mother, Mary Wick in childhood was born in Washington County, Pa. Alexander Taylor passed away in Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio, at the age of fifty-five, and his wife in Burlington, Ia., at the advanced age of eighty years.

Henry W. Taylor was born in the family home in Trumbull County, Ohio, February 11, 1824. His parents thoroughly appreciated the value of an education, and no opportunity would pass in their power to bestow upon their son was denied him. Be it said to his credit that he appreciated the efforts which were made in his behalf, a co-operation which enabled him at the age of nineteen to take charge of a school. After following the teacher's profession for two years he gave it up to take a course in law, receiving private tutelage. In the course of time he graduated from his studies and began the practice of his profession. The news of the finding of gold in California, however, proved too alluring to pass him unheeded, and closing his office he went to the new Eldorado. With four years of oxen he made the trip overland, starting from Rushville, Ill., April 1, 1849, and arriving where the town of Marysville, Cal., is now located October 22, 1849. The fact that he remained in the gold fields for four years affords evidence that he was successful in his efforts as a miner.

Returning to Rushville, Ill., at the end of this time, Mr. Taylor was united in marriage, June 8, 1853, with Miss Cornelia Manlove, a native of Rushville, and the daughter of Jonathan D. and Sophronia (Chadsey) Manlove. The descendant of an old Southern family and himself a native of North Carolina, Mr. Manlove came to Illinois at an early day, settling in Schuyler County in 1823, and here in 1826 he was married to Miss Chadsey, theirs being the third marriage celebrated in Schuyler County. After his return from California Mr. Taylor engaged in the lumber business, owning a lumber yard in Rushville, and in addition to its management also took contracts for building plank roads. He followed the lumber business until 1857, when he sold out all of his interests and removed to Brooklyn Township. Coming here at a time when settlers were few and far between, he bought considerable land, much of it being covered with heavy timber, owning in all 900 acres of land. Out of this he developed an excellent farm, upon which he made a specialty of raising fine blooded stock of all kinds. In addition to his agricultural interests he also maintained a mercantile establishment prior to the Civil War, and up to 1891, when he retired from active life.

Four children were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, as follows: Marion H., who became the wife of T. D. Lewis, of Brooklyn, Schuyler County; Ida M., and Emma, who is the wife of Dr. J. E. Camp, an account of whose life is given at length elsewhere in this

work, and Willie, who was born in 1862 and died in 1894. Throughout his life Mr. Taylor was a staunch supporter of the Whig party, and expressed his preference for its principles by casting his first vote for Zachary Taylor. At the time of the organization of the Republican party proper he gave his allegiance to that organization, his vote being cast for John C. Fremont. For many years he had been an active member of the Presbyterian Church, serving as an elder in that body, and Mrs. Taylor is still active in the benevolent and charitable work of that church. Mr. Taylor's death, December 20, 1896, brought to his close a life which had meant much to the well-being of Schuyler County in general and of Brooklyn Township in particular, none standing higher in the estimation of those who had known him for nearly half a century.

TEEL, Herschel Volney.—The distinction of being the youngest native son to wear the judicial ermine in Schuyler County is emphasized by the efficient and painstaking service of Herschel Volney Teel during his eight years as County Judge of Schuyler County. Judge Teel, who represents one of the earliest and most substantial pioneer families of Illinois, was born in Rushville Township, Schuyler County, March 3, 1868, the second son of James A. and Elizabeth Smith Teel. Descended through both ancestral lines from German-Irish stock, he inherited the solidity, frugality, perseverance and thrift of the former, combined with the frank, ardent, pertinacious and courageous elements of the latter, which characteristics have made that sturdy strain, wherever planted, foremost in hardy undaunting and adventurous enterprise. His forefathers were not cradled in luxury; they were essentially the rugged vigorous pioneers of civilization, who assisted in the making of the early history of our country; Captain John Teel of Revolutionary fame, being the founder of this branch of the family. His son, John Teel, belonged to the regular army and served in the War of 1812. These two patriots resided in New Jersey; Henry P. Teel, son of John Teel and grandfather of Herschel Teel, resided in Pennsylvania, but in 1833 he followed the tide of Empire and moved his family west, finally locating in Schuyler County, then very sparsely settled.

The history of the maternal ancestors of the subject of this sketch is not so easily traced; it is only known that they settled here at an earlier date than the Teels, and it was upon the land cleared practically by the unaided efforts of his grandfather, Jonathan Smith, that Herschel Teel first saw the light of this mundane sphere. Here his youth was passed in the hard labors of the farm. Its comparative isolation inevitably created within him the spirit of the unbounded prairie and fostered that freedom which knows not the restraint of aggregated humanity in cities. Heredity endowed him with a robust physical constitution and vigorous mind, while

his early environment developed his innate powers of industry, perseverance and self-reliance to a very marked degree.

Eager for knowledge, he assiduously utilized every opportunity offered by the rural schools; in 1830 he graduated from the Rushville Normal and Business College; in 1834 from Lureka College and in 1835 he received an admission from the Law Department of North-western University, was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in Rushville, where he still resides. In 1838 he was elected County Judge on the Democratic ticket and again in 1862. During his tenure of office, several appeals were taken from his decision to the higher courts, and it speaks well for his ability as a jurist that in every case his decision was sustained by the superior court. As a lawyer he is a close student, a sagacious and conscientious considerer, and merits and receives the high regard of the members of his profession and of his clients.

Judge Teel evidences a marked predilection for the social and general, as well as professional, opportunities of life, and is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America, Knights of Pythias and Mutual Protective League. He is also one of the directors of the Bank of Rushville. To him have adhered the ambition and purpose which animated the pilgrimage of his pioneer ancestors and which, expressed in widely differing grooves of human achievement, already are manifesting their mission of securing the greatest justice and the greatest liberty to the society of mankind.

The basic principle of Herschel Teel's character is integrity, not only of thought but of word and deed as well. He is known for his sturdy independence of character, his devotion to his friends and his recognition of the equality of all men who are honest and upright, without regard to their social position; no man so low but feels he is a brother, and none so high but feels he is a peer.

TEEL, James A.—During his many years of association with Schuyler County, James A. Teel was known as an increasingly prosperous farmer, and as a man who had sufficient breadth and ability to reach out and utilize many opportunities not immediately at hand. More than the average, he seemed to realize the responsibility of the agriculturist as a factor in the world's progress, and evidently believed that the greatest development came through participation in the general affairs and responsibilities of the community. He was particularly zealous and successful in promoting the breeding of fine cattle, and during the years of his greatest activity in this line his profits were unusually satisfying to himself and encouraging to those similarly engaged.

James Alexander Teel was born in Washington County, Pa., July 19, 1820, and was a great-grandson of Captain John Teel, a native of Ireland who settled in New Jersey, and after

commanding a company in the Revolutionary War, was killed with the military honors due his rank. John Teel, son of Captain Teel, and grandfather of James A., was born in New Jersey, served five years in the regular army, and participated in the War of 1812. His son, Henry P., the next in line of succession, also was a native of New Jersey, and it was his energy and courage that shifted the family residences to Pennsylvania, whence he engaged in farming in Washington County and whence he finally pushed still further westward to the outpost of civilization in Schuyler County in 1833. Two years later he removed to the Territory of Iowa, and after a year spent at Fort Madison, returned to Schuyler County, in 1835, locating on Section 36, Rushville Township, where Calvin Hobart had secured the first cabin in the county. Martha Ann Mathews, wife of Henry P. Teel, was a daughter of James Mathews, whose father, Thomas Mathews, was a native of Ireland.

Three years old when his father arrived in Schuyler County, James A. Teel had meager educational or other advantages, but he had the pioneering instinct of his sire deeply ingrained in his nature, with the purpose and determination to make his dream come true. In this he proved himself one of the hardy and bold spirits of his town, as against the cautions and timid class who were not equal to the hazards of penetration to the Pacific Coast; an outdoor man, an adventurer, who wanted something to conquer and who followed the star of empire to the continent's rim. Arriving at the Mouth of his destiny, he became a part of that narrative chapter of romantic history which thrilled the country, and for two years lived in the tribal camps of the Arizonians, taking something from the camp in reward for his toil and self-sacrifice. Again he journeyed westward in 1838, participating for several months in the pagan pleasure of life and the romantic zest for adventure which characterized the surroundings of the fortune seekers.

As before, his good fortune was in no way exceptional, adding but little to his financial resources. Farming rather than mining was his life-work, and when again on the old place in Schuyler County, he devoted practically all his time and the rest of his life to this pursuit. He engaged extensively in general farming and stock-raising, attaining to special prominence as a Short-horn cattle breeder, in which he first became interested before the Civil War. For a number of years he was President of the Schuyler County Farmers' Institute, and took a keen interest in its affairs. With the founding of the Bank of Schuyler in 1890, he became one of the stock-holders, and later was elected Vice-President of that institution. On his death, October 22, 1902, at the age of seventy-two years, he was the owner of 1,200 acres of farm land, besides various town properties in Rushville. These somewhat enriched the output of the fine years of his life, but he born all physical years with rare patience, and applied that the philosophy

which had made light of many obstacles and helped him over many of the rough places in his career.

In 1856 Mr. Teel married Elizabeth Smith, of Rushville Township, one of his union were the following named children: Everett Lee, a young man of exceptional promise who had just been admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of his profession at Galena, Ill., where, on returning from a visit to his parents, he was accidentally killed, being run over by an express train; Judge H. V. Teel, mention of whom may be found elsewhere in this work; Mrs. Neosha M. Mills; Marshall E.; Hulda, deceased; and Walter H. A staunch Democrat in politics, he was Supervisor of his township several terms, and in 1894 was elected to the State Legislature, his representation of the people reflecting his broad sense of justice, his intolerance of fraud and deception, and his fearlessness in insisting upon fair and aboveboard legislation. He was an accessible and approachable man, loyal to the public interests and friends, and he possessed the faculty of interesting other people in his projects and securing their support and co-operation. His life gave encouragement to the faint hearted, and was an expression of force, determination and successful achievement.

TEEL, Walter H.—An industry of incalculable benefit to the stock raiser of the United States, yet one which in earlier years was neglected to a deplorable degree, is that of the breeding of thoroughbred stock. While countries in the old world have made a specialty of this business for years, our own country failed until recently to grasp the opportunity thus presented. It is a source of gratification to all concerned that the twentieth century has witnessed a remarkable change in the opinion of agriculturists concerning grades of stock, and now thousands are spent to bring up herds where formerly hundreds were denied. No stock breeder of Schuyler County attained more widespread fame for the superior quality of his importations and the fine points of his herds than did James A. Teel, whose death deprived the State of one of its most influential stockmen. Fortunately, under his experienced oversight, a son, Walter H., had been trained to a careful and thorough knowledge of stock, and the latter has successfully carried on the business of raising and selling thoroughbred Short-horn cattle so well established by the father.

Born on the home farm, March 28, 1877, Walter H. Teel received his education in the district schools and the Rushville Union School, supplemented by attendance at the Rushville Normal, from which he was graduated in 1898. Meanwhile he had devoted his summer months to aiding his father on the farm, and his early life had gained a practical knowledge of the stock business, which is now of invaluable assistance to him. His father had been one of the first to import stock and, for forty years,

had stood at the head of the Short-horn industry in the State, so that a study of the business under him was in itself an education. Under his supervision were more than between hundred acres in Rushville and Bureau Vias Townships, the family residence being situated on Section 18, Rushville Township. After the death of the father in 1902 the son assumed the entire management of the stock, and since then he has added to the name of the herd, in which at times he has had as many as one hundred and twenty-five head of registered cattle. The part of the home farm, which now belongs to the subject of this sketch, consisting of the acres on Sections 17 and 18, Rushville Township, is one of the finest estates in Schuyler County. Since the present owner assumed control in 1902 many improvements have been made, chief among which is a hay and stock barn, sixty feet square, furnishing ample accommodations for hay, stock and machinery.

The determination of Mr. Teel to establish and sustain a stock industry, surpassed by none in this part of the State, has kept him busily engaged in the work on the home farm and off him little leisure for participation in outside matters, in which, indeed, he takes no part aside from voting the ticket of the Democratic party and identifying himself with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Among acquaintances he is respected for those qualities that win the admiration of all, while in social circles he is regarded as an expert judge and an authority concerning Short-horns. His pleasant country home is possessed over by Mrs. Teel, whom he married January 5, 1899, and who was Miss Josephine Kneek, daughter of Daniel Kneek, one of the early settlers of Schuyler County.

THARP, Jonathan.—In the possession of 160 acres of land in Section 15, Woodstock Township, Jonathan Tharp finds the realization of a meritorious early ambition. While the owner and occupant of his present farm only since 1889, he is by no means the establisher of Tharp activity in Schuyler County, as his father, Jonathan Tharp, Sr., came here in the log cabin era, establishing a precedent for faithful and practical general service, which since has been maintained by his large family of children. Jonathan Tharp, the elder, was born in South Carolina, and married Anna Manlove, a native of the same State. The Manlove family has been no less important in the development of this Section than the Tharp family, as Jonathan D. Manlove, father of Mrs. Tharp, came to Schuyler County in 1824, settling on land where, in 1826, he laid out and platted what afterward was called the town of Rushville. The Manloves were of the Quaker faith, and descendants of the pioneer never have departed from those traditions.

Jonathan Tharp, Sr., located in Rushville Township, and endured all of the privations incident to the earliest of pioneering. For their substantial food the family subsisted chiefly on

game, and for several years the log cabin was in danger of attack by the wild denizens of the plains, both human and animal. When the head of the house used to take his crust to Quilley to be ground, his wife would nail clapboards over the door that wolves might not enter the cabin. Around this couple grew up a family of six sons and three daughters, all of whom reached maturity, and three of whom were soldiers in the Civil War. The father dying in 1861, the mother was left with the care of the family, and it is to her everlasting credit that she kept her children together, educated them to the best of her ability, and instilled into them ideals of useful citizenship. The oldest son, James, of Astoria Township, Fulton County, served three years in the Union army; John was a soldier, serving as a hundred-day man first, and then in the One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry for one year, returned to his home in January, 1865, and died in 1872; Jonathan, Jr., James served three years in the One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Marion was a member of the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, and was killed July 3, 1863, by a shot fired from ambush; Stephen is a farmer in Woodstock Township; Louzania, married Philo Morris, and both are deceased; Bettie became the wife of L. G. Persinger, and both are deceased; Eli died in Montana; and Mary is the deceased wife of Philip Skiles. The mother of this family lived to see all of her children well established in life, her death occurring in 1889, at the age of eighty-three years.

Jonathan Tharp, Jr., attended the log school house in Buena Vista Township, near where he was born January 26, 1848. He remained on the old place until 1871, when, because of the sale of the old place, he went to Butler County, Kan., where hard times prevailed to an unusual extent. In consequence he returned to Schuyler County, the same year, and with his brother, Stephen, worked at farming until 1873. He then rented eighty acres of land of old Dr. Leach, operated the same until 1881, and that year bought 104 acres in Bainbridge Township. Later he traded his farm for eighty acres in another part of the township, and in 1889 sold that and bought 100 acres of his present farm, to which he since has added sixty acres. This land was in very unsatisfactory condition, and its improvement has entailed much arduous labor. Today it is one of the finest properties in the township, and its improvements compare well with any to be found in the State. Mr. Tharp makes a specialty of registered Poland-China hogs, and his hog house, sixty-four by sixteen feet in dimensions, affords ample space for the care of these valuable animals. He also raises a high grade of Short-horn cattle.

While a staunch Republican, Mr. Tharp has never solicited or been willing to accept local office. He is not a member of any church, but contributes generously towards church and charitable undertakings, giving his encourage-

ment also to the cause of education and good roads. He is a broad-minded and well posted farmer, and by the purity and usefulness of his life sets an example of worth to the rising generation. To himself and wife have been born seven children, four of whom are living: Leach, George W., Dora and May. Eli Franklin died at the age of seventeen years, and Ella F. and John died in infancy.

THARP, Stephen.—As different members of the Tharp family have been identified with the most substantial progress of Woodstock Township for nearly eighty years, it requires no stretch of propriety to place them in the fore ranks of Schuyler County pioneers, and to accord them a prominent position in a history which aims to trace the advanced and taming life of the present back to the primitive poverty of the past.

Stephen Tharp was born October 14, 1841, on the Harvey place, later known as the old Tharp farm, north of Rushville in Section 14, Woodstock Township, Schuyler County. He is the son of Jonathan and Anna (Manlove) Tharp, both natives of North Carolina, who came to Illinois in 1829. They made the long trip by ox team, in the fall of that year reaching their destination on the present site of Rushville. One of the first acts of the husbandman was to sow wheat on the land which he had entered, and which is now occupied by the "Little Chicago Store," owned by A. J. Lashmett. This first sowing, however, was not accomplished until Mr. Tharp had journeyed to Pike County in order to obtain his seed, and his first crop was cut with a reaper hook and threshed with a flail. This place was the family home for two years, after which successive removals were made to Round Prairie and Burnham Township, and finally Stephen Tharp entered land and bought the interest of the Manlove heirs in the farm now owned by the Chadsey estate, Section 14, Woodstock Township.

The first years of their residence in Schuyler County constituted a trying period in the lives of the Tharp family, but in the latter period, when all was comfortable and serene, they dearly loved to recount their experiences, and their children have passed many enjoyable hours in listening to the stories of their parents. In common with their neighbors they had many tales to tell regarding the "Deep Snow of 1890." Over the prodigious fall of snow came a driving storm of sleet, and the men and larger boys were obliged to tie boards to their feet, so that they could get to the corn, dig it out of the snow drifts and feed the livestock. Woman-like, Mrs. Tharp took great pride in telling how she had dressed the first white male child born in Schuyler County—Jack Dyse by name, who grew up a reminder of that place.

In those days the great pests of the settlers were weevils and snakes, and hunts were often organized to exterminate both. The customary plan of a snake raid was to first burn a clear

space around the den of the reptiles, and then start a fire some distance beyond; as the snakes were thus driven into the clear space around the den, they were attacked by dogs and men. At one famous snake hunt, in which the Tharps participated, four hundred reptiles were victims of the slaughter. But the good mother was permitted to see wolves, snakes and Indians replaced by more agreeable neighbors, their log house by a fine home, the wayman by the church and school, and the wheat field and the fall by the gigantic harvester, with other evidences of a new civilization for which she and her associates had prepared the way. She passed away July 7, 1877, at the age of seventy-four years, after surviving her husband for more than twenty-two years; his demise having occurred in April, 1855. The father, therefore, although he had witnessed many and great changes, had not lived to see so remarkable a contrast between the past and the present as his good wife. The remains of both repose in the cemetery near Rushville.

Stephen Tharp was reared on the old home farm and received his education in the old log school house at the Cross Roads. His first marriage on April 24, 1864, was to Miss Susanna Smith, daughter of William Smith, an Ohio man and a Schuyler County pioneer. He made his home on the old farm until 1873, when he purchased 120 acres of land in Section 14, Woodstock Township, and commenced its cultivation and improvement. Among other valuable and attractive additions was a fine frame residence, in which the widowed mother resided for several years. By his first marriage Mr. Tharp had the following named children: Nora, who was born in Woodstock Township and is the wife of O. H. Kelly, a farmer; Emma, who married William Lawler, also a farmer of Woodstock Township; Sagerdon, who married Lillie Wardell, and is farming on the home place; Lydia, wife of Stewart Gaddis, a farmer of Bainbridge Township, and William, a twin brother of Lydia. The mother of this family died in November, 1873, and the father was married, in 1877, to Mrs. Isabelle Goodwin, widow of John P. Goodwin. The present Mrs. Tharp was born in Rushville, Ill., on the 9th of December, 1848, and is a daughter of Daniel Anderson, who was a native of Ohio, and came to Schuyler County in 1838. The offspring of the second union are: Cora, now the wife of Vernon Dace, a resident of Huntsville, Ill.; Jesse, who is a clerk in Runkel's store, at Rushville, and married Anna Landon; Susan, wife of James Wardell, a farmer; Lilly, who married James Rodson, a painter living at Mount Sterling, Ill.; Nettie, wife of Everett Krouse, her husband being a farmer of Bainbridge Township; Ettie, a twin sister of Nettie, who is now living at home; and Elizabeth and Mahel, both also living with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Tharp have thirteen children and thirty-two grandchildren now living, and the family is among the most substantial and honored of the true pioneer stock. The parents have

always been earnest Methodists and devout Christians in the highest sense of the word. In politics, Mr. Tharp is still a Republican of the Lincoln type.

THOMPSON, Charles W. In response to the demand, in order to meet the agricultural emergencies of the present for a different class of men from those who had to deal with earlier pioneer conditions, there have arisen in Schuyler County many intelligent and progressive landmen, recruited from the best families, whose influence tends to the advancement of science and civilization. In this category belongs Charles W. Thompson, son of James D. Thompson, mention of whom will be found in an adjoining section of this work. Mr. Thompson was born on the old Thompson homestead January 19, 1864, and received his preliminary education in what was known as the Key school district. His youth was uneventful, and filled with the duties and diversions which go to make up the life of the average farm-reared boy. He developed, however, more than average business ability, and this has been of great use to him as one of the most extensive breeders and managers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in Schuyler County.

A turning point in the life of Mr. Thompson was his marriage, December 23, 1884, to Della K. Campbell, a native of Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, and daughter of George W. Campbell, one of the pioneers of the county. The young people spent their wedding on Section 25, Woodstock Township, but in 1898, after the death of the mother Thompson, they returned to the old place and lived there until 1902. In the spring of that year Mr. Thompson opened a general store in what now is called Layton, in Woodstock Township, and from a small beginning has worked up a large and prosperous trade. His farm of 260 acres represents much that is progressive and scientific in the agricultural world, and no better Aberdeen-Angus cattle than the prairie of the Central West than here find a home. There are also high grades of hogs and horses on the farm, and corn and general produce are raised in large quantities. Mr. Thompson has a large and commodious home, and his stock have warm and comfortable winter quarters. He is one of the busiest, as well as most successful men of the township, and few are doing so much to maintain the higher standards of country life and practice.

In politics, Mr. Thompson is an uncompromising Democrat, but has always been too busy either to seek or to accept office. In faith he is a believer in the Universal Doctrine and is a member of the Grange, for whose interests he has been a faithful and consistent worker. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have three children: Mary Margaret, born November 12, 1891; Laura C., born January 3, 1902; and George W., born August 18, 1907. Mr. Thompson is a well informed, sensible and popular gentleman, trustworthy and respected in his business and social relations.

THOMPSON, J. Arthur, a native of Woodstock Township, Schuyler County, Ill., and one of the brightest and most capable of the young men who have been reared in that locality, was born January 18, 1884, the son of William J. and Margaret J. (Archer) Thompson, a narrative of whose career, with details of the family history, appears elsewhere in this connection. The subject of this sketch attended the district schools in the vicinity of his home, and then taking the regular examination, received a scholarship in the Illinois State University, in which he was a student for five years, the degree of B. S. being conferred upon him at the end of that period. In August, 1907, he was recommended by the Board of Trustees of that institution for a position as teacher of agriculture in Corea. He passed the final examination at Nashville, Tenn., with honor, and on the 25th of the above mentioned month, started from Vancouver, B. C., stopping briefly in Japan, after touching at several foreign ports, during the voyage, reached his destination on September 12th next following. Since assuming charge of his work in Corea, he has met with remarkable success. His school is a one-story, thatched structure, covered with straw, a glimpse of which would be an interesting revelation to many of the former "chinas," as customary as they are to the superior facilities afforded by school edifices in Illinois.

While at home, Mr. Thompson was a member of the Grange, and when a student, was President of the Agricultural Club of the Illinois State University, as well as of the Y. M. C. A.

On September 15, 1908, Mr. Thompson will be married to Miss Anna Rabin, of Alton, Ill., who sails on August 15, to meet him at Samsu, where he is carrying on his labors with such gratifying results. His religious connection was with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which he acted in the capacity of class leader, and officiated as Sunday School Superintendent. On political issues, he was a supporter of the Democratic party.

THOMPSON, James D.—With the passing of James D. Thompson, July 29, 1897, a busy and useful life came to its conclusion, leaving in its wake, for the guidance of the workers of a later day, many lessons in courage, perseverance and sound judgment. Mr. Thompson had to his credit seventy-four years, having been born in Crawford County, Pa., March 30, 1823. He was heir to the best traits of the Irish-German-English peoples, the men on both sides of his family for the most part following either farming or such staple trades as carpentering and millwrighting. His paternal grandfather, William Thompson, was born in Ireland, in his boyhood crossing the sea to America, where he followed his trade of carpenter for the remainder of his life. Both he and his wife reached the age of three-score years and ten, living for the most part in Pennsylvania, which knew him first as a lad with a rich Irish brogue, and later as a friendly neighbor.

William Thompson, Jr., son of the immigrant,

was born in the Keystone State, and married Mary Peterson, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Abbott) Peterson, of English and German descent, who died in Pennsylvania at the age of ninety-one and ninety years, respectively. To William and Elizabeth Thompson were given ten children, of whom James D., the subject of this sketch, was third; William Thompson, Jr., was a millwright by trade, and in 1847 removed his family to Illinois, two years later purchasing a farm in Brown County, upon which he settled May 14, 1849. His hopes of cultivating this farm were not destined to realization, for with the coming of the fall of 1859, his life went out at the age of fifty-four years and seven months. He left a wife and eight children—five girls and three boys—who after his death rented land for several years, locating then on a tract in Brown County purchased by the father, where the mother died at the age of eighty-six years.

James D. Thompson was fourteen years old when the family came to Illinois, and sixteen when, through the death of his father, he was obliged to shoulder large responsibilities. He remained with his mother and the rest of the children until his marriage, April 3, 1861, to Margaret E. Grosshede, who was born in France, April 25, 1839, a daughter of James P. and Catherine E. (Jonte) Grosshede, and who came to America with her parents in 1833, locating in Woodstock Township, Schuyler County. Mr. Grosshede died September 30, 1878, at the age of seventy-two years. The maternal grandfather, Peter J. Jonte, was born in France, in February, 1776, and died October 2, 1856, while his wife, Susan (Grandin) Jonte, was born March 25, 1771, and died June 7, 1842. To Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were born six children: Mary E., wife of R. T. Briggs, of Springfield, Ill.; William J., mentioned elsewhere in this work; Jefferson E., of Fredonia, Kan.; Emily L., wife of A. C. Rowland, of Rustville, Ill.; Charles W., whose sketch also appears in a preceding section; and Margaret Louisa, wife of Charles A. Myers, of Los Angeles, Cal.

Not only was Mr. Thompson prominently connected with the farming interests of Schuyler County for many years, but he was active in the promotion of its educational welfare, among other offices having held that of member of the Board of Education for twenty years. He was a strong and unyielding Democrat, and an abolitionist who discharged his duties with honesty and ability. He became the owner of several hundred acres of land, the greater part of it valuable, and his prosperity resulted solely from his own ability to succeed. He was a man of genial and interesting personality, a firm believer in the good existing in all with whom he was associated, and possessing a cheerful philosophy, which aided him over many of the saddest times in the path of life. The wife who shared his life, passing ninety-one, and who lived for him as long as he lived, was his helpmate in his later days, left the old homestead after his death and since has made her home in the city of Russell.

THOMPSON, William J.—The enviable standing of Schuyler County, as one of the finest agricultural sections of Illinois, may be attributed largely to the practical, experienced and progressive men who long have been at the head of its farming enterprises, and who have succeeded in reaping large returns from the skilled tilling of the soil. Not the least successful of these men is William J. Thompson, who is engaged in raising stock and in general farm pursuits on his finely improved property in Woodstock Township. Beginning with a small purchase, he has added to the same from time to time until now he owns 500 acres in Woodstock and Bainbridge Townships, and all of this has been gained by indefatigable labor backed by sound judgment.

Knox County, Ill., is Mr. Thompson's native place, where he was born July 16, 1858, his father being James B. Thompson, who died July 30, 1897. While he was still quite young the family came to Schuyler County, and here he attended the country schools and aided in the cultivation of the home farm. Upon attaining the required age he was granted a teacher's certificate, but this he never used, preferring to devote his attention exclusively to agricultural pursuits. November 19, 1881, he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret J. Arthur, who was born in McDonough County, Ill., September 24, 1861, a daughter of Abraham and Annie (Hageman) Arthur, the former of whom died October 14, 1898, and the latter May 16, 1905.

After his marriage Mr. Thompson brought his young wife to the farm, where ever since they have made their home. The original tract comprised sixty-two acres on Section 26, Woodstock Township, but since the purchase of that estate he has added by later purchases until now, as previously stated, he and his wife have the title to 500 acres of improved and timber lands.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson's family consists of eleven children, namely: James A., who received a superior education at the University of Illinois, from which he was graduated in June, 1905; Clarence J., married Bevie Rittenhouse, and lives on a farm in Woodstock Township; Nettie May is wife of Harvey Armstrong, a farmer of Bainbridge Township; Roy F. is on the home farm; Walter E., graduated from the Rushville Normal School with the Class of 1907; Katie, Margarette, Anna Lorena and Bertha Emily are with their parents on the old homestead; Jesse Decatur and Essie Dora (twins), and Gertrude Irene. James A., the older son, spent five years in the University of Illinois, meanwhile receiving a scholarship and teacher's certificate, and in 1905 taking the degree of Bachelor of Science. After finishing his course at the University he became an instructor at Hampton Institute, Va., retaining this position until July, 1907, when he accepted a position as teacher in Congo, Cuba, to that country in August of that year, and is now conducting an agricultural college at Sagrado, Congo, with satisfactory success. It has been the ambition of the

parents to provide their children with the best educational advantage the country affords, and thus prepare them for whatever duties may await them in future years.

In their religious relations Mr. and Mrs. Thompson hold membership with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have contributed generously to the missionary and charitable work of that denomination. Politically he has sided with the Democratic party ever since he attained his majority. For twenty years he held the office of Justice of the Peace, besides having served as School Director. During the month of 1905 he was elected Supervisor of Woodstock Township, in which responsible position he has proved himself entitled to the fullest confidence of the people, and has supervised all measures originated to promote the general welfare, while at the same time aiming to protect the interests of the taxpayers. Besides his other business connections he is a stockholder in the Bank of Rushville. In church work, in politics in the various agricultural affairs, and, indeed, in every association of life, he has been ready to do his part and has commanded his quota to the permanent development of his township.

TURNER, Allen R.—It falls to the lot of few men to look back upon a life so thoroughly lengthened out and so differently, usefully, and vigorously spent, as that of the worthy man above named, who still occupies the time in Boone Vista Township, where he has been as early as 1831. The birth of Mr. Turner occurred in Rushville Township, Schuyler County, Easter Sunday, April 22, 1832, and he is a son of Samuel and Rachel (Robertson) Turner, natives of Virginia, and Maria Grading, respectively, and grandson of Elias Turner, also a native of the South. Elias Turner's life was not a creditable one, and he furnished a terrible example of the curse of drink. His wife stood his abuse and neglect as long as she could, and then rebelled against bringing her children up in such an atmosphere. When her son, Samuel, was about six months old, she took the child in her arms with a few personal belongings, and set out on foot for a portion of Southern Illinois known as the American Bottom, and which then was the home of Governor Ford. Here she remained about five years, then returned to her native State to her olderson, Willis, on horseback, later settling with both of her sons in Madison County, Ill. After the death of their mother, Samuel and Willis came to Schuyler County in 1823, this section of the State at that time being part of Pike County, and here Samuel Turner built the fourth house in the county, but three permanent settlers having preceded him here. This house he never occupied, however, but returned with his brother to Madison County, where Willis was born sick and finally died. After settling on the family estates Samuel returned to Boone Vista County in 1825, and here he died, on April 6, 1855, he having been born in 1784. His wife, who was born in 1795, died April 2, 1847.

Both were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1849, Mr. Turner joined the first temperance society organized in Schuyler County. The lesson of his father's life was a perpetual warning in his ears, sinking so deep into his nature that he never wearied in his endeavor to warn others from the terrible shoal of mental and moral destruction.

Allen R. Turner attended the subscription schools and passed his youth on the home farm in Buena Vista Township. The lure of the mines on the Pacific slope turned his attention from the slow and laborious methods of getting money by farming, and in 1850 he crossed the plains with oxen and a prairie schooner, taking about six months for the trip. He spent about five months in the well known gold camps of California, but his experience was that of the average rather than exceptional miner, and he was glad of the opportunity to return to Schuyler County, where the rewards of labor were comparatively sure. Again he took up the task of farming on the old place which has been his home since he was two years old, and the energy of his mature years is evident in every department of its activity. The place now contains 170 acres in one of the garden spots of the Central West, and certainly no home in Buena Vista Township has more about it of genuine homelikeness. As the children have grown to maturity the two oldest have each been given 160 acres of the property, the third child having been given ninety acres adjoining the old place.

The marriage of Mr. Turner and Isabella A. Sparks, occurred in Buena Vista Township, March 9, 1852, where she was born January 24, 1831, a daughter of Lemuel Sparks, and they became the parents of four children: Otto, born March 14, 1853; Darwin Samuel, born April 13, 1857; Willis Fred, born March 14, 1854; and Olive Rose, born January 28, 1867. Otto Sparks married Mary Elta Ford; Darwin Samuel married Emma B. Nelson; Willis Fred married Alice Bertriche; and Olive Rose became the wife of James C. Bartlow. The decease of the mother, Mrs. Allen R. Turner, occurred February 9, 1893, and was much deplored by a large circle of friends. In political affiliation Mr. Turner is a Prohibitionist, and for sixty years has unswervingly advocated temperance. His convictions on this subject are profound and unchangeable, and have been the means of his accomplishing a world of good. In all ways his life has been illuminating and helpful, and he has established a standard of moral rectitude and courage far beyond the average of his fellow wayfarers. By all classes of people in the county he is held in sincere respect, and no citizen in the community has a cleaner or more enviable record.

TURNER, John S.—For nearly fifteen years Mr. Turner has made his home continuously at his present location on Section 12, Birmingham Township, Schuyler County, where he has operated 160 acres of excellent land, devoted to gen-

eral farming and stock raising. Descended from Southern ancestry, he was born in Adair County, Ky., February 22, 1819, a son of W. S. P. and Sarah (James) Turner, who were born in Virginia and Adair County, Ky., respectively. With his parents, W. S. P. Turner went to Kentucky and settled in Adair County, and there some time later occurred his marriage with Miss James. In 1833, after the birth of six of their children, the parents came to Illinois, and in Browning Township, Schuyler County, Mr. Turner purchased eighty acres of timber land. Making a clearing in the wilderness he erected a rude cabin for the shelter of his family, and this having been destroyed by fire, he later erected a more comfortable and commodious house, with a stick chimney fireplace. After residing on this farm for twenty years, during which time he had cleared and placed under cultivation eighty acres of the tract, he sold the property in 1873 and removed to Astoria, Fulton County, Ill., where for a short time he followed a mercantile business. It is safe to presume that this venture was not as remunerative as he had anticipated, for in 1874 he went to Hancock County and resumed farming, renting a farm upon which he made his home the remainder of his life. He passed away at the ripe old age of eighty-three years, his wife also dying in Hancock County. During his early years Mr. Turner was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. Throughout his life he exemplified the teachings which he professed, and for forty years was a local minister in his denomination. Through his teaching and upright living many were led to follow better lives and all who came in contact with him received an uplift and encouragement.

Nine children blessed the marriage of W. S. P. Turner and his wife, of this number John S. being the eldest. The next two children, Amanda and George B., are both deceased. Ellen became the wife of D. M. Stockman, a veteran of the Civil War, and they make their home in Omaha, Neb. Mary is the wife of a Mr. Scott, who owns a large farm in Hancock County, and Albert is a resident of Texas. Sarah is the wife of Zachariah Duncan, who is a carpenter in Carthage, Ill. Martha, deceased, was the wife of W. D. Cloud. The youngest child, William R., makes his home in St. Mary, Hancock County.

After receiving a limited education in the district schools of Adair County, Ky., John S. Turner gave his services to his father, and after coming to Illinois was an invaluable assistant in removing the timber and underbrush from the farm upon which the family located. The call to arms at the breaking out of the Civil War found him a young man of twenty-one years who was willing and anxious to do his part as a loyal citizen. In August, 1861, his name was entered as a member of Company H, Third Illinois Cavalry, his enlistment being for a term of three years. From Camp Butler his regiment was ordered to St. Louis, from there to Jefferson City

and on to Lebanon, Mo. At Pea Ridge they were under fire for three days, many of the Third Cavalry being killed and wounded, and five from Company H met death in this battle. Mr. Turner escaped narrowly with his own life, for on three occasions his horse was shot under him, once at the battle of Pea Ridge and later at a battle in Tennessee, and still later at Batesville, Ark. At Memphis, Tenn., the Third Cavalry met General Forrest in an engagement and also participated in the battle of Nashville. At the close of his term of service Mr. Turner was honorably discharged at St. Louis, having never been in the hospital during the three years he was in the service, although during that time he had suffered untold hardships both in battle and in long marches.

Returning to Astoria after his army service, Mr. Turner was married in that city, September 1, 1864, to Miss Alice Ewing, who was born near Zanesville, Ohio, May 10, 1845, the daughter of Josiah Ewing. After the death of her husband Mrs. Josiah Ewing brought her family to Illinois, settling in Astoria, where her death finally occurred. A large family of children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Turner, of whom we mention the following: Mary E., who was born in Astoria October 5, 1865, died at the age of six years; Sally Ann, born in the same city August 24, 1867, died in 1871; Hattie J., who was born in Hancock County, Ill., January 22, 1870, passed away in 1883; Harry E., who was born in the same county, March 24, 1872, married Nellie Burton and makes his home in Nebraska; William, born in Schuyler County, May 3, 1874, died when three years old; Arthur O., who was born in Schuyler County, February 27, 1876, chose as his wife Miss Gertrude Erlinger, a native of Cedar County, Mo., and two daughters have been born to them, Flossie and Alice; David A., born April 3, 1878, is a farmer in Hancock County, and by his marriage with Miss Cora Irwin he had two children, Alta and Lee L., one of whom died in infancy; George R., born in Schuyler County, August 4, 1881, now makes his home in Palisade, Neb.; Bertha, the youngest child, born March 2, 1888, and is still at home with her parents. For about twelve years after coming to Birmingham Township, Mr. Turner bought and sold poultry and eggs, but since locating on his present farm he has followed farming and stock raising exclusively. Mr. Turner's service in the cause of his country makes him eligible to the Grand Army of the Republic, and his name is enrolled among the members of the post at Brooklyn. Politically he casts his vote in behalf of Democratic candidates, although in no sense is he a partisan. Industrious and enterprising, Mr. Turner is highly esteemed by friends and neighbors as one who has been helpful in sustaining a high agricultural standard in Schuyler County.

TYSON, William.—Honored alike for his loyalty to his family, his friends, his country and his principles, William Tyson, the pioneer and

old soldier of Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, comes of staunch Virginia stock and of that patriotic blood which has done so much to firmly cement the nationality of the United States. He was born April 2, 1841, in a log cabin situated forty rods from his present comfortable residence in Section 11, Bainbridge Township; served bravely for four years on battlefields and enduring life in a rebel prison, and now, for four decades, has been establishing himself in the substantial domain of agricultural prosperity and in the useful activities of citizenship.

The Tyson ancestry, originally of German nationality, removed from Germany to England about two hundred and seventy-five years ago, where they remained for more than a century, when some time before the Revolutionary War, Zephaniah Tyson, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came to America, settling in Virginia. He was born in England about 1750, and there is a well-founded tradition that he served in the Revolutionary Army, finally becoming blind and dying in Virginia. Later this branch of the family removed to Ohio, about 1807, locating near McConnellsville, Morgan County, where the widow, after enduring great hardship on account of Indian disturbances, lived to be one hundred years old. Mr. Tyson's great-grandmother on the maternal side is also said to have reached about the same age.

There were three sons and one daughter of this family, the older son, Zephaniah (II.) having been born in Virginia about 1773, and is said to have served in the Indian wars under Gen. Anthony Wayne, enlisting as early as nineteen years of age, also took part in the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811, and served in the War of 1812-14. About 1797, he married Margaret DeLong, who was born in Virginia in 1779. After spending many years in Morgan County, Ohio, they came to Schuyler County, Ill., in 1831 settling in Bainbridge Township, where Mrs. Tyson died in 1842 at the age of sixty-three years, and the grandfather on July 9, 1850, aged seventy-seven. They had a family of five sons and three daughters, namely: Margaret, born April 8 1799; Aaron, born in Virginia or Ohio, January 17, 1800, and who mysteriously disappeared; Sophia, born in Ohio, July 24, 1803, and married Daniel Berry in 1824; Zephaniah, born in Ohio October 16, 1805, married a Missouri woman later removing to Arkansas about 1850, where he died leaving two children, a son and a daughter; Henry, born in Ohio, December 15, 1807, and married Sarah Berry; George, born in Muskingum County, Ohio, February 2, 1809; Moses, born in Ohio December 18, 1811, and married first a Miss Kelso and, as his second wife, Elizabeth Metz, on June 10, 1849, died in Missouri, January 5, 1875, his second wife dying in 1863; and Louisa, born December 28, 1813, married John Bolling, and died in August, 1896.

George Tyson, father of William Tyson, left home some time before reaching his majority, first locating in Cincinnati, where after working

for a time he bought a flat-boat and engaged in trading along the Ohio River. In 1820, he married Miss Lucinda Bellamy, a native of Culpeper County, Va., born in 1809. Soon after his marriage, having sold his flat-boat, Mr. Tyson invested the proceeds in a team with which, in 1831, he made the journey to Schuyler County, Ill., locating on Section 11 in Bainbridge Township. Other members of the Tyson family came to Schuyler County about the same time, some of them later moving away, and it is estimated that more than a score of their descendants are now scattered over the States of Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, California and Oregon. George became the owner of 480 acres of land, but becoming restless in 1866, went farther west, and all trace of him was lost. His wife survived his disappearance some ten years, dying in Schuyler county, September 10, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. George Tyson were the parents of the following named children: Charles B., born September 25, 1831, and died at home in 1892; Joel, born in 1833, died in 1850; Robert, born in May, 1835, died near Peoria, Ill., in October, 1899; Alfred, born March 4, 1837, now residing at Granite, Colo.; Melissa, born in 1839, and died at Baxter Springs, Kan., dying September 4, 1907; William, the subject of this sketch; Angelina, who lives in Jones, Okla.; Margaret, living in Bates County, Mo.; Mary, who married Z. T. Kirkham, of Schuyler County, and Levi, who resides at Abilene, Kan. Robert, of this family, married Emily Gillett, and had three children born to him; Alice, who married a Mr. Pike, and lives in Fort Madison, Iowa; Grant, when last heard from was in Louisiana; and Effie, who married and lives in Kansas City, Kan.

The early life of William Tyson was spent upon the home farm in Bainbridge Township, assisting his father and attending the district school of the neighborhood. He made good progress in his studies, and engaged in teaching when quite young. After being thus employed for several terms, he accompanied the family to Moniteau County, Mo., where the father had bought land, but which he sold afterward moving to a farm of 300 acres in Henry County, that State. This remained the family home until the outbreak of the Civil War, when the mother and the younger members of the family returned to the old homestead in Schuyler County. It was now that William, a youth of twenty years, proved the patriotic quality of his blood. On the 27th of June, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, of the Cass County Cavalry Regiment, of Missouri Home Guard Volunteers, U. S. A., and by reason of General Order No. 25, (Paragraph Three), Department of Missouri, was discharged from service at Harrisonville, Mo., on February 28, 1862. During the first months of military experience he was one of the force which guarded the first wagon-load of provisions sent to General Lyon's army after the battle of Wilson's Creek.

After his honorable discharge from the cavalry service, Mr. Tyson returned to the family

home in Schuyler County, and on August 12, 1862, re-enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for a period of three years. During this terrible season of fierce battling and weary marching he neither faltered nor shirked a soldierly duty. He was one of that little heroic band of forty-two who held their own at Buzzard's Roost Gap, Ga., against such appalling odds in August, 1864. While stationed at the block-house there, they were attacked by Wheeler's famous cavalry, but poured such a withering fire into the ranks of the horsemen as to repel their charge completely. On October 13th, Hood's army opened fire on the block-house, with both musketry and artillery, but the heroic band of Company D held off the attacking forces for ten long and bitter hours before being forced to surrender. Of the forty-two Union boys, five were killed, six wounded and thirty-one taken prisoners. Mr. Tyson being in the latter class. The prisoners were marched to Cahaba, Ala., and confined in Castle Morgan, being then transferred to Milledgeville, Ga. On November 22d General Sherman sent Kilpatrick's cavalry to rescue them, but on the previous evening they had been loaded on cars and sent to Savannah, Ga., thence being removed to Thomasville and finally to Andersonville prison. Mr. Tyson was confined there for three months, and then transferred to Vicksburg, Miss., where he was ex-changed and sent to St. Louis. In that city he received his pay and was granted a thirty days' furlough, at the expiration of which he reported at Springfield for further duty, but instead obtained his final pay and honorable discharge from the service, entering again the ranks of peace June 14, 1865.

After recruiting his weakened health as far as possible, Mr. Tyson returned to his home in Bainbridge Township, and in 1867 purchased 160 acres of land in Section 11, which has since been his home and which he has brought under a high state of cultivation, as well as rendered an attractive home. On November 10th, of that year, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Scott, who was also a native of Schuyler County, born August 29, 1850. Their happy union, however, was destined to be of short duration, for the faithful and beloved wife and mother expired on the 22d of February, 1878. She was a woman of tender heart, kindly acts and practical Christianity, and her death proved a sad blow and an irreparable loss to her family and friends. Four children were born of this union. Jesse C. Tyson, the oldest, born on August 7, 1868, is a farmer operating the old home place. He married Annie M. Hendrix, a native of Ripley, Brown County, Ill., and they have had three children: Levi Frank, born March 17, 1899, and one child who died in infancy; Orren William, born December 10, 1907. Laura, the second child, was born September 15, 1869, and is now the wife of Charles E. Ward, of Bainbridge Township, and they have four children: Ruth Eliza, born October 21, 1883; Sarah Florence,

born January 9, 1806; James Rufus, August 5, 1807; William F., born June 16, 1809. Lucina, born June 4, 1812, married, in 1839, James D. Dadds, and they have six children: Zedua Arvilla, born November 16, 1839, was married March 1, 1907, to James F. Ward; Norris E., born March 1, 1842; Ruby E., born April 3, 1855; Giles O., born June 17, 1858; Ray Burdett, born December 16, 1860, and Edith Evaline, born December 9, 1904. Stella, born June 11, 1876, died July 12, 1876. Mrs. Sarah J. (Scott) Tyson died February 22, 1878. She was the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Scott.

Since fixing his home in Schuyler County, forty years ago, Mr. Tyson has devoted himself to the interests of his family, and to the high duties of a moral and intelligent citizenship. Since the story period of the Civil War, when age conferred on him the right of franchise, he has faithfully voted the Republican ticket. He has never been an office-seeker, however, and has never held any public position save that of Census Enumerator for Bainbridge Township in 1880 and in 1890. Surrounded now by those comforts of life which, in providing for others, he has guaranteed to himself; honored and loved by his children, his grandchildren, and great-grandchildren; and hosts of friends for his bravery in fields of battle and in the paths of peace, and admired by his more distant associates for those practical and substantial qualities which have brought him worldly success, William Tyson is a man to be envied in no spirit of bitterness, but only in a spirit of regret that more citizens of the world are not cast in his mold of nobility.

UNGER, John C.—It is always a source of gratification to point to the growing success of our young men, for upon them rests the future prosperity of our country. Not the least prominent of the agriculturists of Schuyler County, who upon the threshold of middle life has met with a success well merited by his indefatigable labors, is John C. Unger, who owns and occupies a finely-improved farm on Section 26, Camden Township, remaining there until his death, on the same township, November 7, 1870. Ancestors of the family, both paternal and maternal, came of German extraction and were among the early settlers of Ohio, where the father, Eli Unger, was born in Portage County. Early in life he sought the larger opportunities of the undeveloped regions to the west of his home, and became a farmer in Illinois. A brother, Cyrus Unger, married Lydia Biltz and brought his bride to Illinois, where he took up land in Schuyler County in 1862. With them came the bride's sister, Mary Biltz, a native of Stark County, Ohio; in 1864 she became the wife of Eli Unger, who settled on a farm in Camden Township, remaining there until his death, on February 4, 1873. After his demise the widow returned to her old Ohio home, thence went to Indiana, but in 1875 came back to the old homestead in Schuyler County, Ill. Eventually she purchased a home in Erwin, Schuyler County,

where she and her younger daughter, Belle, now reside. The older son, Orion, is deceased. The older daughter, Cora E., married William Gray and has three: Marion, Addie, Ernest, Roy, Jennie and Beulah; they are now living on the old Unger homestead.

Eli Unger was a cooper and when not employed at his trade, gave his attention to farming. Now was his highest confidence to the double calling. The success he achieved in his sheep-raising, and the earnings he had his regular contributions. Movements for the gradual progress of the township commended his allegiance and cooperation. For some years he acted as a Director in his School District, meantime accomplishing much for the benefit of local education work. In political views he was liberal, voting for the man whom he considered best qualified to represent the people and promote the general welfare. His only surviving son, John C., received such advantages as the country schools afforded and while still quite young began to work for others. Carefully saving his wages, he was able upon attaining his majority to acquire property on his own. In May, 1891, he bought eighty acres of land on Section 26, Camden Township, where since he has made his home. At the time of purchase the land had a small frame dwelling, some in need of repairs, and at the time of his marriage he rebuilt the house before enlarging his place to the home. Later he erected a substantial barn and other needed outbuildings. During them he added greatly to the value of the property by erecting a two-story residence with eight rooms and modern conveniences.

The marriage of Mr. Unger took place August 20, 1865, uniting him with Miss Agnes Blanche Loring, who was born in Bainbridge Township, in April of 1877, being a daughter of William and Sarah (Giles) Loring. After having engaged in the store business for years, Mr. Loring died June 27, 1907, and in his demise another pioneer was taken from among those in whose midst he long had lived and labored. Since his death his widow has been a resident of the city of Rushville. Of their union there were born three daughters and one son now living, and there was also a stepdaughter, Mary, who married J. W. Liskey. The son, J. M. Loring, is engaged in the practice of law at Rushville. One of the daughters is the widow of John Avery and lives in Rushville. Another daughter, Ethel Grace, wife of Mark Sellers, met with a sad fate. Her only child accidentally fell into the cistern where the water was about three feet deep, with some ice floating on the top. The mother jumped into the cistern in a frantic effort to save the child. No one was near at the time and when found both mother and child had died from exposure to the cold water and from the struggle to climb out of the cistern.

The family of John C. Unger comprises the following named children: Paul D., born March 8, 1897; Emory F., born November 25, 1900; Vernon William, born September 11, 1905; and

Mary Grace, born May 2, 1867. The home farm comprises eighty acres and meadows. With the assistance of his sister's son, Mr. Unger operates his mother's farm of 280 acres, which has the unique distinction of having been transferred only once since the taking out of the government patent. Until the death of William Loring the latter engaged in partnership with Mr. Unger in the breeding of fine horses. In addition, Mr. Unger has made a specialty of breeding registered Duro-Jersey hogs, some fine specimens of which are always to be seen on his farm. So closely has his attention been given to farming pursuits that he has had little to spare for participation in township affairs, yet he has not failed to faithfully perform the duties of School Director of his district and also has kept posted concerning problems affecting the welfare of the nation. In presidential elections he votes with the Republican party, but in local affairs he considers the character and ability of the candidate of greater importance than his views concerning issues affecting the nation, but not material to the county and township. With his wife he holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has been a contributor to the missionary movements of the denomination.

UTTER, Arthur Frank.—The breeding of live-stock constitutes a science, while the dealing in them and their advantageous disposition in the markets of the country, are branches of a business whose successful prosecution requires rare executive ability, judgment and foresight. Some of the shrewdest men in the United States are engaged in the live-stock business, and to be a leader in that field, as is Arthur F. Utter, of Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, is of itself a proof of unusual determination and ability.

Mr. Utter is a native of Frederick Township, Schuyler County, born January 9, 1868, a son of George D. and Priscilla J. (Ward) Utter, his father being a man of strong character and practical abilities, whose life work is reviewed on other pages of this work. The boy was educated in the district schools of his native township, and his early life upon the home farm was spent in ways common to the sons of farmers. He remained upon the family homestead until his majority, when soon afterward he was married and settled with his young bride upon the farm in Section 12, Bainbridge Township, which he now occupies. He was obliged to borrow money to make his first payment on his place, but he went to work with determination and energy to clear the farm of debt, and not only has succeeded in that aim, but in the acquisition of other lands, in the establishment of a fine reputation as a live-stock man, and in the maintenance and education (the latter still progressing) of a large and intelligent family. He now carries on farming on 230 acres of land, and for many years has been one of the leading breeders of Poland-China hogs and Southern cattle in the county. Mr. Utter is a scientific breeder, a fine judge of live stock, a careful buyer and a shrewd

business manager, so that his rapid progress and high standing were foregone conclusions. He is not only a fine breeder and dealer, and an extensive land owner, but has a good foresight to generously protect his family by carrying seven thousand dollars life insurance. All of the above facts are good evidence that Mr. Utter is a man of strong will, fine abilities, and, what is of really more importance to the true progress of American communities, of tender care for those who are dependent upon him for their support and well-being. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party, and takes an active interest in public enterprises which promise to advance his community.

Arthur F. Utter was united in marriage February 27, 1890, to Miss Clara Bradman, a daughter of C. W. Bradman, who was for many years a prominent farmer and citizen of Bainbridge Township. Mrs. Utter was born in Lincoln, Neb., on the 11th of August, 1870. Her father, who is now a resident of Beardstown, Ill., served bravely in the Civil War as a member of the Ninety-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry. To Mr. and Mrs. Arthur F. Utter have been born the following children: Fred C., born September 9, 1889, who died August 8, 1892; George W., born March 2, 1891; Harry, born March 6, 1893; Charles, born November 15, 1895; Herbert, born February 26, 1898, and died December 24, 1899; Frank, born April 12, 1899, and died May 15, 1900; Thomas, born December 28, 1900, and John, born February 10, 1907.

UTTER, George D., a well-to-do farmer, of high standing in his locality, who is living in Section 7, Frederick Township, Schuyler County, Ill., has passed more than sixty-two years in the immediate vicinity of his birthplace, in Section 6 of the same township. Mr. Utter was born November 13, 1846, a son of John and Charlotte (Brines) Utter, of whom the former was a New Yorker by birth. Henry Utter, the paternal grandfather, also of New York nativity, came to Wabash County, Ill., in 1815, where he was one of the pioneer farmers of the region, helping to organize the local administration of the county, and was a member of the lower branch of the First, Fourth, and Fifth General Assemblies.

The Utter was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., November 11, 1810, and in 1815, came with his father from the East to Wabash County, Ill., where on reaching maturity he was married to Charlotte Brines, the ceremony taking place December 5, 1834. Three years later, his father having died, he moved to Schuyler County, settling on rented land, and in connection with tilling the soil, sold tanning mills then manufactured by Jesse Darnell, covering the territory between Frederick and Quincy, and in all directions from Frederick. Subsequently, he bought forty acres in Section 6, Frederick Township, on which he built a log cabin, and in 1837, with the consent of this Board, which record was pushed into the lower. John Utter applied himself vigorously to the task of improving the wild tract on which

he had established his home, in Section 6. Besides this land he owned some property in the village of Frederick at the time of his death on February 14, 1888. When he first located in Schuyler County, in 1857, he made the journey from Wabash County in a wagon, which carried all his effects. Before coming to Schuyler County he served in the Black Hawk War, and about the year 1851, organized a military company, of which he was elected Captain. The winter days of this company were many occasions for the people of the vicinity, who were wont to gather at Pleasantview to watch the drilling maneuvers, Capt. Uter being the principal drillmaster.

Charlotte (Brines) Uter was born in Alghany County, N. Y., April 11, 1807, and died October 15, 1887. By John Uter she became the mother of five children, namely: Edwin, Eliza, Martha, Julia A., and George D. Eliza was born in Wabash County, Ill., June 11, 1835, married Hannah Nelson and had five children, of whom four—John, Lynn, Lillie and Douglas—are living. He served as a soldier in the Civil War, enlisting from that county, and died October 16, 1903, at Quincy, Ill., where his remains now lie. Eliza was born in Wabash County, Ill., July 29, 1836. She was twice married, her first husband being James Lane, to whom she was wedded July 16, 1854, and by him she had seven children, three of whom are still living, viz.: Mrs. William E. Young and Mrs. William Patterson, both residents of Frederick Township; and Mrs. Charles Allen, whose home is in Joplin, Mo. Mrs. Lane's second husband was Samuel O. Beale. He and his wife are deceased. Martha Uter, born March 5, 1841, became the wife of William Lane and bore him one child, Sarah, who married William B. Uter, and by him had seven children. The parents of Sarah are now deceased. Julia A. Uter was born August 6, 1843, and died December 3, 1881.

George D. Uter was reared to farm life, being the only son at home. He attended the common school and assisted his father, who being an extensive landholder, required his services most of the time. He helped to do the clearing and other preliminary work, and was one of the busiest young men of his day. He remained with his parents until the time of his marriage, and even after that event had to look after the paternal farming interests as well as his own. In May, 1868, he moved to his present location, the place then containing only a log cabin, with one door and one eight-light window, but being furnished with a cook stove and fire place. Mrs. Uter understood weaving, while Mr. Uter's wife's mother was trained in carding wool and spinning, and both parents frequently revert to the period, when after retiring for the night, the click and knock of the mother's loom kept them awake. Finally, they built a small kitchen as an addition to their cabin, which afforded them greater convenience and comfort. In course of time, the old log and plaster place in a substantial and handsome 2 1/2 room dwelling, with shelter was provided for the stock, and fruit

and ornamental trees were set out in abundance, making a beautiful and attractive home. When Mr. Uter first came to this county, it was an unsettled waste of land and stumps being the first hardships and seemingly an unenviable task that confronted him. He and numerous others had to cut the old trees for the time, not more than a mile away, and the mother's tears as she held goodbye. Since then he and his loved and devoted wife have successfully yearned in helping co-sufferers, during such other stages and sorrows, and so has the severe consciousness that the long period intervening has been well spent. He is now the owner of 240 acres of the finest and most productive cultivated and dairy productive land in Frederick Township, and is recognized by all as one of its leading agriculturists. His methods in farming and stock raising are thoroughly mastered, and his old and pasturing efforts have been rewarded so abundantly and richly as to make success.

The marriage of Mr. Uter took place March 14, 1867, on which date he was united with Priscilla J. Ward. Mrs. Uter was born April 10, 1848, a daughter of Asaph and John Williams, who were natives of Ohio. The Brainerd family lineage may be traced in another manner, of this volume. Their children were the source of this family, six of whom are still in the light of day in the county her children are deceased. The names of the children are as follows: Arthur F., a son-in-law of William Young, appears where, where in this connection; Albert M., born October 20, 1870; Alice, born September 3, 1873; Pauline, born November 10, 1874; Amy, born January 10, 1880; Mary, born October 24, 1883; Minnie, born October 20, 1889; and Grover, born November 11, 1892. The second son, Albert, is living on the old homestead in Section 7, Frederick Township. He was married July 8, 1894, to Helen Green, and they are the parents of five children, namely: Marion Ernest, William, Helen and Chas. Alice Uter, who became the wife of Maurice Rebeum, is a resident of Chapin, Ill., and has four children—Vern, Beat, Edith and Mabel. Full particulars concerning the Rebeum family are given in their proper alphabetical order. Pauline Uter, who was a young man of exceedingly bright promise died January 3, 1896. Amy is the wife of John Uter, residing in Boardstown, and has one child—Roy. Mary, Minnie and Grover are still under the parental roof. All the sons and daughters of the subject of this sketch have received a good common school education, and are fitted by their mental acquisitions to fill desirable positions in life.

In political action, George D. Uter has always been identified with the Democratic party, but has never sought public honors. Although repeatedly and earnestly solicited to become a candidate for local office, he has persistently declined, saying that his time was fully occupied with the duties pertaining to his home and his family. He and his worthy wife are constant friends of the Methodist Church, and both

are held in the highest esteem by a large acquaintance, extending throughout Woodstock Township.

VALENTINE, Sylvester.—Among the farmers of Woodstock Township, who are known for their calling with dignity, progress and temperance of surroundings, mention is due Sylvester Valentine, the owner of a farm of 100 acres in Section 16. Mr. Valentine was born in Plainway, County, Ohio, October 10, 1816, a son of Sarah and Sophia (Young) Valentine, natives of Ohio, and of German descent. The paternal grandfather was born in a German settlement in Pennsylvania, and at an early day settled in Plainway County, Ohio, where, after many years of tilling a prairie farm, he died rich in years and financially prosperous. His son, Samuel, father of Sylvester, came with his family to Sangamon County, Ill., about 1852, settling near the old home of Peter Cartwright, the famous Methodist Episcopal circuit-rider. Sylvester Valentine treasures vivid memories of this splendid preacher, as on many occasions he sat in church and listened to his eloquent and convincing discourses. Samuel Valentine died about 1884, his wife having predeceased him in 1882. Both are resting under shady trees in the little cemetery at Pleasant Plains, Ill. They were the devoted and painstaking parents of ten children, five of whom are living. Of the children, Mary is the deceased wife of William V. Campbell, of Sangamon County; Corbela (deceased) was the wife of James E. Campbell, now deceased; Ellen is the widow of Dr. Philip Williams, and lives in Tennessee; Israel died in Jacksonville, Ill.; Sophia is the widow of Samuel Campbell, of St. Joseph, Mo.; Evelyn is the wife of Mr. David A. Dunkle; Clara died at the age of twenty-two years; India is the wife of John Kirby, and lives in Conway Springs, Kan.; and Samuel is a blacksmith in Pleasant Plains, Ill. Samuel Valentine belonged to the old time German school of thought and action, and was a devout member of the Lutheran Church, which he joined as early as 1835.

Sylvester Valentine was seven years old when he came with his parents to Sangamon County, Ill., in 1852, and he remained on the home place until his twenty-third year. He is largely self-educated, although he attended the district school with comparative regularity during the winter time, his summers being devoted to the many tasks which awaited his strength on the old place. In 1868 he rented a farm in Sangamon County, put in his first crop of corn; while on a visit to Schuyler County that winter met Sarah A. Shupe, of Woodstock Township, whom he married October 5, 1870. The Shupe family came to Illinois in 1843. Peter and Sarah (Wright) Shupe, grandparents of Mrs. Valentine, were Mormons, and they stopped in Schuyler County on their way to join their fellow-religionists in Salt Lake City. On the way, Peter, his wife and their three children, were taken ill, died and were buried near Council Bluffs,

Iowa. William Shupe, the father of Mrs. Valentine, then, returning to Schuyler County, teaching here during the term of 1863. On November 10, 1866, he was united in marriage to Mary Ann Hoffman, who was born in Ohio June 20, 1825. William Shupe was born in Grayson County, Va., October 9, 1823. Soon after their marriage they settled on the late now-owned and occupied by the Valentine family in Woodstock Township, Schuyler County. Here William Shupe died July 1, 1901, and his wife in 1902. To them were born six children: Samuel Shupe, of Walnut, Kan.; Susan A., Mrs. Valentine of Rushville, Ill.; George H., of Highland, Ill.; Mary L., wife of Charles P. Naffin, of Moonah, Ill.; Martha M., wife of Daniel C. Nell, a farmer of the vicinity of Macomb; and William Shupe, a farmer living in Ragan, Neb.

After his marriage Mr. Valentine returned to Sangamon County, and there followed general farming until again coming to Schuyler County in 1878. He then bought eighty acres of land in Section 17, Woodstock Township, the greater part of which was covered with timber and brush, and here he labored early and late, cutting down trees and taking out stumps until he had one of the best properties in this part of Schuyler County. This remained the home of the family until 1903, when they settled on the old Shupe farm in Section 16, rich in its memories of a fine old family and their struggles to acquire a footing among the prosperous of the land. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Valentine: Lily M., wife of Charles Neech, a farmer of Woodstock Township, who has five children—Samuel, Ray, Herman, Carl and Rita; George W., married Daisy Brown and is living in Peoria, Ill.; Herbert E., married Maud Kitterhouse and has one son, Glenn R., and one daughter, Olive Marie, with whom, and his wife, he lives on the old homestead; and Dwight L., graduated at the Normal School in Rushville in June 1908, and will engage in teaching the coming winter. Mr. and Mrs. Valentine are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Valentine is a Democrat in politics. He is a well informed and thoroughly practical farmer, having the respect and good will of his neighbors, and by virtue of industry, perseverance and integrity, filling a good part in the general affairs of the community.

VANCIL, Benjamin F.—"A splendid farmer and citizen,"—an enthusiastic expression which everyone who has ever had any dealings with Benjamin F. Vancil would at once apply to him. His long experience and strong capabilities have carried him to the very bed-rock of agriculture, both in the raising of crops and in the breeding of live stock, and his general intelligence and moral earnestness have inspired unvarying confidence in him as a public man. For many years he has been a true adherent of Protection, not only supporting its principles as measures of vital importance to the well-being of the community, but consistently voting for the candidates

of the party, even when aware of the hopelessness of present strategy. Many of these who opposed him in this work years ago, are now his staunchest friends. His career as a patriot has offered a striking illustration of that independence and moral stamina which are at the foundation of superior American citizenship.

Mr. Vancil was born in Woodstock Township, Schuyler County, on January 19, 1843, the son of Tobias and Caroline (Howe) Vancil, the father being reared in Tazewell County, Ill., and the mother a native of Ohio. The Vancil family are of German descent, while the ancestry of the Howes is Scotch. The mother of Benjamin F. Vancil came to Illinois with her parents and was married in Tazewell County, afterward settling in Woodstock and Birmingham Townships. After the death of the wife and mother, in the latter township, Mr. Vancil's father removed to Colchester, McDonough County, Ill., which remained the family home for some years and which was the scene of his death at the age of eighty-four. Four sons and five daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Tobias Vancil, namely: Amanda, now the wife of Charles Bell, a farmer of Rushville Township, Schuyler County; Emmaria, deceased; John M., a farmer located in Bainbridge Township; James Edward, who is a brickmason of Plymouth, Ill.; Laura E., wife of Oliver Davis, who lives near Bushnell, Ill.; Benjamin F.; Sarah, Mrs. Washington Smith, of Colchester, Ill.; Agnes, now the wife of Charles Riddings, of Macomb, Ill.; and Della, deceased. Both of the parents were devout members of the old Methodist Episcopal Church. The father was a man of unassuming character, but had a natural genius as a mechanic, and was therefore peculiarly useful in a pioneer community. As he was also very economical, all old residents of Schuyler County remember with pleasure how he was equally skilled in building a house, snapping a plow, running a sawmill, or shoeing a horse.

When the family moved to Bainbridge Township, Benjamin was but a lad, and in this section of the county he attended the district school and grew to manhood, working for his father until he had attained his majority. On December 26, 1881, shortly before this important epoch in his life, he was married to Rosanna Kelly, who was born in that township, a daughter of James and Nancy (Smith) Kelly. Her father was a native of Kentucky. (For details of the Smith family, the reader is referred to the biography of Joseph H. Smith). After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Vancil located on the farm of Joseph H. Smith, which the husband has rented for the past twenty-six years, and in the operation of which he has been remarkably successful. On December 24, 1906, Mr. Vancil bought 187 acres of land in Section 18, Bainbridge Township, which was known as the William Keen farm, which, added to the place rented of Mr. Smith, places him in control of 394 acres of fine land devoted partly to general farming and partly to stock-raising.

Mr. Vancil's eleven children were all born on the Smith farm, and are all living at home, namely: George C., January 30, 1883; James C., August 18, 1885; Robert M., July 12, 1888; Joseph P., April 29, 1891; Sarah A., August 4, 1894; Ida May, August 28, 1896; Nellie O., June 24, 1897; George W., February 29, 1899; Benjamin, Princeton, June 22, 1901; and Alice J., October 31, 1905; and William A., February 16, 1908. A large share of the good fortune and prosperity which now attend this family is due to the maternal gift and wise management of Mrs. Vancil, to whom her husband gives the credit both for the comfort of her children and her success as a housewife.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Vancil are earnest and influential members of the Union Baptist Church, and are leaders in benevolent societies and morality. As stated before, prominent Prohibitionists, and has always been active in educational work, having for nine years past been one of the School Trustees of the Third Bell District No. 78.

VANDIVER, William L. The attention of the best casual observer in passing through Brooklyn Township, Schuyler County, is attracted to the farm owned and occupied by Mr. Vandiver. Its thrifty appearance stamping the owner as a man of more than ordinary ability among the likes of agriculturists. It was in the fall of 1899 that he located in Brooklyn Township and purchased the present farm of 178 acres on Section 29. Brought with him the experience of many years in other localities, he became well qualified to cope with the cruel conditions which he here found, and he is now to his credit that every foot of his land is sown in a thriving condition.

As far back as the record can be traced, the Vandiver family is of Scotch origin, and it is believed that the grandfather Vandiver died in Kentucky. His wife and some sons previous, and at the time of his death, his two children, John and Edward, were left to the care of friends. A kind uncle passed them in charge of a bachelor neighbor, James Wirtzbaugh, who became greatly attached to them, and in later years, when he left Kentucky and came to Illinois, he brought the boys with him. Settling in Schuyler County, Mr. Wirtzbaugh purchased considerable land in the vicinity of Brooklyn, and became one of the largest land-owners in this part of Schuyler County. John and Edward Vandiver continued to make their home with their uncle, attending the schools at Brooklyn, and when they reached majority each received forty acres of land from their benefactor, Edward Vandiver finally removed to Kansas, where he and his wife both died, their money still residing in that State. About the time of his marriage, John Vandiver traded the forty-acre tract which Mr. Wirtzbaugh had given him for a similar tract on the same farm. This share and home became the home of the family, the home of the family for three generations, all of his children being born in this place.

dwelling. In addition to managing his farm he worked at the carpenter's trade, and many of the dwellings that are now seen in this vicinity are the work of his hands.

The marriage of John Vandiver united him with Angeline Graham, a native of Ohio, and of the twelve children born to them mention is made of the following: The eldest child, Nelson, is a resident of Charterville, Mo.; during the Civil War enlisted his services in Company A, Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving three years. John was also a member of the same company, with his regiment passing through all of the hard fought battles and experiencing many fatiguing marches; he is now a resident of Carthage, Ill. Henry, also a member of Company A, Seventy-eighth Illinois, was killed at the battle of Jonesboro, Ga. Edward died in infancy. Edward the second child of that name grew to maturity and served one year in the cause of his country as a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Infantry; he now makes his home in Charterville, Mo. James is a resident of Atchison, Kan. Margaret, of Cummings, Kan., is the wife of Emory Andre, Louisa, the widow of Clark Quint, makes her home in Charterville, Mo. William L. is the next child in order of birth. Lizzie, of Cummings, Kan., is the widow of Robert Wright. Taylor died in Brooklyn, Schuyler County, when, twelve years of age. The parents of these children both passed away in Cummings, Kan., the mother in 1887, and the father in 1891. Both were staunch adherents of the Presbyterian faith and Mr. Vandiver was a strong believer in Republican principles. During the early days of his residence in Illinois he filled many township office within the gift of its citizens.

Born on the family homestead on Section 29, Brooklyn Township, Schuyler County, May 12, 1859, William L. Vandiver passed his boyhood in that vicinity, there being nothing out of the ordinary to distinguish his life from that of other farmer lads of his acquaintance. Up to the age of twenty-two he worked on the home farm, having in the meantime attended the district school, but after arriving at his maturity he started life independently by going out as a farm hand, at first receiving for his services \$14 per month. Two years later, at the age of twenty-four, he assumed domestic responsibilities by his marriage, which occurred October 25, 1883, and united him with Miss Mary Wells, who was born in Brooklyn Township, the daughter of Herbert Wells. The latter, now deceased, was one of the early pioneers of Schuyler County. Following his marriage Mr. Vandiver worked by the month on the farm of Charles Worthington, but two years later rented the old home farm of his mother-in-law, continuing its cultivation until settling upon land of his own. This was in 1889, at which time he purchased 140 acres of land in Brooklyn Township. Two years later he sold this property and removed to Webster County, Neb., there purchasing 200 acres. After disposing of that property he bought 100

acres in Phelps County, that State, but renting the property in 1890, returned to Schuyler County, and entered the stock business with Charles Worthington, his former employer, in Rushville. This association lasted five months, when, in the fall of 1890, he purchased his present farm on Section 29, where, as previously noted, he now resides.

Six children were born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Vandiver, namely: Freddie, who died in infancy; Mabel, at home; Herbert and John, twins, the latter dying in infancy, and the former being now a student in Deacon College; Hardy, at home; and Everett, a student in the public schools. In taking a resume of the life of Mr. Vandiver one is impressed with what he has accomplished: Starting in young manhood with nothing but an indomitable will and a determination to become a successful farmer, he at first reared as a farm hand for \$14 per month. By carefully saving his earnings he was soon enabled to make investments in land, purchasing two farms in Nebraska, and by selling at an advance over the purchase price, he has realized handsomely on his original investment. Since locating on his present farm his industry has been ever more liberally rewarded, the result being that he has one of the most productive farms in his section of Schuyler County. It is his belief that the best stock obtainable is the only kind to handle, a policy which he adheres to and on his farm may be seen superior specimens of improved Shorthorn and road horses.

Not all of Mr. Vandiver's time is absorbed in looking after his own private interests, being in addition an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party. In 1896 he was nominated by that party for the office of Supervisor and elected by a good majority over one of the strongest opponents in the Democratic party. Socially he is a member of the Old Folks and the Modern Woodmen of America, both of Brooklyn. With his wife he is a member of the Presbyterian Church, both supporting its charities with a liberal hand, and both are held in high esteem by their many friends and acquaintances.

VAUGHAN, Silas Bruce.—The Vaughans, closely identified with the agricultural progress of Schuyler County, Ill., for more than half a century, are of an old Virginia family who migrated to Kentucky in the early 'forties. Silas B. Vaughan was but sixteen when he came with his parents to the county, and two years later began living on the farm which has ever since been his home, a period of more than fifty years. As youth and man, for these many years he has industriously, faithfully and ably performed the duties which have come to him, and now, at the age of nearly seventy years, he has reached a position of substantial comfort and the still more enviable station in life in which confidence in his honor is firmly founded on his past. Old age can have no greater comfort than to look back at well-lived years, and see in the present the reverence and affection which constitute a vindication of the past.

Mr. Vaughan is a native of Calpepper County, Va., born April 13, 1831, a son of Henry and Joel (Jones) Vaughan, one of the country's noted fanners. The original Vaughters were Welshmen, and the Joneses, Prussian-Germans. The grandfather, Anthony Vaughan, and Robert Jones, both died in Calpepper County. In 1841 Henry Vaughan, the father, removed from the Old Dominion to Boone County, Ky., and in 1851 came by steamboat from Cincinnati, down the Ohio and up the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers to Schuyler County. On the 1st day of March, of that year, the family located on a farm in Bainbridge Township, now owned by Miller Campbell, where they remained for two years, in 1853 settling on the tract of 120 acres in Section 9, Bainbridge Township, which was for twenty-one years the family homestead and which afterward became the home of the son, Silas B. At that time, when he was eleven years of age, it was covered with easy timber and apple orchard, and his father, with the assistance of his sons, first built a hewed log house for the family residence (sixteen by twenty feet) and then commenced to fell the trees and roll away the logs. In a few years the wild forest was converted into tillable land, and the log cabin was made more comfortable for the shelter of the growing family. Here the mother died July 12, 1868, and the father, June 11, 1877. Of their ten children, four died in infancy, and the following reached maturity: Robert, now living in Oklahoma with his daughter; William, who is a farmer of Lemoine Township, McDonough County, Ill.; Elizabeth, who married, first, J. D. Rouse, and after his death, Samuel Stover, both of whom are deceased; Silas B.; Susan A., who married James T. Brownhead, a farmer, also of Lemoine Township, McDonough County; and Christopher C. Vaughan, who was last located in Omaha, Neb., but whose whereabouts have been unknown for forty years.

During his youth, Silas B. Vaughan attended the common schools of Boone County, Ky., and Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County. On November 24, 1867, he was married to Miss Mary A. Orr, born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, in August, 1829, and whose parents came to Schuyler County in the fall of that year. (For biography of Mrs. Vaughan's father, Joseph Orr, see personal sketch elsewhere in this work.) At half past six, on the morning following their wedding day, they came to the old home farm, which has ever since been their abode, and here their four children were born: The first, who died in infancy; Iona, born July 18, 1870, and married as his first wife Miss Jessie Lawler, who died January 2, 1898, and as his second, Miss Mary Dean, by whom he has had one child (Mary Louisa), the husband now farming on the old place; Otto, born September 30, 1872, and who died May 4, 1873; and Ida, who was born March 21, 1874, and is still living at home. A granddaughter, Gladys Dunlap, is also making her home at the old homestead.

Mr. Vaughan now owns 170 acres in Section 9, Lemoine Township, and his sons all have the plowed, but acres have been added, amounting for fifty-three years, and the farm has been making one of the most comfortable and profitable in its section. Mr. Vaughan and his family are as proud as candidates, but feeling as he is old and feeble now, has neither time nor strength.

WARD Apollis (commonly called) during his life a worthy, upright and devoted pioneer of Schuyler County. He was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, July 21, 1809, a son of Isaac Ward, a settler and resident of the State of New Jersey and of English ancestry. His father, Isaac Ward, was born August 8, 1766, and died 23 November, 1834. Ward came from New Jersey to the vicinity of Cincinnati, directly east, settling at a place known as New Salem, where he married with his family to Union College, Ind., and there spent the remainder of his life. In 1828 Apollis Ward, then married a woman for his wife, came from the settlement of the War of 1812, and during the spring of 1832, when he came to Schuyler County for the first time. This being the year of the Black Hawk War he rendered his services to the Government and, for about six weeks, was connected with the company, under command of Capt. Peter Vasey, but saw no fighting.

Returning to Indiana, after a period of illness, he remained there until 1835, when he married Jane Reynolds, a year later coming to Illinois with his wife and an infant son. A portion of the last year, before coming west, attempts to have been spent at Columbus, where their oldest son, Major Andrew, was born in 1836. Mrs. Ward, also being a native of that State. On arriving in Schuyler County in September, 1836, he found things in a primitive state; his wife located in Section 11 of what is now Bainbridge Township, being covered with timber, hazel brush and other wild shrubbery, requiring much labor in preparing for cultivation. His first business was the erection of a log cabin with sick chimney and paneled floor, and furnished in the best wood style of those days. Here he continued to reside for a period of more than forty years, with the aid of his sons, whose biographies are given on the following pages of this volume, improving and developing his property. His death occurred here March 14, 1878, his wife surviving him until July 14, 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. Apollis Ward reared a family of nine children, all except the eldest being born in Illinois. Those children were Major Andrew, born August 9, 1835, married Miss Emily J. Davis, and died March 9, 1900, leaving a family of nine children; Henry M. born April 10, 1838, and twice married, having one child by his first wife and two by the second; James M. born May 28, 1840, married Eliza L. Taylor in 1873 and lives on the paternal farm, has one

son; Edwin, Marion, born January 7, 1843, in 1867 married as his second wife Lydia J. Bridgeman, who bore him four children; Mary married William Anderson, and resides in Rushville; Cecilia J., wife of George Eber, of Frederick Township, Schuyler County; Mrs. L. married Mary J. Taylor, by whom he has had four children and lives on a farm adjoining the home place; Emily J., deceased wife of Thomas Dodge, a farmer of Bainbridge Township, to whom she bore seven children; and Jackson, born February 19, 1856, married Miss Martha A. Dadds in 1878, has had five children and lives in Bainbridge Township.

Apollus Ward was of the sturdy type of pioneers in Schuyler County who did much by his industry and enterprise to develop that region. He was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Methodist Church, South, and his influence is perpetuated in the high reputation enjoyed by his descendants.

WARD, Edward Marion.—Schuyler County has no more interesting landmark than the farm in Section 11, Bainbridge Township, where Edward Marion Ward was born on a cold winter's day, January 7, 1843. Mr. Ward, who is now a farmer in the section adjoining that in which his childhood was passed, and who is the owner of seventy acres of land in Section 10, represents a family continuously identified with Schuyler County since the early thirties, and now owning scattered over lands radiating from the old place for a distance of eight miles. Apollus Ward occupies a prominent place among the pioneers of this section. It was he who bought a cow at a sale in Indiana, and later traded the cow and \$150 for the 100 acres of land now recognized as the center of Ward occupancy in Schuyler County. He himself arrived to look over his land in 1832, and he found conditions lively enough to satisfy even the most exacting and adventurous. Black Hawk then was on the war path, and Governor Reynolds, issuing a call for volunteers, Mr. Ward tendered his services, becoming a member of the company of Captain Peter Vance. After the Indians had been driven from the State, Mr. Ward returned to his farm in Bainbridge Township, but being taken ill went back to Indiana, where he regained his health and married Jane Bramble in 1835. In 1836, accompanied by his wife and son, Major A., he came back to Schuyler County, located on the land he had acquired through exchange, and remained there for the balance of his life. For more extended family history see sketch of James M. Ward.

Farm development in the early days was necessarily much slower than at present, and when Edward Marion Ward had attained years of usefulness, there still remained much of the hard grind of land clearing, which precedes general cultivation. He helped to cut down pines and divert the land of unscrupulous, attending the district schools during the winter season, and sharing in such diversions as broke the monotony of the

hard working population of Bainbridge Township. February 21, 1837, he contracted a marriage to Margaret Baldwin, daughter of James W. Baldwin, a native of Ohio and early settler of Mason County, Ill. Later Mr. Baldwin moved to Schuyler County, and during the summer of 1837 located in Section 10, Bainbridge Township, which then boasted a small log cabin and an abundance of heavy timber. In the spring of 1837 he lost his first wife, and in September of the same year married Lydia J. Bridgeman, daughter of Martin and Ruth (Caywood) Bridgeman, Southerners by birth, and pioneers of Schuyler County. Mr. Bridgeman became a widower in later life, and eventually went to Kansas, where he died at an advanced age. He was bred to the lazy, unambitious life of the South, and for a time was a slave owner, but his natural energy finally found its fitting place in the larger opportunities of the Central West. Mr. and Mrs. Ward had the following children, all of whom were born in a homelike cabin: Martin, Augustus, Rozzie and Edgar. Martin married Lena Nelson, who died March 23, 1895, leaving six children—Eliott, Roy, Don, Lavin, Stella and Edna; Augustus married Nellie Donaldson; Rozzie married Bessie Ballou, February 23, 1898, moving to Barber County, Kans., near Eldorado; and Edgar was killed July 11, 1894, by lightning, at the age of twenty years.

Mr. Ward bought his property soon after his marriage, it having formerly been owned by his maternal grandfather, Mr. Bramble. At first it was owned by Edward and Henry Ward, but the former soon after bought the interest of his brother, and since has devoted it to general farming and stock-raising. To his first thirty-five acres he has added as many more, and now all but eighteen acres have been cleared of the forest growth of black oak and walnut. Mr. Ward was a member of the Southern Methodist Church at Mount Carmel, and has been a generous contributor to its work for many years. He has been an interested and helpful observer of the many great changes which have taken place during the sixty-five years of his life, and he delights in recalling the conditions in which his youth was set, especially well remembered being the deer trail across the old homestead. Great flocks of wild turkeys darkened the air at times, and both turkeys and deer were readily available for food for the settlers. Since its formation, Mr. Ward has been an ardent if non-active supporter of the Democratic party.

WARD, Henry M.—During the summer of 1836 the sparsely settled part of Schuyler County, Ill., now known as Bainbridge Township, witnessed a new arrival in Apollus Ward, who, with his wife, Jane (Bramble) Ward, took up Government land in Section 11. In the conventional log cabin he began the struggle for existence among the hardest and best unencumbered conditions, and here, April 19, 1838, his son, Henry M. Ward, now a resident of Section 10, in the same township, was born. The soil grew strong in the

outdoor life of the prairies, and when the duties of the home place permitted, attended the subscription school which had been erected on his father's farm, and which was then known as the Ward School, now the Mount Carmel School.

In his youth Henry M. Ward spent many days in grubbing stumps and chopping trees, and he became familiar with every kind of work to be found around the old place. He took naturally to tilling the soil, always has respected his calling, and naturally has succeeded at what he has found congenial and profitable. His fortunes took a different turn at the time of his marriage, March 10, 1859, to Mary Ann Bridgewater, daughter of William and Eleanor (Demme) Bridgewater, natives of Indiana, and partners of Bainbridge Township. It was a small farm of forty-five acres that Mr. Ward first considered his own property, and it was located in Section 10, Bainbridge Township. It had a log cabin that his brother, Major A. Ward, had erected, and which continued to be the latter's home until he moved in 1858 to the farm where his death occurred in 1909. When Henry M. succeeded to his brother's farm directly after his marriage, he found but two acres cleared of timber, and many weeks and months were required ere an appreciable change was needed. All went well in the rude home until the death of the mother in September, 1861. There were three children of the union, of whom two died in infancy, while Elias Leander, the only survivor, who is a farmer in Rushville Township, was married and became the father of two sons and two daughters, February 2, 1865, Mr. Ward married Mary E. Buckels, who was born in Scott County, Ind., August 7, 1818, a daughter of James and Rebecca (Clark) Buckels, who came in 1856 to Schuyler County, settling in Bainbridge Township, where Mr. Buckels died September 9, 1909, his wife having pre-deceased him April 13, 1883. There were four children in the Buckels family, Mrs. Ward being the second oldest. Elisha Buckels was a soldier in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was taken sick and died at the battle of Lookout Mountain; Ann S. is the wife of John Jackson, a farmer living five and a half miles southwest of Neodesha, Kans.; and James is a farmer. After the marriage ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Ward got into a wagon and drove over and took possession of their present farm, which contains ninety-five acres. Mr. Ward is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and has a very profitable and pleasant farm. He has cleared eighty-nine acres, considerable of which is devoted to stock.

Ever since casting his first presidential vote Mr. Ward has subscribed to the principles of the Democratic party, and he has held many offices of trust and responsibility. He was Tax Collector two years, Justice of the Peace three years, and Supervisor for two years. His service invariably was characterized by justice and integrity, and he has been one of the most satisfactory officials in the history of Bainbridge

Township. His children, both by his first and second wife, have been given excellent educational and other opportunities, and every chance has been neglected and improved to give them desirable and useful members of their respective communities. Mr. Ward has the great liking and keeping friends, and in this, his sixty-ninth year, he finds himself the recipient of the respect and affection of all who know him.

WARD, Jackson.—Schuyler County is much indebted to the Ward family, for there are none of its members who have reached maturity in this section but have contributed to its agricultural prosperity, as well as to the development of its educational and civic systems. Jackson Ward, whose farm is in Section 12, Bainbridge Township, and who is one of its most worthy representatives, is the son of Amos and Mary. (For the general family history, see the biography of James M. Ward.) Jackson Ward was reared upon the old home farm, and educated in the district school of his neighborhood until his marriage, in 1876 a few months before he had reached his majority. He was born in Section 11, Bainbridge Township, on the 19th of February, 1856, and was married to Miss Martha A. Dodels, September 28, 1876. His wife, also a native of Bainbridge Township, was born July 25, 1858, a daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Wasson) Dodels, her father being an honored pioneer of the county, whose published record may be read with pleasure in connection with the biography of his son, Thomas Dodels.

Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jackson Ward, namely: One who died in infancy; Oliver J., deceased wife of Frank Krohn, born October 1, 1877, and died June 9, 1903—was the mother of three children—Homer, Roy and Florence; Minnie, born August 31, 1882, and is living at home; Wallace, born November 27, 1884, who married Miss Annie Strong, September 1, 1906, his wife being the daughter of Thomas Q. Strong, of Bainbridge Township, and who is now operating the Strong homestead; and Vernon, born November 13, 1894, who is now living at home. The children have been given a good common school education, and are an honor to the family name.

Jackson Ward is one of the substantial men of Schuyler County, whether considered from the standpoint of worldly comfort, or substance or character. His pleasant homestead is within half a mile of his place of birth, his agricultural labors being devoted chiefly to livestock, in connection with which, both as a raiser and dealer, he is well known. Although his entire life has been devoted to agriculture in some form, he has also taken an active part in the public affairs of the township, especially those which relate to the common school system. He is one of the Officers of School District No. 79, has held the office of Township Assessor, and is otherwise identified with township government. In politics, Mr. Ward is a Democrat, and his fraternal associations are with the Modern Woodmen of

America, Pleasant View Camp No. 2090. Both he and his family are members of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Ward's substantial and honorable position has not been attained except at the expense of long years of labor, self-denial, and good management, his personal efforts being ably seconded by those of his wife and capable wife. For four or five years after their marriage they were engaged in farming, on rented land, until about 1883 Mr. Ward bought eighty acres at auction 12. Upon this abandoned property, which had for improvements a little frame house and an old log stable, the father began making improvements and protecting the land by cultivation, while the mother gave equally energetic attention to the care and improvement of the household and its surroundings. Mr. Ward finally erected a comfortable two-story frame residence with substantial barns, and other out-buildings, introduced radical improvements in the way of drainage and tillage of the soil, and his place is now classed among the comfortable and beautiful homesteads of Bainbridge Township, being considered a singular illustration of his owner's substantial and enterprising character.

WARD, James Madison.—The fine live-stock farm of 160 acres, located in Section 14, Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, Ill., and owned by the honored citizen named above, has been in the Ward family for nearly eighty years, and since 1836 has been continuously occupied as a homestead by either father or son. It is not too much to say that James M. Ward knows every inch of the farm, and that he loves it as thoroughly as he knows it. In a human way the people of the township have more the same feeling toward Mr. Ward as he has toward the old homestead; their long acquaintance with him and their substantial affection for him, based upon reliable and continuous service, have gone hand in hand these many years. He has not only furnished a fine example of a typical American farmer, but the faithfulness of a citizen who has never wearied in doing his utmost for the public, his neighbors and friends of a lifetime. For thirty consecutive years he has served in some official capacity in the township government, for the past twenty-six years of that period having been Town Clerk. His is perhaps the greatest success in life to secure friendship and confidence by faithfulness in every duty, and to retain them both unshaken, rather with increase of strength as the years pass.

James M. Ward was born on the farm he now owns and occupies on May 26, 1810, being a son of Apollus and Jane (Bramble) Ward. His father was a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, born July 29, 1805, and was in turn a son of Uzal Ward, of New Jersey, who is thought to have been of English ancestry. Apollus Ward accompanied his parents to Union County, Ind., where his father possessed the remainder of his life. The former, however, had decided to migrate to lands further west, and in 1828 bought

one of the many tracts filed in Illinois by the soldiers of the War of 1812, or later descendants. The warrant had been signed by President Monroe in 1817 and, as indicated, entered the homestead of the Ward family in Bainbridge Township. In the spring of 1822 Apollus Ward viewed his land for the first time, and, although he was out with the soldiers of the Black Hawk War for nearly a week, he saw to it that he returned to Indiana. He was married in 1836, and in the following year brought his wife to his timbered farm in Illinois. In addition to the farmer, he found out much of the land had been covered with brush and wild prairie trees, and the outlook was anything but encouraging. The first work was to build a log cabin for the wife and infant boys, a later born in Indiana. The logs for the walls were hauled, and the thresholds made by both sides in the ends of the timber. Sticks, chimneys and partition frames, with split logs for seats, homespun clothes, and all the other well known accessories of the primitive life of pioneer times, constituted some of the rude surroundings of James M. Ward's childhood days; for he was born in this rude cabin, as were his brothers and sisters. And despite the necessary deprivations of the times and the place, the life passed there was joyful and happy. There the parents died and their children grew to manhood and womanhood, and finally when they were called upon to make homes of their own settled within three miles of the old farm.

The children of the family have been as follows: Major A. Ward, now deceased and the only one born in Indiana, who married Emily J. David and had a family of nine children; Henry, a farmer of Bainbridge Township, who had one child by a first marriage and four by a second; James M.; Edward Marion, who has had three children by a second wife; Mary, wife of William Acheson and a resident of Nashville; Priscilla J., who married George Uter, a Frederick Township farmer; Ira L., who lives with his wife (nee Mary J. Taylor) and his four children on a farm adjoining the home place on the east; Emily J., deceased, formerly the wife of Thomas Dodge, a farmer of Bainbridge Township by whom she had seven children; and James son Ward, a farmer of the same township, who has a family of three children.

As stated the father came to Schuyler County in 1836 and settled on his farm in Section 14, Bainbridge Township, where the children were reared. As they developed to maturity and married he helped them in every possible way, and his death, March 14, 1878, bereft them of their best friend and the wisest counselor of their lives. Apollus Ward was not only tender and generous in all his family relations, but his services in the development of educational and religious provisions were highly valued by the community at large. He was very active in the building of churches and schools, donating considerable land for both of these purposes, and being especially remembered as the founder of Ward

School No. 1, and the Southern Methodist Church. The mother of James M. Ward, a good woman, who shared with the father the gentleness and affection of the family, died on the old homestead July 14, 1856.

Joseph Ward, the great-grandfather, was born August 25, 1731. Uzal Ward, the grandfather, February 8, 1756; and Apollus Ward, the father, July 29, 1805. On October 13, 1806, the descendants of Joseph Ward and a residence at Mount Carmel Church and numbered 172 strong. Of the nine children born to Apollus Ward two are deceased and seven are honored residents of Schuyler County, residing, as stated, within three miles of the old family homestead.

James M. Ward, the third of the family, has spent his entire life of sixty-seven years upon the home farm. In his boyhood he attended the district school, and assisted his father in all his duties until the latter's death in 1878. On March 14, 1873, he wedded Mrs. Eliza (Sister) Saylor, and their only child, Charles, was born December 28, 1874. Charles Ward married Laura Tyson October 26, 1892, his wife being born in Bainbridge Township, September 15, 1869, the daughter of William T. Tyson, an honored citizen of that township. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ward, with the dates of their birth are as follows: Ruth E., October 21, 1894; S. Florence, January 5, 1896; James R., August 10, 1898; and William F., June 16, 1901. The son mentioned above is now in active charge of the old home farm, and promises to maintain the family name to its full integrity and honor.

James M. Ward continues with ardor and good judgment the work so well begun by his father in the fields of education and religion. His continuous public service of thirty years as Collector and Town Clerk also has earned him a strong claim upon the gratitude of the township, which its citizens have always freely accorded him. Mr. Ward has been a lifelong Democrat. Although not a church member, he has responded with cordiality and liberality to all calls for the support of meritorious causes, and his life has been a long round of useful, helpful and charitable deeds.

WARD, Major Andrew (deceased), formerly one of the prosperous and greatly respected farmers of Bainbridge Township, Schuyler County, Ill., where his busy, upright, public-spirited and useful life covered a period of sixty-five years, was born in Columbus, Ohio, August 9, 1835, a son of Apollus and Jane (Bramble) Ward, natives of that State. When a child Mr. Ward was brought to Schuyler County by his parents, the family arriving in the county in September, 1836, and settling in Bainbridge Township in the same section where Jackson Ward now lives. In boyhood days he attended the district school, remaining at home when the wild land had been cleared of timber and brush, and converted into a productive farm. In 1858, he located on the place in Section 10, Bainbridge

Township, where he was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits for forty-two years. He departed this life March 29, 1909, being the owner of more than 400 acres of land, as the result of his energy, sound agricultural practices, management and investing intelligence and conduct. He was one of the best and wisest of his locality, being also eminently successful in his private relations with members of the community with whom his efforts were so often rewarded. He was a man of water and numerous mills, and his influence on the local business was profound. In all walks of life he represented nobly the community. His own successful life contrasted with poverty, and he took a deep interest in all measures that pertained to the development and prosperity of the township and county. In process, he was a Democrat, and filled various local offices with commendable fidelity and efficiency, bearing the reputation of a model citizen.

The marriage of Mr. Ward took place April 6, 1861, on which date Emily Davis, at that time his wife, Mrs. Ward, who still survives, was a woman of the highest character, and enjoys the sincere respect and cordial regard of her extended acquaintance. Her birth occurred in a log cabin on the farm now owned by Charles E. Strong in Section 1, Bainbridge Township. She is a daughter of Edward and Irene (Clark) Davis, natives of Athens County, Ohio, whence they moved in 1835 to Schuyler County, Ill., making their home on the spot just mentioned, where their daughter, Emily, was born March 9, 1842. Mrs. Davis died in October of that year, and thus Mrs. Ward never knew from personal experience what it was to be blessed with the love and tender care of a mother. Mr. and Mrs. Davis became the parents of three sons and one daughter, namely: Elias, Sylvanus, Cyrus and Emily. Elias Davis is a farmer in Adams County, Kans.; Sylvanus also moved to that county and there died March 14, 1895; and Cyrus, who was a soldier in the Civil War, enlisted in Company G, Twenty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was killed in battle October 5, 1862.

After the death of his wife Mr. Davis sold the old farm in Section 1, and moved to a piece of land which he had purchased in Section 20, in the same township, which is now Mrs. Ward's place of residence. Later, her father married a second time, wedding Keziah Stevens, who bore him two children: Caroline, who is the widow of Lewis Elam, and lives at Ottawa, Kans.; and Mary, who died at the age of nineteen years. Mr. Davis died in August, 1862. He was an educated man, had been a close student and was thoroughly fitted for the practice of medicine, but changing his purpose, turned his attention to an agricultural life. Politically he was a Democrat, but had no special interest in the election of president. He took an interest in the welfare of the community, heartily supported charitable enterprises, and habitually extended kindly aid to the poor.

nate. His noble traits of character won the friendship and esteem of all who knew him. He was a member of a worthy family. His father Reuben Davis, a Highlander by birth, having come from his native land to America about the time of the Revolutionary War. The latter settled in what is now the State of Ohio, then a part of the Northwest Territory, and there spent his last days. The maternal grandfather, whose maiden name was Carter, was born in England, and on crossing the Atlantic, also became a resident of Ohio, whence in course of time she moved to Schuyler County, Ill., and died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Wesley Parker.

Nine children resulted from the union of Andrew Ward and Emily Davis, as follows: Edward, born June 13, 1857; Irene, born March 19, 1860; Cyrus, born February 10, 1862; James, born August 12, 1865; George E., born August 12, 1867; Robert, born May 22, 1870; Ezra, born May 25, 1872; Cora, born August 29, 1880; and Clarence, born May 15, 1885. The oldest son, Edward Ward, who is a farmer in Bainbridge Township, married Hannah M. Scott, by whom he had one child, Zella. Irene, deceased, was the wife of Pulaski Reeves, and left a daughter who married Clarence Robinson, a farmer. Cyrus, who follows farming in Cowley County, Kan., married Jessie Souster, and is the father of four children,—Clinton, Wilbur, Ole and Frank. James Ward, a farmer of Bainbridge Township, is the husband of Estella Persinger, and they have four children,—Betty, Ralph, Della and Irene. George E. Ward, a resident of Huntsville, Ill., married Sophronia Johnson, by whom he has three children,—Otis, Leta and Brook. Robert Ward, a farmer in Bainbridge Township, married Ruth Hatfield, and has one child,—Vadl. Ezra Ward, who farms in the same township, is the husband of Ada Greig, who has borne him five children,—Earl, Viola, Olive, Gladys and Herman. Cora Ward, who died April 23, 1906, was the wife of Henry Ambrosius, and left one child,—Carl Clayton. Clarence Ward is the owner and operator of the old home farm in Section 19, Bainbridge Township, which he keeps in perfect condition. The second daughter, Cora, was a graduate of the Rushville and Normal Colleges, and later finished a course in stenography and typewriting. For two years, she held the office of Deputy County Clerk of Schuyler County, and for an equal period (until September 27, 1905) was a bookkeeper and stenographer in the Bank of Schuyler County.

The father of this interesting family was a man whose kindly suggestions and wise counsel many of the younger men of the township have often headed with substantial profit to themselves, and his memory is warmly cherished by scores who were the recipients of his generous benefactions.

WEAVER, Samuel, has lived in Schuyler County, Ill., almost three score and ten years, and his experience nearly covers all the stages of the

county's development from a wild and desolate region to its present material, moral and intellectual status among the communities of the State. Not many of the contemporaries of his childhood still remain to share with him his reminiscences of early days. He was born in Littleton Township, Schuyler County, February 23, 1818, and is a son of John and Polly (Crawley) Weaver, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively. His grandparents were Samuel and ——— (Holdings?) Weaver, and Isaac and Jesse Fowler. The marriage of John Weaver and Polly Fowler took place in the South, and in 1839, they crossed southward by wagon to a point near Springfield, Ill., where they sojourned for a year, then moving to the vicinity of Rushville, Schuyler County, and after spending another year there, locating in Section 19, Littleton Township. John Weaver occupied up a tract of 160 acres of Government land, most of which was covered with timber of various kinds, and after clearing and improving the place, remained there many years, adding in the course of time 30 acres to his original possession. On this farm he died in April, 1876. Polly (Crawley) Weaver, the companion of his pioneer life, having passed away about the year 1851. He was married a second time, wedding Fannissa Morrison, whose death occurred in 1865. John Weaver was the father of six sons and four daughters by his first marriage, of whom the subject of this personal record is the sixth in order of birth. Isaac died in infancy, and six are still living as follows: Mrs. Cyrus Fowler, a widow, residing in McDonough County, Ill.; Peter Weaver, whose home is in Brooklyn Township, Schuyler County; Mrs. Richard Van Bevers, a widow living at Littleton, Ill.; Samuel, to whom the present writing pertains; Mrs. R. R. Daniels, a widow, of Littleton Township; and Mrs. William Chockley, a resident of Kansas, living at home. In politics, the head of this family was a Democrat, and in religion, a Primitive (or Old School) Baptist.

Samuel Weaver was reared on the paternal farm, receiving his education mainly in the subscription schools. He remained with his parents until the time of his marriage, after which he lived one year in McDonough County. At the end of this period he moved to Brooklyn Township, Schuyler County, and was donated one year in the old schoolhouse, subsequently occupying various places in the township. For three years, he and his wife were residents of the village of Brooklyn, where he owned a house and three lots, which he sold. In 1876, he bought his present farm of 120 acres in Section 23, Brooklyn Township, having had a lease of the property for five years previous to becoming its owner. Only a small portion of the place was cleared—about ten acres. He has removed the brush and timber from 80 acres, adding large land to his original purchase, until he now has 200 acres, 160 being in Section 23, and the rest in Section 26. Besides general farming, he has devoted his attention to raising horses, raising

sheep and hogs. Since 1905, he has lived some-what in retirement, attending to that portion of his land which is in pasture, but routing out the part under cultivation. He has 10 acres of solid timber in Section 26; and 10 acres in Section 23, three-quarters cleared.

The marriage of Mr. Webster took place October 5, 1857, Adella H. Daniels, a woman of admirable traits of character, becoming his wife. Mrs. Weaver was born in Rushville Township, Schuyler County, September 17, 1838, and is a daughter of Paul and Lydia (Mandev) Daniels, natives of North Carolina, where also originated her maternal grandparents, William and Nancy Mandev. The father and mother of Mrs. Weaver settled near Rushville, Schuyler County, at an early period. Mr. Daniels owning 120 acres of land in Brooklyn and Linton Townships. He departed this life in 1900, his wife having passed away in 1891. Seven children resulted from the union of Mr. and Mrs. Weaver, as follows: Eldridge, born August 13, 1858, whose business is that of a traveling salesman; Alpheus, born March 11, 1860, who lives in Brooklyn Township; Georgianna, born February 1, 1862, deceased June 17, 1897; Everett, born October 5, 1864, whose home is in Lemoine Township, McDonough County, Ill.; Orville, born October 11, 1872; Delorions, born January 1, 1874; and Connelia, born November 5, 1877. The last three are at home. The names of the three deceased brothers of Mr. Weaver are,—Harrison, who died in 1878, at the age of 78 years; Thomas, who died in 1891, aged 65 years, and Joseph, whose death occurred in 1885, when he was 30 years old.

In politics, Mr. Weaver is identified with the Democratic party, and has served on the township board and the central committee of his party. His religious conviction, as also that of his estimable wife, is with the Primitive Baptist Church, in which he has officiated as deacon since 1887. He and Mrs. Weaver are deeply respected by all who know them.

WEBSTER, John L.—Among the leading men whose residence in Rushville and vicinity is of long standing and who are esteemed alike for their worthy traits of character and the good influence they have exerted while promoting the best interests of the community, none are better known than John L. Webster, by occupation a contractor and builder. Mr. Webster was born in Oakland Township, Schuyler County, Ill., October 14, 1845, a son of Thomas Mathew and Susan (Miller) Webster, the former of whom was born in England, as was also his father, Mathew Webster. At Marylbone Church, London, Mathew Webster was united in marriage to Hester Miller, born in Gloucestershire, England, and who became the mother of Henry Mathew, Nancy, Thomas Mathew and George Mathew Webster. Of this timely Heber Webster only failed to come to the United States, and his present whereabouts are unknown, his last address having been Adelaide, Australia. Mathew Webster,

son, was a sailor by profession, and in this capacity put into many ports and traversed many seas. His mother, sister and brother too, came because of a firebrand, and, with his daughter, Nancy, has a share box, made from a cross of wood taken from his grave. Nancy married John Schuler, in the north of England, but now lives in the United States. Thomas Mathew Webster was a carpenter by trade, but followed farming as an alternate occupation. He came to America as a young man, settling in Illinois, where he met his future wife, and, where his death occurred in 1840, his wife surviving until 1878. They were the parents of two beautiful children: John L., William, of Grundy County, Mo.; and Mathew, who was killed by a fire while in October, 1890, at Edward, Ill.

John L. Webster enjoyed the advantages of the public schools of Buena Vista Township, and in 1857 began learning the trade of carpentering with James Schuster, a well known, and the chief builder of Rushville. Possessing natural mechanical skill, he developed into a master workman, and in time acquired a large measure in different parts of the county, covering dwellings, barns, outbuildings and doing general carpenter work. At the present time he has a considerably increasing business, and although moving too late six years past to use a staff vigorously and active, taking as much pleasure in the accuracy and exactness of his work, as when it was a new and necessary resource. In the town and country are many a monument to his skill and artistic ability, and he has contributed a large and commendable share toward the making of his pleasant and thrifty surroundings.

The first wife of Mr. Webster married, was Ellen B. Montgomery, daughter of Calvin and Julia (Morris) Montgomery, natives of Kentucky, and early settlers of Seneca County. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Webster were as follows: Nathan S., of Rushville; Martha, wife of L. W. Shatt, of Rushville; Maria, wife of William McCrady, of Fort Madison, Iowa. Mrs. Webster died April 11, 1895, and March 21, 1897. Mr. Webster was united in marriage to Margaret V. Fields, a native of Virginia, and born February 21, 1846, a daughter of George J. and Ellen P. Fields, the former editor of the Versailles (Ill.) Enterprise. In early life Mrs. Webster was converted and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she ever after was a most devout member. Her sudden death, January 1, 1907, was entirely unexpected, as the night before she had appeared in excellent spirits and had entertained friends at her home. During the early hours of the following morning her husband was aroused by her heavy breathing, and she sank into unconsciousness, from which the best medical aid procurable failed to arouse her. She passed peacefully away at 1 o'clock the same afternoon and was buried April 3, 1907, in the section of the church to which she was so attached. The first Mrs. Webster was the mother of the following children: Harry, who married Frances K. Turner

and has two children, Betty and Arthur; Clayton M., of Chicago, Ill., who married 1906, Severus and has one son, Wayne; Nellie, the wife of Harry Fitzell, connected with the rural free delivery out of Rockford; Susan, who married Edward Penley and has two sons, Paul and Ray, being afterwards married to Charles Tacke, of Springfield, by whom she has one son, Charles J.; and Juliette, wife of Harvey K. Allen, in the office of the Chicago, Rockford & Quincy Railroad at Kaukas City, Mo., and mother of Hazel and Nellie Allen.

In politics Mr. Webster is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party and in his home closely identified with its local undertakings. He now is filling the sixth year as Justice of the Peace, aggregating in all a period of nearly four years; formerly having served as Town Trustee and Alderman of the First Ward of Rockville. In religion he is a Baptist and immediately is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Few men in Rockville and the surrounding country are so familiar with the name of John L. Webster, and he commands the respect and good will of all classes of people.

WEIGHTMAN, William—Within the present limits of the city of Indianapolis, Ind., where now stand city houses with every modern convenience, more than seventy-five years ago there stood a log cabin surrounded by 120 acres of land, the typical homestead of a pioneer, struggling to earn a livelihood for his family. In this little home was born William Weightman January 27, 1826, and all of his early associations cluster around that Indiana farm, where his parents, Robert and Temperance (Arnold) Weightman, endured the vicissitudes incident to frontier existence. The father, a native of Sheffield, England, had immigrated to the United States about 1824 and had settled in Marion County, Ind., where he met and married Miss Arnold, a native of Pennsylvania. When their eldest son, William, was a boy of thirteen years, they removed to Illinois in 1839 and settled on Section 21, in Camden Township, Schuyler County, where the father secured 320 acres in one body, besides acquiring 120 acres where William now makes his home.

During the first few years of the family's residence in Illinois there occurred nothing to discourage their ambitious hopes. Hardships were many, but the true pioneer never allowed himself to be disheartened by them. However, after a number of years death came to break up the happy family circle, taking from the home the self-sacrificing and devoted father. It was in the summer of 1846 that his death occurred and in April of the following year the widow returned to her old home near Indianapolis, where she died about 1848. There were six sons and two daughters in the family, but the first-born alone survives. After the death of the father he took charge of the land, vine and no buildings excepting a log cabin and a log stable.

The marriage of William Weightman and Mar-

tha J. Beyer was solemnized May 27, 1847. For more than thirty years they have been pained in happy married life and, by industry and cheerfulness of labor, have been a blessing, such to the offspring, and such to their children, and their large circle of friends. The now present comfortable home, surrounded by some connections that constantly to the yard is an ample land, they look back over a long line of years and dwell as so many to their descendants' stories of the early days. It was the economic time, though the men and women of the town from which were made the dresses worn by the children. The mother, a native of Pennsylvania, had a late at night, and to secure a light by which to sew was no easy task. The candles had not yet become common, and she provided a simple, gray, simple and a turtleneck and filling the room with and and a woman. When candles were brought next to the house all were delighted with them, but was the later change to kerosene received with less pleasure. Since then they have witnessed the evolution of gas and electricity, so that these long lives practically have comprehended the development of all the modern methods of lighting.

The wife of William Weightman was born in Morgan County, Ill., September 14, 1829, a daughter of John and Sarah (Houts) Brown, by whom she was brought to Schuyler County in 1852, and since that year her home has been in Camden Township. Of her ten children, all but one were born in the little log cabin that stood on the farm. Inheriting a vigorous mentality and sturdy constitutions from their parents, they aided materially in the upbuilding of the family fortunes and their labors received due recognition from their parents who deeded to them portions of the farm of 440 acres, reserving for their own use the 100 acres on which they began house-keeping. There are now thirty-three grandchildren and nineteen great-grandchildren, all of whom unite in giving to the aged couple veneration and thoughtful care.

Of the ten Weightman children, Sarah T. died at fourteen years of age and John, at thirty-nine; Nancy A. is the wife of Alonzo Beiden, a farmer of Camden Township; Lizzie married J. R. Lawson, also a farmer of Camden Township; Charles, who married Sarah Starkweather, lives near the old homestead; William, who married Lillie Starkweather, is engaged in farming at Kiowa, Okla.; Mrs. Maria J. Auld and her husband, Rev. Auld, both deceased, are survived by two sons, Carl and Charles Auld; Jennima is the wife of John W. Marlow, a farmer of Camden Township; Laura May (Mrs. Henry Heiderman) is living in Spokane, Wash.; and Sophia G. is the wife of Henry Marlow, a farmer of Camden Township.

Into the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Weightman religion has been an ever-present and abiding influence. From the early days they have been earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and, as far as possible, have been active in Sunday-school and church work. Their name

was the headquarters of the circuit riders in the days when they were prominent in the development of the church. Other religious meetings were held in the Weighman log cabin, and after a schoolhouse was built, meetings were usually held there until a house of worship was erected. When the quarterly conferences were held the lute-chasing of the Weighman cabin was hung on the outside and no visitor was refused entertainment. Although there were only two beds in the house, as many as nine guests were often entertained overnight. The ministers who came as guests showed the same cheerful acceptance of circumstances, and the same appreciation of hospitality that these pioneer preachers displayed in every event of their out-suffering careers; so that, crowded though the pioneer home might be, the departure of these itinerants was always a source of regret to the family into whose isolated lives they brought renewed religious zeal and the joy of uplifting companionship. In the twilight of his useful life Mr. Weighman quietly but often turned toward the past, reflecting upon the changes which it has been his lot to witness,—the building up of churches, the improvement of farms, the growth of his community, the development of thriving villages, and the happy other-transformations which time has wrought. Politics has interested him to a considerable degree, and he has given his support to principles supported by the Democratic party; yet he is not narrow in his political views, being a man of liberal opinions and broad ideas. Long after he and his wife shall have been called from the scenes of earth, their memory will be green in the hearts of their descendants, and their names will be recorded in the annals of the township, in the development of which they have ever proved active and efficient co-workers.

WEINBERG, Moses. The enterprise which imparts to the city of Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., its principal commercial activity, and invests the place with a large proportion of its tone and prestige as a business center, is the stock yards there located. The master-spirit of this busy mart of trade is the gentleman to whom this writing pertains, and it is his keen, broad mental grasp and tireless energy that furnish the key-note of success in one of the most important undertakings in that section of the State. The name of Moses Weinberg is associated far and wide with the extent and magnitude of the operation of the Rushville stock yards.

Mr. Weinberg was born in Augusta, Hancock County, Ill., in 1859. His father and mother, Simon and Louise (Jurgens) Weinberg, were natives of Germany. Simon Weinberg, who was a merchant by occupation, came to the United States when he was 20 years of age. At first he located in Pittsburg, Pa., and from that city went to Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1856 he established his home in Augusta, Ill., where he was engaged in the mercantile business until 1875, when he retired from active pursuits. He departed this life in June, 1901, his wife having passed

away in October, 1896. They were the parents of eighteen children, thirteen of whom are living.

In early youth Mr. Weinberg attended the public schools of Augusta, Ill., and received his education at Kent College in Kentucky. His first occupation after reaching the new country was the line of land-clearing and stock-raising. In 1897 he left Augusta and began a campaign in McDonough and Brown Counties, at a distance of twenty-two miles. The opportunities and facilities of the yards are such, however, that Mr. Weinberg's singularly advantageous position besides the saving of transportation, and without expending money in differing amounts of his own account. The thoroughness of his methods acquired him a reputation as a successful breeder in the south of Illinois, his country, Mr. Weinberg to be of distinguished service to the stock raisers who patronize him, if he were able to subscribe his own interests to a fully profitable degree. His personal means, which to the stock amount to more than \$100,000 annually, his own yards are three acres in extent, and his sheds will accommodate 20,000 head of stock. The stock shipments of the Rushville yards sometimes require two extra days notice. Mr. Weinberg's name is familiar as a household word to all stock raisers in Schuyler County, to whom it is recognized as a synonym for that dealing and equitable treatment. He maintains a hospitable home, and entertains his guests in a most genial and cordial manner.

On April 24, 1886, Mr. Weinberg was united in marriage in Birmingham, Tennessee, Schuyler County, with Flora Bolton, daughter of John C. and Elizabeth Bolton, who was born in the State of Pennsylvania. Seven children have resulted from this union, namely: Nora, Margaret, Simon, Flora, Elizabeth, James, Harry, and William. Mrs. Weinberg has one son, Arthur Hobble, by a previous marriage.

In politics, Mr. Weinberg is a supporter of the Democratic party, although the exacting duties of his extensive business forbid any active participation in political affairs.

WELLS, William, who is the owner of one of the largest and best improved farms in Schuyler County, Ill., on which he has pursued his wonted occupation for a number of years, is a native of the locality where he now resides, being born in Luthersburg, Tennessee, State of Tennessee, September 10, 1852. Mr. Wells is the son of Thomas and Mrs. Rebecca Wells. At the birth of the father, the family was a German and that of the mother, an American. The father was the parents of six sons and one daughter, of whom the subject of this personal record is the

third in order of birth. Until Mr. W. Wells reached the age of eighteen years, he was a pupil in the Garrison district school, and a member of the home circle. At that period he began farming for himself on his father's place, and in course of time became the owner of 520 acres of land, of which 380 acres lie in Oakland Township, and the remaining 140 acres, in Littleton Township. In 1894 he moved to his present location in Section 25, Littleton Township, where in 1899, he built a story-and-a-half frame house, containing eight rooms and a cellar. About 200 acres of his farm are under cultivation and 55 acres are timber land, the rest being left for grazing. He is engaged in diversified farming, and besides his general operations, devotes considerable attention to raising Aberdeen cattle, feeding from 80 to 100 head per year. He is a man of vigorous, enterprising and progressive nature, and all his undertakings have been attended by profitable results.

On January 8, 1895, Mr. Wells was united in marriage with Martha Blodgett, who was born in Frederick Township, Schuyler County, Ill., April 11, 1868, where in girlhood, she received her education in the district schools. Mrs. Wells is a daughter of Ira and Hannah (Garrison) Blodgett, natives of Vermont and Ohio, respectively. Her paternal grandparents, Harvey and Lavina (Arnold) Blodgett, were Vermonters by nativity, while Lewis and Martha (Van Horn) Garrison, her grandparents on the maternal side, were born in Ohio, their parents having come from Germany at an early date in the last century. Four children have resulted from the union of Mr. and Mrs. Wells, as follows: William Clarence, born February 29, 1896; Carl Roscoe, born May 9, 1899; Lewis B., born August 25, 1901; and Anna Mary, born December 27, 1902.

In politics, Mr. Wells is a supporter of the Democratic party, although not active in political contests, and entertaining no ambition for public office. He takes, however, an intelligent and discriminating interest in civic affairs, and is faithful to all the obligations recognized by a dutiful and useful citizen. Mrs. Wells is a woman of much amiability and worthy traits of character, and enjoys the cordial regard of numerous friends.

WELLS, Randolph R., a well known general farmer and stock-raiser of extensive landed possessions and high reputation, has pursued his wonted calling in Oakland Township, Schuyler County, Ill., for thirty-five years. He was born in Littleton Township, in the same county, May 18, 1847, a son of Rensselaer and Rebecca (Rose) Wells, natives of Ohio and Illinois, respectively. The paternal grandfather, Charles Wells, after the death of his wife, the grandmother of Randolph R., moved to Rushville, Ill., where he died. Rensselaer Wells was born in Logan County, Ohio, February 22, 1824, and his wife, Rebecca (Rose) Wells, was born in Morgan County, Ill., August 28, 1826. The former came to Illinois

in 1834 with his father, settling in Littleton Township, Schuyler County. Rebecca Rose came to Schuyler County with her parents, who were also natives of Logan County, Ohio, whence they had moved to Morgan County, Ill., afterwards becoming leading citizens of Schuyler County. The marriage of the young couple took place in Littleton Township, in 1844. The father died March 22, 1895, his wife having passed away March 28, 1896. Rensselaer Wells was a model farmer and exemplary citizen. Starting out early in life with nothing but a determination to succeed, he followed farming until he became one of the most extensive landholders in Littleton Township, owning at one time about 500 acres. In politics, he was a staunch Democrat, and took an earnest interest in the affairs of the township and county, filling various public offices. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors from Littleton Township. Impelled by generous sympathies, he was ever ready to lend a helping hand to the needy, and prompt to contribute to every worthy cause. He enjoyed the esteem and confidence of all who made his acquaintance. Of the family to which he belonged, but one member is left, Mrs. McGinnis, a resident of Princeton, Ill. Rebecca (Rose) Wells, wife of Rensselaer Wells, came of a family of excellent standing, her father, Randolph Rose, being one of the most prosperous and prominent farmers of his locality. Six children were the result of their union, as follows: George W., a retired farmer now living in the village of Littleton, Ill.; Randolph R.; John William, a farmer of Littleton Township; David D., a resident of Quincy, Ill.; Charles D., who lives in Littleton Township; and Mary Alice, who married Aaron Danner, a farmer of this township, living on the old farm first operated by Grandfather Charles Wells in 1834.

Randolph R. Wells was reared to farm life in Littleton Township, attending the district schools in the vicinity of his home and assisting in work on the farm. He remained on the home place until the time of his marriage, being then about 25 years old. Immediately after this event, he located on a farm of 160 acres which he had previously purchased in Section 20, Oakland Township, known as the "Billingsly farm." It was wild land, and he first devoted his attention to clearing it of timber and brush, and preparing it for cultivation. In the years succeeding, he has finely improved the property, and now has one of the most attractive homes in the township, having built a spacious and comfortable residence, 54 by 54 feet in ground dimensions, and put up other buildings of corresponding durability and convenience. To his original purchase he has added, at intervals, until he is now the owner of 404 acres in one body, all lying in Oakland Township. Through energy, industry and wise management, he has acquired a total some competence, and is recognized by all as one of the leading agriculturists of Schuyler County.

The marriage of Mr. Wells took place January

31, 1883, on which date Emma D. Ellis became his wife. Mrs. Wells, who is a woman of superior intelligence and excellent traits of character, was born in Oakland Township, August 28, 1862, a daughter of James and Margaret Ellis, natives of Kentucky. Further particulars in regard to the history of her family may be found in a biographical record of James D. Ellis, appearing on another page of this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Wells have had four children, as follows: Laura, born April 6, 1884; Jesse L., born January 19, 1887; Nina, born October 3, 1890; and Roy R., born June 7, 1891. Laura is the wife of Jay True Dodds, a farmer of Littleton Township, by whom she has one child, Marjorie. Jesse L., who has received an education fitting him for almost any position in life, is in charge of the home farm. Nina died in infancy; and Roy R. died at the age of four years. The mother of this family is a communicant of the Christian Church, and while the father is not a church member, he has contributed liberally from his ample means towards the support of evangelical work, besides being a generous promoter of all enterprises designed to advance the best interest of the township and county. In politics, Mr. Wells is a Democrat, but has never sought political preferment, having, on the contrary, steadfastly declined to become a candidate for public office. He is one of the foremost figures in the rural life of Schuyler County.

WHEAT, John (deceased), was, at the time of his death, one of the oldest farmers and stock-raisers in Schuyler County, Ill., his arrival in the county dating back to the early years in the history of the county, and his long-extended life covering all stages of the development of this region from a barren wild to its present prosperous condition. Mr. Wheat was a native of the State of Kentucky, where he was born January 6, 1817, a son of Joseph H. and Mary A. (Ceel) Wheat, also Kentuckians by nativity. He was brought by his mother with other members of the family to Schuyler County, in 1830, his father having died in Kentucky. His mother finally passed away in Schuyler County.

Mr. Wheat was reared to the life of a farmer, and on attaining his maturity, located in Littleton Township, where he followed farming for a number of years on land which he rented, afterwards buying farms in several different localities, at intervals, on which he pursued his vocation with uniform success. Ultimately, disposing of his farming interests, he withdrew from active pursuits, and on March 1, 1902, purchased a home in the village of Littleton, where he took up his residence, and where his worthy and respected widow now lives.

The marriage of John Wheat took place June 9, 1842, on which date he was joined in wedlock with Julia Snyder, who was born in Harrods County, Ky., July 29, 1822. Mrs. Wheat is a daughter of David and Cassandra (Wagner) Snyder, natives of the Blue Grass State. Her parents journeyed from Kentucky to Illinois in 1830, set-

tle in Littleton Township, Schuyler County. David Snyder was a farmer of considerable, and became the owner of a considerable tract of land, which he cultivated from 1830 to 1860. He was accounted one of the substantial farmers and prominent citizens of the county. Fourteen children resulted from the union of David and Cassandra Snyder, as follows: Ann, Minerva (Mrs. Thomas Payne, deceased, April 1, 1896); David H., who died in Marion, Ind.; Elizabeth, widow of James Hays, who is at present with her mother; Mary, deceased; a twin sister of Margaret; John, John, (ill) and George, all of whom died in infancy; Lucina, who became the wife of Jesse Hadden and lives in Littleton Township; Laura F., who dwells under the paternal roof; Joseph, William, whose home is in Shookfork, Iowa; and four others. The first of this family departed this life March 28, 1901. During the period of his activity he was active in mining industry and on a record for products of conduct and a business career to speak of. The declining years of his fruitful composition, who has been a witness of marvelous changes in Schuyler County since the days of her girlhood, are colored by the memory of her surviving daughters and the cordial esteem of many friends.

WHEELHOUSE, Robert.—The breeding of Shorthorn cattle, which, because of their value for beef and dairy purposes, forms one of the most paying and satisfactory of farming specialties, is being vigorously promoted in Rushville Township, Schuyler County, Ill., by Robert Wheelhouse, one of the early and successful farmers of the county. Mr. Wheelhouse, who was born in Yorkshire, England, November 13, 1822, has no recollection whatever of his native land, for when only four years old he was brought to this country, as a selling vessel by his parents, Robert and Hannah Wheelhouse, who settled in the wilds of Ohio, and turned their attention to farming on Government land.

Robert Wheelhouse was reared among surroundings which developed both his nerve and self-dependence. His education has been largely self-acquired, owing to the numerous tasks which confronted him in his youth, and which postponed his attendance at the subscription school of his neighborhood only irregularly, if at all, during the winter months. In 1845, at the early age of twenty-three, he married Margaret, daughter of Samuel Dewees, of Ohio, and five of the children of this union are living: Margaret, Caroline, Samuel, George and Robert. After his marriage Mr. Wheelhouse settled down to general farming in Rushville Township, leading an uneventful life until the craze for gold during the middle of the last century created a general discontent with the slow and laborious methods of money getting. He sometimes became thus caught up in the quantities thus received on the Pacific coast, he made his long trips across the plains, with his wife and four children, during the summer of 1853, traveling in a covered

wagon drawn by oxen, and enjoying the advantage of ample provisioning and equipment. On the journey the Indians often came to the wagon for food, and through the generosity thus extended, and the kindness exercised, he avoided many of the trials and dangers which beset the pathway of the early Americans. After five months of sleeping under the stars or in the rough wagon, the party arrived at the mines, where Mr. Wheelhouse secured work for a time, and eventually rented 300 acres of land along Feather River. This property was extremely fertile, and in consequence the western experience of the erstwhile miner was profitable and pleasant. He made a specialty of barley, wheat and garden truck, and his first barley and wheat crops consisted of 4,000 and 1,000 bushels, respectively. The garden truck covered a ton-acre patch, and contained all of the vegetables and small fruits which would grow in that part of the country. Regular mining prices prevailed, practically everything being sold by the pound at figures that would astonish the central western farmer of the present. All vegetables were five cents a pound, barley six cents and wheat the same, potatoes being sold in bunches of about seven at ten cents a pound. For these products, Mr. Wheelhouse realized about \$1,000 an acre. During five years and three months Mr. Wheelhouse availed himself of this splendid opportunity, and at the expiration of that time, in the autumn of 1859, he set sail with his family for Panama. There were twenty-three days on the water. There were 490 passengers, all homeward bound from the mines and fairs of the Pacific States, and of these but twelve appeared for breakfast after the boat had gotten into the gulf. Crossing the Isthmus of Panama, the party landed in New York harbor on Friday, and the following Monday Mr. Wheelhouse started for his old home in Ohio, intent upon visiting the friends and relatives whom he had left behind in Licking County.

In the spring of 1859 Mr. Wheelhouse said good by to his friends in Ohio and journeyed to Schuyler County, loading his little family into a wagon, and during the trip camping by the roadside. He was in a position to start farming under the most favorable auspices, as he had done well in the West, and felt in fine humor with himself and the world in general. Taking up 140 acres of land, forty acres of which was in timber, and the rest under the plow, he began to build and purchase stock, starting with 33 head of sheep and 65 head of cattle, including four milk cows, for which he paid \$7 a head, and some yearling steers which cost him \$4 per head. In all ways he has added to his farming enterprise, until today he owns 420 acres of land, unquestionably as fertile and productive as any in the Central West. He has been one of the influential and prosperous farmers of the township, setting an inspiring example of industry, good judgment, good heart and good purpose.

While absent on his western trip, Mr. Wheelhouse's circle of loved ones was narrowed by the death of his father in Des Moines, Iowa, in

1854, and of his mother, in 1857. There remain at present, however, three brothers and two sisters of the old family, and of these, John, a resident of Holt City, Iowa, is nearly three years old; George is eighty-nine years of age, and lives in Rushville; Hannah, the widow of Benjamin Bryant of Des Moines, Iowa, is eighty years old; and Jane, widow of Dr. Thomas Campbell, lives in St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Wheelhouse is the last of her family, her parents and one brother having died in Licking County, Ohio, where she was born January 11, 1827. Another brother, Samuel, died in Schuyler County. To Mr. and Mrs. Wheelhouse have been born the following children: Caroline, widow of Ezra Walker, living on the farm in Woodstock Township; Melinda, wife of J. L. Riley, also living on the old place with her husband and two children, Franklin and Margaret; Samuel (deceased), a former coal operator at Rushville, who married John Bank; George, a farmer in Woodstock Township; Robert W., a farmer in Rushville Township, now operating coal lands owned by his father in Sections 18-19. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wheelhouse enjoy good health, and are unusually bright and active for people of their years. Association with younger people has kept their hearts young and their interests lively, and until about five years ago Mr. Wheelhouse could read the newspapers without his glasses. He is not a member of any church, but has always contributed generously of his means to churches and rural home organizations. He has been unwilling to serve the community as an office holder, but has steadily supported the principles and issues of the Democratic party. He likes to look back to his rushing, busy days, when he kept up high standards of stock-raising, making a specialty of hogs and cattle, and at one time had a steer weighing 1015 pounds. One year he shipped sixty head of Poland China hogs, fifty-eight of which averaged 500 pounds, and on the market brought their owner \$2,300. He has a pleasant, comfortable home in which to dream away the days of leisure, and although his farm is rented, he is still interested in its productive power, and the reputation which it enjoys among the finely developed properties of the county.

WHETSTONE, Marcus.—The qualities which have advanced Marcus Whetstone to a foremost place among the large landowners, influential politicians and prominent promoters of Schuyler County, Ill., are those which have aided the ambitious man in more or less degree since the beginning of time. Standing upon the foundation of unassailable integrity, good judgment and practical industry, this honored agriculturist must needs feel the only kind of satisfaction worth striving for, that of having been of any question used to his fellow men. A man about, without special aids or opportunities, as the youth of so fashion his possessors in the years to come to be made to better upon his own 680 acres of land, and keep for himself a good

sufficient for all his subsequent needs, has illustrated in truth the best benefits of life and labor and service.

Born in Adams County, Ill., March 6, 1838, Mr. Whetstone is a son of Abijah and Lucinda (Brunton) Whetstone, natives of the vicinity of Cincinnati, Ohio, and who were married in their native State. Moving first from Ohio to Indiana, the parents, in the summer of 1853, loaded their household possessions into a prairie schooner and came across the prairies to Schuyler County, drawing rein in the neighborhood of the present city of Rushville. Later, they took up their abode in the wilderness of Adams County, Ill., and in 1853, returned to Schuyler, again taking up their residence in Adams County, three years later, and still later, moving to Missouri, where the father died in 1888. Thereupon the mother returned to Augusta, Ill., and there spent the remainder of her life. She was the parent of eleven children, of whom three sons and four daughters are living. Of these, Mary was first married to William Sewald, and later, to William Johnson, the latter also deceased; Melissa E. is the wife of Jacob Working; Maria is the wife of T. Farr; Eliza J. is the widow of John Willis; D. J. lives in Colorado; W. B. is a resident of Garden City, Kansas; and Marcus, of Schuyler County.

Educated in the public schools of Adams County, Marcus Whetstone worked hard to learn the business of farming, and at the age of 20 returned to Schuyler County, purchasing in 1858, at the age of twenty, 140 acres of land for \$2,500. Today, after years of careful cultivation, this same property is worth eighty dollars an acre. Subsequently, Mr. Whetstone's father gave him 160 acres of land, all of which he improved and devoted to general farming and stock-raising. In time he added to his possessions until he owned 803 acres, all of it valuable and tillable land. Possessing far-sighted business judgment, and directing wisely and practically his efforts, he has expected and therefore has succeeded, each season adding to his large store of money and experience, and advancing him to larger usefulness and influence in the community.

In 1863 Mr. Whetstone established a home of his own, marrying Clara Tarr, who was born in Schuyler County, a daughter of Jacob Tarr, a thrifty pioneer of Schuyler County, who, with his wife, is now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Whetstone have been born eight children, of whom three daughters and one son are living, as follows: Mary Ellen, widow of W. E. Melvin, and mother of five daughters and two sons; Mattie F., wife of Lewis King, a farmer of Huntsville Township; Hattie E., wife of Ray Blackburn, living near Brooklyn, Schuyler County; and James G. (operating his father's farm), who married Ida L. Hand. The present farm of Mr. Whetstone consists of eighty acres, and he has started his children out with generous endowments of land and money, besides all of the advantages, educationally and otherwise, which his means would permit.

Politically, Mr. Whetstone is non-partisan, voting for the man best qualified to serve the public welfare. While never seeking or desiring office, he has accepted himself to practically all of the local positions of honor, and among other responsibilities close to the needs of his fellow townsmen, served nine years on the Board of Supervisors. He is a remarkably charitable and benevolent man, and many in the county owe their early success to his encouragement and practical help. Much of simplicity and harmony has attached to his home, business, political and social relations, and a lesson in strength, endurance, honesty and concentration arises from the successful accomplishment of his life purpose.

WHITSON, George T.—In his struggle for the competence which enables him to live in comfortable retirement in Rushville, Ill., George T. Whitson has employed good judgment, honesty and perseverance. Many experiences have crowded into his life since he started out to make his own way in the world, at the age of twenty-two years, having worked until then with his father.

Born in Columbia, Lancaster County, Pa., September 14, 1829, his recollections of the Quaker State at best are dim, for in 1837 he came to Schuyler County, Ill., with his parents, Benjamin and Susan (Linn) Whitson, settling on a farm near Rushville. Benjamin Whitson was born in Maryland, and his wife in Ireland, and the former died in 1857, at the age seventy years, while the latter lived to be eighty-four years old.

The limited resources of the family made it imperative that George T. Whitson contribute to their financial support as soon as possible, and he therefore abandoned his schooling at the age of sixteen and applied himself to learning the plastering trade, which he followed until his twenty-second year. The craze for gold at that time had reached its height throughout the country, and in 1852 he joined the great army of fortune seekers who were willing to suffer all manner of privation for the chance in the mines of the Pacific Coast. It was the success of the average rather than the exceptional miner, and upon his return to Rushville he again took up his trade as a safe and sure means of livelihood. In 1864 he made a second visit to the coast country, and in all, spent over six years in the West. Through his marriage to Ermine Patterson, of Kentucky, in January, 1856, Mr. Whitson allied his fortunes with those of another pioneer family, one which had also been established in Schuyler County, in 1837. Much of the activity of Mr. Whitson has been along political lines, and he has been a valuable adjunct to the local organization of the Democratic party. He was elected Sheriff of Schuyler County in 1872, and afterwards served as Deputy Sheriff for two years under the administration of George W. Campbell, and for four years under that of

Felix Jackson. From 1881 until 1883, he was Deputy Circuit Clerk under W. H. H. Rader, and in 1888, he was elected Treasurer of Schuyler County. He is credited with investing all of these offices with dignity, and due regard for the welfare of the community which had placed him in office. In the face of circumstances which afforded little opportunity for personal gain at the expense of principle, he kept his standard of official integrity high, and furnished no excuse for serious criticism.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Whitson are as follows: George A., carpenter and builder, who resides in Rushville; Carrie E., widow of George Bates, a resident of Peoria, Ill.; Laura A., wife of Charles Bassett, who lives in Valley City, N. D.; Susan M., widow of Joshua Parkhouse, whose home is in Los Angeles, Cal.; Louis W., of Valley City, N. D.; Frederick E., of Galesburg, Ill.; and Clifford G., deceased.

In January, 1864, Mr. Whitson joined the Masonic Fraternity, and there is but one member of Rushville Lodge who has been longer connected with it than himself. He served the lodge as Secretary for more than fourteen years, twelve and a half years of this period being consecutive service.

WHITSON, Wilbur F.—The firm of Whitson & Son, established in 1880, and composed of Wilbur F. and James W. Whitson, is one of the largest concerns in Schuyler County, Ill., for the breeding of Jersey cattle. Preceding the business organization of 1880 were the years of effort of Wilbur F. Whitson, pioneer, and senior member of the firm who was born in Columbia County, Pa., September 16, 1836, and who, when a year old, was brought up the river to Frederick and from there the father walked, the family being conveyed in a wagon. He first worked at his trade, that of a plasterer, and then bought 80 acres in Buena Vista Township. He took up his residence in Rushville in 1849, living there until his death. Benjamin Whitson was born in Harford County, Md., and his wife, whose maiden name was Susan Little, was a native of Ireland. Mrs. Benjamin Whitson died in 1890.

Mr. Whitson was educated in the public schools of Rushville Township, and his youth was spent among the crude conditions which made the way of the pioneer a hard and self-sacrificing one. Several years of his life were spent in a rude log cabin, which his father erected in the wilderness during the fall of 1840, and he was taught to make himself useful around the farm at an age when most boys of today think their time should be given up to play. Thinking that he had outgrown the farm he turned his attention to learning the plasterer's trade, but finding work with the trowel too confining, he returned to farming with renewed appreciation of its freedom from restraint and independence. He has developed one of the finest properties in Schuyler County, has excellent buildings, fences and general improve-

ments, and the seeker might travel far and not find so interesting and valuable a collection of gentle, beautiful road drivers. His farm contains 235 acres of land, with ample facilities for conducting the large Jersey-cattle business, which has brought himself and son into the line of agricultural productivity. He has taken premiums for his stock at State and county fairs, and is also extensively engaged in the breeding and sale of Poland-China hogs, Southdown sheep, of which he has fifty head, and Plymouth Rock chickens. There are no longer fowls of this kind to be found in the State, or any that being hinder means to breeding purposes. The entire place is spirited in its enterprise and progressive in its tendencies, and a model of what may be achieved by a definite purpose and high agricultural ideals. The stock raised on this farm are never allowed to fall below grass, and each and every animal which makes its way to the market is regarded as an advertisement, and a good one, for the firm it represents.

In 1858 Mr. Whitson was united in marriage to Alice Taylor, who died in 1863. His second wife was Eliza (Bellamy) Whitson, whose death occurred in 1904. James W. Whitson is the father's only child. Mr. Whitson never has sought the honors of political office, although he steadily supports the Democratic party. In religion he adheres to the Methodist Episcopal faith. He is one of the wealthy and influential men of Schuyler County, having a reputation for fairness, progressiveness and public spiritedness. He is personally very popular, and enjoys the good will and companionship of a large circle of friends. The changes that have taken place during the past seventy years have been carefully noted by this large hearted and successful stockman, and for at least fifty years he has been an active factor in bringing about the present prosperity. Three score years and ten find him the possessor of a cheery disposition, a well balanced mind, and a memory stored with facts which are indispensable to the complete history of Schuyler County.

WILLARD, Burton O.—A practical demonstration of the results obtainable by a union of singleness of purpose, good judgment and large capacity for industry is found in the career of Burton O. Willard, a legal practitioner of Rushville, Ill., since March, 1895, Chairman of the Republican County Committee since 1900, member of the State Board of Education since 1902, and Ex-City Attorney. Mr. Willard is a promoter of the farming contingent of Littleton Township, Schuyler County, Ill., where he was born June 14, 1868. His remote paternal ancestors pursued their avocations in England, and the family was first represented in America by his paternal great-grandfather, Samuel Willard, who settled in Massachusetts. George Willard, the paternal grandfather, was born in Boston, and married Sarah Green, a native of the New England State. Patrick Willard, father of Burton O., was born in Browning, Schuyler County, Ill.,

and married Anna C. Garrett, a native of Kaskapoa, Ill. Mrs. Willard was a daughter of John Garrett, born in Lexington, Ky., in 1830, and Sarah E. (W.) Wainman Garrett, born in Wheeling, W. Va. Her grandparents, Thomas J. and Susan (Wainman) Garrett, were born in Lexington, Ky.

Educated publicly in the public schools of Illinois, Burton O. Willard next entered the Rushville Normal College from which he was graduated in 1891. From the age of twenty-one to twenty-four he both taught and attended school, at the same time taking up the study of law, which resulted in his admission to the bar November 22, 1894. Since attaining maturity he has been increasingly enthusiastic over Republican politics, and loudly has proved one of the staunchest and most popular supporters of his party. In 1894 he was the unsuccessful candidate for State's Attorney, and in 1897 was elected City Attorney, serving two terms. In 1900 he became Chairman of the Republican County Committee, in which capacity he now is serving his third term. He was appointed to the State Board of Education in 1902 by Governor Yates. In 1900 he represented the Fifteenth Congressional District in the Electoral College.

August 31, 1892 Mr. Willard was united in marriage to Ida Barton, a native of Coopers-town, Ill., and of the union there is a son, Paul B. Mr. Willard is fraternally a Mason, and in religion, is a Presbyterian. During the eleven years of his residence in Rushville, Mr. Willard has maintained the highest tenets of his profession, and has proved himself a judicious and faithful counselor, and a genial companion, confident friend and high-minded gentleman.

WILLIAMS, Wilburn L.—A recent adjunct to the business life of Rushville is the photographic studio of Wilburn L. Williams, a young and enthusiastic follower of an art which is increasingly interesting and broadening. For the greater part, Mr. Williams' thirty years of existence have been spent in Pana, Ill., where he was born in 1875, a son of Wade Hampton and Huldah (Briggs) Williams, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Missouri. The elder Williams at present is making his home in Mount Sterling, Brown County, Ill.

Wilburn L. Williams was educated in the public schools of Pana, and after graduating from the high-school, took a course in a business college in Springfield. In the latter city, he served an apprenticeship to a photographer, and thereafter worked at his trade in Chicago, whence he came to Rushville in 1905. Already he has established an encouraging business and has met with a generous response from a community glad to welcome within its boundaries whoever shall tend to its greater growth and enlightenment. He has natural artistic tendencies, developed by constant research and experience, and understands to a nicety the sub-

tle play of lights and shadows, the possibilities of at-temperments and the compensating characteristics, through posture and expression.

In Lincoln, Neb., in 1898, Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Mollie Davidson, and of the union there is a daughter, Helma. Mr. Williams is a consistent Democrat, but not inclined to either side, or accept of either issue. A genial personality and fond of those to whom, among the various qualifications which promise increasing success to this popular promoter of artistic photography.

WILSON, Thomas (deceased). No personality which invaded the quiet community of Rushville in the later thirties created a more enduring monument to foresight and business sagacity than did that of Thomas Wilson, farmer, merchant, banker, carpenter and all-around promoter of stable community conditions. For seventy years, the firm of Wilson & Company has been a central and compelling necessity around which has gathered in turn, and of the other commercial and industrial enterprises, and nearly all of the residences which comprise the town of Rushville, and it is not known that any other business concern in Schuyler County has had so long and continuous a tenure of activity. One reads in the changing features practically the entire history of the settlement. Its first modest housing, its new accommodations, its subsequent enlargement and its present prosperity, are all landmarks unerringly pointing to the law of demand and supply which controls business interests the world over. The oldest living settlers never recall of a more joyous meeting place than this old store of other days; no larger crowds gathered anywhere, outside the church, than used to settle upon its cracker boxes and barrels and counters, to warm themselves at the ruddy stove and settle, after vigorous and sometimes physical persuasion, the weighty questions of local or national import. Mr. Wilson himself was the presiding genius of the establishment for more than half a century, and carefully guarded its growing importance from 1837 until his lamented death, in 1898.

Thomas Wilson was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1812, and in the same county were born his parents, Thomas and Jane (Greene) Wilson, whose marriage was solemnized in 1801. Thomas Wilson, Sr., was born in 1768, and to him is due the distinction of being one of the first in that part of Ireland to unite with the Methodist Church. His task of promoting that faith was not an easy one, for there was much opposition in the conservative neighborhood. Mr. Wilson was a farmer by occupation and, according to the standard of wealth prevailing in the community, was in fairly prosperous circumstances. His son and namesake was reared also to farming, but early left the institution by which he was surrounded, and, with scanty, had satisfied the ambition of his father. At the age of twenty, he took a decided and ir-

regard to his future, left all that he held dear behind him, and came in a self-exiled way to America, reaching Philadelphia in the fall of 1832, after a tempestuous voyage of seven weeks. After a brief sojourn in Philadelphia he went to Lancaster County, Pa., then to Allegheny County, in both of which places he worked as a farm hand and saved a little money. Later making his way to Pittsburgh, he found various kinds of employment, and there married, on September 18, 1834, Susan Corbie, daughter of John Clarke, with whom he continued to live in that city until 1837, when, during the summer of that year, he bought his wife overland in a wagon to Schuyler County, Ill., and at once established the business with which his name ever since has been connected. He had a hard, up-hill fight at first, but he was a shrewd buyer, a keen observer of the trend of affairs, and an incisive judge of human nature. What drew him to this locality is a matter of conjecture only, but he seems never to have hesitated in his plans or, at any time in his career, to have regretted his course. He drew the horseshoe of the locality with great foresight, and the community may be said to have lived up to his expectations. His business placed on a secure footing, he sent to the old country for his father, mother and other members of his family, but the mother sickened and died on the journey, and the remainder of which he so long had dreamed was therefore incomplete. The father made his home with his children in the county, and, at the time of his death in December, 1874, was living with his son Joseph, then a farmer in Hancock County, Ill.

By 1870 the fortunes of Mr. Wilson had assumed such substantial proportions that, recognizing the need of a conservative banking establishment, in conjunction with James G. McGreevy, he established the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Rushville, which continued until 1874, when the business was closed and all accounts paid in full. When the Bank of Schuyler County was established in 1890, Mr. Wilson became one of the largest stock-holders and first President, serving until his death in 1898.

While merchandising and banking consumed the business energy of Mr. Wilson, he was no less active and influential in church and social matters. He was one of the pillars of the Methodist Church, was a constant attendant and contributed generously of his means to the advancement of church interests. He was a generous and public-spirited citizen, and many who were once downcast and discouraged owe their start in life to his sympathy and practical assistance. His home was one of the hospitable places in the county, and the friends who visited it and partook of the bounty of the merchant and his wholesome wife, were legion. Having sufficient of this world's goods, no one ever went from his door empty-handed. There were few local enterprises of a worthy nature which did not, in some way, profit by his connection, and the names of those he helped in his capacity as a

merchant are unnumbered. He was liberal with his credit, and lent with liberal desire, and his patrons, who were temporarily in hard luck, were sure of at least the necessities of life.

The three children now living of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are: Anna Jane, the wife of James P. Clark, a retired merchant of Springfield; John C., who is a large landowner and lives on a farm adjoining Rushville on the east; and Amelia, the wife of John L. Sweeney, present owner of the dry-goods establishment founded by Mr. Wilson in 1837, and which is still operated under the firm name of Wilson & Company. Deceased, a gifted and beautiful daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, after completing her education at Mountsello Academy, at Godfrey, Ill., returned to her home, was taken ill with a sudden disease, and died at the early age of twenty-two. She had been the joy and sunshine of the household, a student of the highest standing at Mountsello, and was greatly beloved for her gentleness of disposition and sweetness of character. Sarah E., the deceased wife of H. B. Graff, passed away in 1882, leaving a family of four children, two of whom are now living: Wilbur W., a mining engineer, of Birmingham, Mich., and John C., a partner of Graff & Co., Grain Merchants at Rushville, Ill.

Of this pioneer merchant of Rushville, too much cannot be said in recognition of his noble and generous character, or of the incalculable benefit to humanity and the community centered by his life and work. Sufficient that he left a monument and helpful memory, and that his name is cherished among the real workers and the true men of the city of Rushville.

YARBROUGH, James.—The rise from obscurity to wealth and influence of James Yarbrough is represented by the extremes of chopping wood and rafter by the day, and owning, through individual effort and good judgment, 553 acres of splendid land in Schuyler County, Ill., located on Sections 24, 25 and 26, Camden Township, and Section 13, Buena Vista Township. The experiences of this well known and long honored farmer have been diversified in the extreme, and to say that he has profited by them all is to contribute to him that ambition and resourcefulness which have been the guiding elements of his career. A resident of Schuyler County for the past thirty-four years, Mr. Yarbrough's earliest impressions were received in Franklin County, Ky., where he was born September 7, 1812, and of which his parents, James and Mary (McPike) Yarbrough, were also natives. James Yarbrough, Sr., was born in Kentucky, March 16, 1801, the son of William Yarbrough, also a native of that State and member of a pioneer family. He went to Missouri with his son, James (J.), and entered land there, but died in Kentucky in the 'fifties, his wife dying later in the same State.

Mary (McPike) Yarbrough, wife of James Yarbrough, Sr., and mother of the subject of this sketch, was born December 4, 1801, the daughter

ter of Edward and Sarah (Van Cleave) McPike, the former born March 15, 1772, and the latter, March 14, 1780. The Yarbroughs were of German descent, while the McPikes were of Irish ancestry, and both families were closely identified with frontier life in Kentucky. Some of the cousins of Mrs. Mary (McPike) Yarbrough were captured by the Indians and used in bondage for a considerable time. Finally, having been allowed the privilege of hunting and securing it a practice to venture a little farther from the camp each day, in time they succeeded in making their escape.

In 1851, the family of James Yarbrough, Sr., moved to the vicinity of Palmira, Marion County, Mo., and there his death occurred in 1858, only four years after going to that region. His wife, who survived him until 1893, was the mother of seven children, four of whom are living: William, in Marion County, Mo.; Mary, widow of John Pryor, of the same locality; Lucy, widow of William Scott, of Audrain County, Mo.; James, of Schuyler County, Ill.; Sarah, deceased wife of Joseph Lake, who is also deceased; Thomas, who was killed at a house-raising at the age of fifteen; and Nancy, who died at the age of four years. The father of this family was a man of quiet tastes and disposition, a lover of home, wife and children, and a friend and planner of the sturdy, dependable sort.

James Yarbrough, Jr., was twelve years of age when he accompanied his parents and the rest of the family to Missouri, and there, as in his native State, he attended the subscription schools until his sixteenth year. He then began to work by the month for farmers in Marion County, and in 1862, with a neighbor by the name of Garrett, came to Adams County, Ill., to cut timber by the day. In the spring of 1863 he came to Schuyler County, and began cutting wood for a Mr. Ingles, but after building a raft just below Ripley, on Crooked Creek, floated the same to the Illinois River, and thence down the Mississippi to St. Louis. He continued in this occupation, in connection with Mr. B. H. Ingles, with fair financial success, until his marriage, November 29, 1864, to Elizabeth J. Ingles, daughter of B. H. Ingles, his former employer and partner. Mr. Ingles came from Kentucky to Schuyler County, where he was one of the early pioneers. After his marriage, Mr. Yarbrough rented a farm of Chris Briggie, in Woodstock Township, a year later renting another farm, and continuing as a renter in Illinois until his removal a second time to Missouri in the summer of 1869. Then purchasing a farm, he tilled the same until disposing of it in 1871, when he returned to Schuyler County and rented land in Camden Township. About 1874, he bought a 100-acre tract of land in Section 26, Camden Township, which was improved, having on it a small frame building. With this insufficient means, he set about converting an ideal country house, and that he succeeded almost beyond reasonable expectations is apparent to

all who stray within its borders. He has continued to add to his holdings until he now owns 438 acres, all of it fertile and under a high state of cultivation.

The first wife of Mr. Yarbrough died in September, 1881, leaving only two of her seven children living: Anne, wife of Charles Unger, of Rushville, and mother of Edna Belle; and Bartlett, a citizen of Camden Township, who married Fannie Greene and has two sons, Paul and James. In March 1882, Mr. Yarbrough married J. Edwena Unger, and of their union there were seven children: Edward E., Charles W., Lucille, S. Lillian, Lawrence U., Grover and Arthur J. Edward E., married Bertha E. Rice, of Camden, Ill., on June 13, 1899, resides on a farm in Camden Township, and has one child, Edna Edwena; Charles W., is assisting in the management of the home farm; Lucille is a graduate of the Rushville Normal and Business College, and is one of the handsomest and most accomplished young ladies of Schuyler County, a splendid out-doorer and an excellent cook; Grover died at the age of two years; and Arthur J. barely survived his second year. In political affiliation, Mr. Yarbrough is a Democrat, and though always averse to office holding, has served acceptably as Assessor of Camden Township. He is one of the very active and progressive men of his community, and has done much to promote high class stock-raising, and scientific general farming. His farm is a model of neatness and thrift, and his standing as a man and farmer is unexcelled.

YOUNG, James Henry.—James H. Young, assistant cashier of the Bank of Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill., is one of the most promising financiers and young business men of the locality, besides being an officer and stockholder of the institution named, having farming and other interests of considerable magnitude. He was born on the home farm near Rushville, Buena Vista Township, Schuyler County, on December 10, 1876, and is a son of John Alexander and Mary (Clark) Young, being the fourth child. His father was a man of such importance in the development of the county that a review of his life is published in another part of this work.

The mother, formerly Mary L. Clark, is the youngest of a family of the children born to the Rev. John and Ann (Obern) Clark, both natives of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The father was an able and prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1894 was elected President of the Ohio Conference which met in Cincinnati in June of that year. He was sent west to secure the location of the Dearborn College, which was finally founded at Lawrenceburg, Ind., and in 1843 came to Rushville, Schuyler County, bought land in the vicinity, and made the locality the headquarters of his work. He remained a life-long, devoted resident on Buena Vista Township for many years. His death occurring at Lorain, Miss., and his remains being brought home and buried in the cemetery near

Rushville, where also reposed the body of his wife who had died February 2, 1887.

Rev. John Clark was the son of John and Eleanor Clark, who were natives of County Tyrone, Ireland, and with their parents were ardent adherents of the Reformation under John Wesley. Under its influence their family were raised, and in 1814 the family removed to Pittsburgh, where the son, John, received the most of his education under the careful tutelage of his father, who for several years was a professional teacher. On November 16, 1825, Rev. John Clark married Anna Obern, and the following year entered the traveling ministry of the Protestant Methodist Church, in which he filled some of the most important stations, being chosen delegate to each of its General Conferences while he remained identifiable with that denomination. After locating in Schuyler County, in 1833, he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, continuing to work as a traveling missionary, and for a number of years served as pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Rushville. On May 18, 1896, he passed to his heavenly reward, and in his death the church lost one of its strongest members and the county one of its revered citizens.

James H. Young was reared upon the home farm near Rushville, and early attended the district school, afterwards attending public school at Rushville, and the Normal and Business College, and graduating from the last named institution in the class of 1890. Immediately thereafter he entered the employ of Rouch & Torrick, and continued in their service and in the employ of their successors for five years, resigning then to accept the position of assistant cashier of the Bank of Rushville. In 1898 he was one of the organizers of the Schuyler County Fair Association and became its first secretary. He has been an indefatigable worker in matters of public interest and now young men have built up a more extended acquaintance.

On September 26, 1891, Mr. Young was united in marriage, at Chicago, Ill., to Elizabeth Frances Patterson, daughter of James Marsh and Mary (Hamilton) Patterson, born at Jacksonville, Ill., on July 24, 1875. One child resulted from this union, namely: James Russell Young, born July 16, 1903. The parents are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Young is an accomplished and refined lady, and the pleasant family residence on West Washington Street has in her a presiding mistress who has made it the center of much high-minded sociability. Mr. Young is also a cultured and sociable gentleman, as well as careful, honorable and enterprising. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1897-1898, served as Alderman of the First Ward of the city of Rushville (his election to this office being almost unanimous), and proved a careful and efficient public official. Fraternally, he is identified with Schuyler Lodge, No. 209, K. of P.

YOUNG, John Alexander. Four generations of the Young family have promoted the industries

and shared in the stimulating life of Schuyler County, Ill. The cause of agriculture to believe, in the rare possibilities of this part of the State was John Young, an ambitious young Irishman who hid away from his crowded isle with a purpose both stronger and spungier, and a courage which utterly failed to recognize the ordinary obstacles of race. Landing in New York after a tempestuous voyage, he made his way to Philadelphia, and after a brief sojourn there, undertook the long journey by water, stage and ox-team to Ridgeway, Ill., where he found warm welcome from a small number of settlers who had braved the dangers from Indians, game and the terrible cold of long winters. So pleased was he with the prospects in the new country that he sent for his parents in Ireland, and when they arrived went to see which tract on the farm which they purchased in Lena Vista Township. The eldest of four children, of whom the others were named William E., Alexander, Margaret and Elizabeth, he helped to fit this early drama with the crude implements known to the general western farming population of the later twenties and was soon united in marriage, at Rushville, Ill., to a daughter of Hugh McCroby, a native of Ireland, who had accompanied him to America. The young people went to housekeeping in a small log cabin with scant furnishings, and with practically none of the comforts and advantages of the present time, manned by a systematic unfolding of their dreams and hopes.

It was not given to John Young to realize his expectations to any appreciable extent, for death claimed him February 8, 1855, three years after the birth of his son, John Alexander Young, June 14, 1852. His youngest child, James M., died in infancy.

From early boyhood John Alexander Young was self-sustaining, and in his search for work on various farms belonging to neighbors and relatives, he was often separated from his mother. However, when revived at about sixteen years of age he was then permitted to take his mother back to the old place upon which his father had settled in 1832. Ambition called him in 1852 to the far western coast, where he lived for six years, and was engaged in mining, agriculture and merchandising. He went to the gold fields in an ox-team, taking about six months to span the distance between the Missouri line and the Moon of his fortune-making expectations. He achieved reasonable success, and returning to the East by way of Panama and New York City, stopped for a visit with his friends and relatives in Philadelphia. Again in Schuyler County, he resumed agricultural pursuits, and made many fine improvements on the time-honored old farm. Originally consisting of 130 acres, he sold twenty acres to defray his expenses to the coast, but later added to his possessions until he owned 580 acres in one body. The farm was well stocked and well cultivated, and the soil of cultivation. Mr. Young devoted much time and study to the breeding of such stock as he raised. His farm was the local headquarters for all that was

fine and dependable in this department of country activity. He had a large herd of Short-horn cattle, fine horses and hogs, and raised besides the general products associated with the soil and climate of the Central West.

He was a studious and ever progressive landman, and established and maintained a high standard of country life and work.

October 13, 1869, Mr. Young was united in marriage to Mary L. Clark, daughter of Rev. John Clark, and born in Schuyler County, Ill., April 1, 1847. She was a broad-minded, sympathetic, Christian woman, devoted to her family and friends, and of inestimable help to her husband in the acquiring of his substantial competence. Her death, May 15, 1878, was regretted by the entire community, for her hospitality and unflinching kindness had drawn to her an unusual degree of respect and appreciation. November 24, 1881, Mr. Young married Elizabeth DeWitt, daughter of James DeWitt, an honored pioneer of Schuyler County. Mrs. Young was born in Littleton, Schuyler County, May 22, 1855, and had the average advantages of the young people of her time and place. She is the mother of five children: Mary Euphemia, born in Rushville, September 19, 1882, wife of Frank Hare, of

Rushville; John DeWitt, born April 5, 1894; Dwight McCreery, born September 28, 1885; Ellen Little, born April 16, 1888; and William Hugh, born April 26, 1893. By his first marriage Mr. Young had four children: Carl Clark, Anna Florence, Sarah Eleanor, and James Henry. Carl Clark, born August 9, 1870, married Lillian Crandall, May 26, 1897, and is engaged in the real estate business in Kansas City, Mo.; Anna Florence, born August 3, 1872, was married at Rushville, September 5, 1901, to Joseph Edgar Neff, a graduate of DePauw University and for years assistant principal of schools of Rushville, who died in South Bend, Ind., March 12, 1905; Sarah Eleanor, born August 23, 1874, was married May 6, 1896, to James H. Nell. She has three children.—Mary Eleanor Nell, born in Rushville, September 11, 1897; Florence Lillian, born March 18, 1899, and Edna Maxine, born May 6, 1903. James Henry Young, born in Rushville, December 10, 1876, was married in Rushville, September 26, 1901, to Elizabeth Frances Patterson, of Chicago, daughter of James Marsh and Mary (Hamilton) Patterson, born July 24, 1875, and mother of James Russell Young, born July 10, 1903.

